

FILE COPY

Murray's
HAND-BOOK
NORTH WALES

MURRAY'S FOREIGN HANDBOOKS.

- HANDBOOK—HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.**—Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—THE RHINE AND NORTH GERMANY, THE BLACK FOREST, THE HARTZ, THURINGERWALD, SAXON SWITZERLAND, RÜGEN, THE GIANT MOUNTAINS, TAUNUS, ODENWALD, ELSSASS, AND LOTHRINGEN.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.
- HANDBOOK—SOUTH GERMANY, WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, TYROL, SALZBURG, STYRIA, HUNGARY, AND THE DANUBE, FROM ULM TO THE BLACK SEA.** In 2 Parts. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. Part I. 7s. 6d., Part II. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SWITZERLAND, THE ALPS OF SAVOY AND PIEDMONT. THE ITALIAN LAKES AND PART OF DAUPHINÉ.** Edited by W. A. B. COOLIDGE, M.A. Maps and Plans. 2 Parts. Post 8vo. 6s. each Part.
- HANDBOOK—FRANCE, Part I.: NORMANDY, BRITTANY, THE SEINE AND LOIRE, TOURAINE, BORDEAUX, THE GARONNE, LIMOUSIN, THE PYRENEES, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—FRANCE, Part II.: CENTRAL FRANCE, AUVERGNE, THE CEVENNES, BURGUNDY, THE RHONE AND SAONE, PROVENCE, LES CAUSSES, NÎMES, ARLES, MARSEILLES, THE FRENCH ALPS, ALSACE, LORRAINE, CHAMPAGNE, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—MEDITERRANEAN: FORMING A GUIDE TO THE COASTS OF AFRICA, SPAIN, ITALY, DALMATIA, GREECE, ASIA MINOR, CORSICA, SARDINIA, SICILY, MALTA, THE BALEARIC ISLANDS, CRETE, RHODES, CYPRUS, &c.** By Sir R. LAMBERT PLAYFAIR, K.C.M.G. In 2 Parts. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 21s.
- HANDBOOK—ALGERIA AND TUNIS, ALGIERS, CONSTANTINE, ORAN, THE ATLAS RANGE, &c.** Edited by Sir R. LAMBERT PLAYFAIR, K.C.M.G. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—SPAIN, MADRID, TOLEDO, THE CASTILES, THE BASQUE PROVINCES, LEON, THE ASTURIAS, GALICIA, ESTREMADURA, ANDALUSIA, SEVILLE, CORDOVA, MALAGA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, CATALONIA, BARCELONA, ARAGON, NAVARRE, THE BALEARIC ISLANDS, &c., &c.** In 2 Parts. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.
- HANDBOOK—PORTUGAL, LISBON, OPORTO, CINTRA, MADEIRA, THE CANARY ISLANDS, &c.** Map and Plan. Post 8vo. 12s.
- HANDBOOK—NORTH ITALY, TURIN, MILAN, PAVIA, CREMONA, THE ITALIAN LAKES, BERGAMO, BRESCIA, VERONA, MANTUA, VICENZA, PADUA, VENICE, FERRARA, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, RIMINI, PARMA, MODENA, PIACENZA, GENOA, THE RIVIERA, &c.** Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.
- HANDBOOK—CENTRAL ITALY, FLORENCE, LUCCA, TUSCANY, UMBRIA, THE MARCHES, &c.** Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—ROME AND THE CAMPAGNA.** A New Edition. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.
- HANDBOOK—SOUTH ITALY, NAPLES AND ITS ENVIRONS, POMPEII, HERCULANEUM, VESUVIUS, SORRENTO, CAPRI, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SICILY, PALERMO, SYRACUSE, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—EGYPT, THE COURSE OF THE NILE, THROUGH EGYPT AND NUBIA, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PYRAMIDS, THEBES, FIRST AND SECOND CATARACTS, DONGOLA, SUEZ CANAL, PENINSULA OF SINAI, OASES, THE FYOOM, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

April, 1899.

[Continued.]

HANDBOOK—GREECE, THE IONIAN ISLANDS, CONTINENTAL GREECE. ATHENS, THE PELOPONNESUS, THE ISLANDS OF THE ÆGEAN SEA, ALBANIA, THESALY, AND MACEDONIA. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.

HANDBOOK—CONSTANTINOPLE, BRÛSA, AND THE TROAD. Edited by Gen. Sir CHAS. WILSON, R.E., K.C.B. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—ASIA MINOR, TRANSCAUCASIA, PERSIA, &c. Edited by Gen. Sir CHAS. WILSON, R.E., K.C.B. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 18s.

HANDBOOK—HOLY LAND, SYRIA AND PALESTINE, JERUSALEM, DAMASCUS, PALMYRA, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 18s.

HANDBOOK—DENMARK AND ICELAND, SCHLESWIG, HOLSTEIN, COPENHAGEN, JUTLAND. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—SWEDEN, STOCKHOLM, UPSALA, GOTHENBURG, THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—NORWAY, CHRISTIANIA, BERGEN, TRONDHJEM, THE FJELDS AND FJORDS. Edited by THOS. MICHELL, C.B. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—RUSSIA, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, FINLAND, &c. Maps and Plans. Edited by THOS. MICHELL, C.B. Post 8vo. 18s.

HANDBOOK—INDIA, in Four Volumes.

I. BOMBAY. Map and Plans. 15s. | III. BENGAL. Maps and Plans. 20s.

II. MADRAS. Maps and Plans. 15s. | IV. THE PUNJAB. Maps. 15s.

HANDBOOK—INDIA, CEYLON, AND BURMA. In One Volume. BENGAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PUNJAB, THE NATIVE STATES, RAJPUTANA, &c., SIMLA, DARJEELING, MAHABALESHWAR, MATHERAN, MT. ABU, CEYLON, &c., with a Chapter on CASHMERE. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.

HANDBOOK—JAPAN, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, NIKKO, NIIGATA, ISE, KYOTO, THE INLAND SEA, THE ISLANDS OF SHIKOKU, KYNSHU, YEZO, &c. 15 Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.

HANDBOOK—NEW ZEALAND, AUCKLAND, THE HOT LAKE DISTRICT, WELLINGTON, NELSON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, OTAGO, SOUTHERN LAKES, &c. By F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

COMPANIONS TO THE HANDBOOKS.

HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL TALK—ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK OF ANCIENT ROMAN MARBLES. Consisting of a History and Description of all Ancient Columns and Surface Marbles still existing in Rome, with a List of the Buildings in which they are found. By the Rev. H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Fcap 8vo. 2s.

HANDBOOK OF PAINTING—THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS. Revised and Remodelled. By SIR A. H. LAYARD, G.C.B. 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 30s.

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, AND THE PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN ITALY.—From CIMABUE to BASSANO. By Mrs. JAMESON. Portraits. Crown 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK OF PAINTING.—THE GERMAN, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH SCHOOLS. Based on the Handbook of Kùgler. By J. A. CROWE. Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

EGYPT UNDER THE PHARAOHS. A History derived entirely from the Monuments. By HENRY BRUGSCH BEY. A New Edition, condensed and thoroughly revised. By MARY BRODRICK. With Maps, Plans and Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

Will

~~288~~

231

A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
NORTH WALES.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED.

WITH TRAVELLING MAPS, ETC.

FILE COPY

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1885.

The right of Translation is reserved.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, STAMFORD STREET
AND CHARING CROSS.

P R E F A C E.

THE numerous changes which have occurred in North Wales since the last Edition of this Handbook appeared, have rendered a thorough revision necessary. The opening of new Railways, which now penetrate into the heart of the Welsh mountains, have in many cases entirely altered the course and bearings of the Traveller's footsteps, and will enable him to reach much more quickly the theatre of his operations and the focus of fine scenery by skipping over the more monotonous intermediate ground.

The Reviser begs that any inaccuracies or misstatements which may be detected may be communicated to him to care of Mr. Murray, 50, Albemarle Street.

1885.

LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS.

	PAGE
RAILWAY MAP OF NORTH WALES <i>to face</i>	1
MAP OF CADER IDRIS, Dolgelley, and Barmouth „	25
Plan of <i>City of Chester</i> „	32
MAP OF SNOWDON: its surrounding Valleys, and the <div style="padding-left: 40px;">Paths leading to the Top „</div>	111
Map of North Wales <i>at the end.</i>	

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	vii

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in **black** only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. <i>Shrewsbury</i> to <i>Chester</i> , by <i>Rhuabon</i> and <i>Wrexham</i> — <i>Holt</i> — <i>Gresford</i> — Great Western Rly.	2	11. <i>Corwen</i> to <i>Rhyl</i> , by <i>Ruthin</i> , <i>Denbigh</i> , and <i>St. Asaph</i>	78
2. <i>Whittington Junct.</i> to <i>Whitchurch Junct.</i> , by <i>Ellesmere</i> — Rail	16	12. <i>Conway</i> to <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> and <i>Festiniog</i> , by <i>Trefriw</i> , <i>Llanrwst</i> , and Ascent of the River <i>Conwy</i> , &c.—Rail	88
3. <i>Rhuabon Junct.</i> to <i>Dolgelley</i> , by <i>Llangollen</i> , <i>Corwen</i> , and <i>Bala Lake</i> —Rail	18	12A. <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> to <i>Bangor</i> , by <i>Nant Ffrancon</i> and the <i>Slate Quarries</i>	93
3A. <i>Dolgelley</i> to <i>Barmouth</i> —Rail	30	12B. <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> to <i>Festiniog</i> , by <i>Dolwyddelan</i> — <i>L. & N. W. Rail</i>	97
4. <i>Chester</i> to <i>Bangor</i> , by <i>Flint</i> , <i>Rhyl</i> , <i>Abergele</i> , <i>Conway</i> , [<i>Llandudno</i>] <i>Penmaen-mawr</i> , and <i>Aber</i> —Rail	31	13. <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> to <i>Corwen</i> , by <i>Pentrecoelas</i>	98
5. <i>Abergele</i> to <i>Denbigh</i> , by <i>Bettws</i> and <i>Llanfair Talhaiarn</i> —Pedestrian	52	14. <i>Bangor</i> to <i>Tremadoc</i> , by <i>Caernarvon</i> and <i>Afonwen Junct.</i> —Rail—The <i>Nantlle Lakes</i>	100
6. <i>Conway</i> to <i>Llandudno</i> and the <i>Orme's Head</i>	53	15. <i>Caernarvon</i> to <i>Pwllheli</i> , by <i>Clynnog</i> —Road	105
7. <i>Bangor</i> to <i>Holyhead</i> , by the <i>Menai Bridges</i> —Rail; the <i>Menai Straits</i>	56	16. <i>Pwllheli</i> to <i>Bardsey Island</i> , by <i>Nevin</i> and <i>Aberdaron</i>	108
8. <i>Bangor</i> , by <i>Menai Bridge</i> , to <i>Beaumaris</i> , <i>Penmon</i> , and <i>Amlwch</i> , the E. Coast of <i>Anglesey</i>	67	17. <i>Caernarvon</i> to <i>Capel Curig</i> , by <i>Llanberis</i> , <i>Pass of Llanberis</i> , to <i>Gorphwysfa</i>	110
9. <i>Gaerwen Junct.</i> to <i>Amlwch</i> , by <i>Anglesey Central Rly.</i>	71	17A. Ascent of Snowdon	115
10. <i>Chester</i> to <i>Ruthin</i> and <i>Denbigh</i> , by <i>Hawarden</i> and <i>Mold</i> —Rail	74	18. <i>Capel Curig</i> , or <i>Llanberis</i> , to <i>Beddgelert</i> , by <i>Nant Gwynnant</i>	121
		19. <i>Caernarvon</i> to <i>Portmadoc</i> , by <i>Beddgelert</i> , <i>Pont Aberglaslyn</i> and <i>Tremadoc</i>	123

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
20. Portmadoc, or Minffordd Junct. to <i>Festiniog</i> , (Diff- wys) by <i>Tan-y-Bwlch</i> and the <i>Narrow Gauge Rly.</i> — <i>Moelwyn</i>	129	24A. Harlech to Dolgelley, <i>Cwm</i> <i>Bychan Lake</i> and the Passes of <i>Bwlch-y-Tyddiad</i> or <i>Drws Ardudwy</i> . . .	147
21. Bala to <i>Festiniog</i> , by <i>Rhyd- y-Fen</i> and <i>Maentwrog</i> — Great West. Rail	131	25. Dolgelley to Machynlleth, by <i>Towyn</i> and <i>Aberdorey</i> — Rail; by Road to Llanidloes	149
21A. Festiniog to <i>Penmachno</i> and <i>Ysppyty Ivan</i> . . .	133	25A. Towyn to Tal-y-Llyn, Cader Idris, and Dolgelley . . .	153
22. Festiniog to Dolgelley, by <i>Trawsfynydd</i> , the <i>Vale of</i> <i>the Mawddach</i> , and <i>Tyn-y- Groes</i>	134	26. Oswestry to Machynlleth, by <i>Llanfair</i> and <i>Malhwyd</i> . . .	154
22A. Dolgelley to Towyn, by Tal-y-Llyn and Machyn- lleth	138	26A. Bala to Oswestry, by Llan- drillo, <i>Llanrhaiadr</i> and the <i>Fall of Pistyll</i> <i>Rhaiadr—The Berwyns</i> .	159
23. Dolgelley to <i>Dinas Mawddwy</i> by Road, and to Cemmaes Road Junct.— <i>Dinas Maw- ddwy</i> to Bala	139	27. Oswestry to Aberyswyth by Llanidloes, <i>Llanfyllin</i> , <i>Welshpool</i> , <i>Montgomery</i> , and <i>Newtown</i> —Rail . . .	162
24. Caernarvon or Pwllheli to Dolgelley, by Criccieth, Portmadoc, <i>Harlech</i> , and <i>Barmouth—Cambrian Rail</i>	141	27A. Oswestry to Llanfyllin, by <i>Llanymynech</i> , and the <i>Tyrnwy Lake Reservoir</i> .	171
		28. Shrewsbury to <i>Aberystwyth</i> , by <i>Welshpool</i> , <i>Newtown</i> , and <i>Machynlleth</i> —Rail .	172
INDEX	182		

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE
I. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS—CHIEF OBJECTS OF INTEREST—INNS AND HOTELS—MEANS OF CONVEYANCE—RAILWAYS—COACHES	vii
II. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF NORTH WALES	xi
III. GEOLOGY OF NORTH WALES	xviii
IV. ANTIQUITIES — PREHISTORIC REMAINS — CASTLES—CHURCHES	xxv
V. GLOSSARY OF WELSH WORDS	xxx
VI. POINTS OF INTEREST FOR THE GEOLOGIST	xxxii
VII. COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS	xxxii
VIII. CHIEF PLACES OF INTEREST, LIST OF	xxxii
IX. SKELETON ROUTES	xxxvi

I. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS—CHIEF OBJECTS OF INTEREST—INNS AND HOTELS—MEANS OF CONVEYANCE—RAILWAYS—COACHES.

THE HANDBOOK TO NORTH WALES is intended to be a full and complete guide to all parts of that country. Yet a stranger on opening it is not unlikely to feel the want of a guide to the guide, a clue by which he may be enabled to use it successfully.

The Traveller's first question, what are the things *best worth seeing* in North Wales, and how may they be seen most easily? may be properly answered, not by a mere enumeration of a list of places, but by a few words of advice derived from personal knowledge of the wild and beautiful scenery of the land of Arthur, Merlin, and Owen Glendower. By pointing out in succession the *Centres* commanding objects of chief interest in each district, the Traveller may decide for himself not only which way to bend his steps, but where to sit down for a few days in his Inn and make excursions; or he may pass on from one centre to another, and thus combine them all into a Grand Tour of the Principality.

Strangers from the North will most conveniently enter Wales at Chester, by Lond. and N. Western Rly.; but if starting from Liverpool, they will find a steamer daily, in summer, to take them to Llandudno (in 3 hours) or to Beaumaris: those from the South can have no better approach than from Shrewsbury, taking the Gt. Western Railway by Rhuabon to

1. **Llangollen**, in itself an unattractive town, though the lofty ruins of Dinas Bran give a dignity to the background, commands the loveliest scenery of the Dee valley, above and below ; E. to Chirk, the Viaduct and the Aqueduct ; W. to *Valle Crucis*, the most elegant Gothic ruin in Wales, up the l. bank of the Dee by Berwyn Stat. and above *Llandysilio*, the loveliest reach of the Dee in Llangollen Vale. Over and above this no more comfortable quarters are to be found in this country than at the Hand Hotel, Llangollen, under the care of good Mrs. Edwards.

2. **Dolgelley**, situated on the skirts of Cader Idris, a mountain yielding only to Snowdon in height, and hardly to him in picturesqueness of outline, is surrounded by lovely scenery and pleasant excursions to the Torrent Walk, Cymmer Abbey, the Precipice Walk, the ascent of Cader Idris and descent to Tal-y-Llyn, Tyn-y-Groes, and the waterfalls, and above all, the Estuary of the Mawddach between Dolgelley and Barmouth, better seen from the road along its N. shore, or from the long wooden bridge at its mouth, than from the Railway on its S. shore.

This is a district to spend many days in. Unluckily the Inns are not of the highest order ; but besides two at Dolgelley, there is a small one at Arthog, overlooking Mawddach, and two at Barmouth, and the small Inn at Tyn-y-Groes, beautifully situated, 6 m. N. of Dolgelley ; so the visitor may shift his quarters and not be out of reach of Cader.

3. **The West Coast from Barmouth to Tremadoc**, traversed by the Cambrian Railway, commands exceedingly beautiful distant views inland of the mountain ranges, Rhinog Fawr, Diffwys, Llawllech, and especially of the group of Snowdon ; so that although this route is usually followed merely as the quickest transit between the region of Cader Idris and that of Snowdon, it may be worth while to make halt at Harlech for the sake of its romantic castle and its glorious views of the mountains. The Castle Hotel is fairly good, and there is a more homely and moderate Inn.

4. **The Snowdon District.** The highest mountain in Wales is encircled, as by a natural fosse, by a series of deep valleys ; on the N. by the Pass of Llanberis, the grandest and most solemn gorge in Britain, after Glencoe ; on the E. by Nant Gwynnant ; on the S. by Beddgelert and Aberglaslyn, all more or less distinguished as abounding in scenery of the highest order. Through these a good coach-road runs, and the circuit may be made in 7 or 8 hours by those who are in haste. The *Summit of Snowdon* can be approached from four different points in this circle ; from Llanberis, from which is the easiest ascent, Capel Curig (Gorphwysfa), from Beddgelert, close to which is the grand defile of Aberglaslyn, and from the Snowdon Ranger Inn and Rly. Stat.

At all these places are Inns of first or second class. Those who reach the summit on a cloudless day “ enjoy a scene impressively grand,

comprehending a large part of N. Wales, the whole of Anglesey, a fair glimpse of part of Cumberland, the Irish Channel, and perhaps a misty outline of the Irish coast. But what filled us with most delight and admiration were numerous lakes, which, like sheets of ice or polished silver, lay reflecting the rays of the sun in the deep valley at our feet."—*Geo. Borrow.*

4. **The Menai Strait from Conway and Beaumaris to Caernarvon**, that beautiful stretch of narrow sea dividing Anglesey from Caernarvonshire, has been compared with the more famous Bosphorus, the distant Snowdon range standing in place of Mt. Olympus. On the margin are Penmaenmawr and Bangor; behind which city opens out the grand gorge of Nant Ffrancon, near to the largest Slate Quarries in the world. On its margin stand the 3 most picturesque Edwardian feudal castles, Conway, Beaumaris, and Caernarvon, and it is crossed by those marvels of civil engineering, the Suspension and Tubular Bridges. As headquarters for exploring this district, the Penmaenmawr Hotel, at the Rly. Stat. close to the sea, the George Hotel, close to the Menai Bridge, near Bangor, and the Bulkeley Arms at Beaumaris may be recommended.

5. **The Vale of Festiniog**, including the lovely course of the Dwyryd from its head waters to the sea, is not only in itself beautiful, but is approached by a miniature mountain *Railway of narrow gauge*, which is itself a curiosity, and is at once perfectly safe and equally comfortable. The views which it commands are superb. The traveller has the option of stopping either halfway at Tan-y-Bwlch Hotel, close to Mr. Oakley's beautiful place, or at Maentwrog Inn; or of continuing through the slate quarries of Diffwys to Festiniog itself, where are Inns and waterfalls, and picturesque views for the sketcher, to detain visitors. The Inns at Tan-y-Bwlch, Maentwrog, Blaenau (N. W. Rly. Hotel) and Festiniog village are good.

6. **Bettws-y-Coed** is a quiet shady resting-place, one of the most agreeable in the Principality, surrounded by attractions for travellers. Although no mountain summits are visible from the village below, every height around leads to a fine view, or opens up a pleasant path, while the **Junction of the Three Rivers**, Conwy, Machno, and Lledr, 2 miles from the village, just under Telford's grand Holyhead Road, presents a combination of natural features *not to be surpassed in Britain* for picturesque beauty. To the artist these are an endless delight. But besides the general view of this beautiful scenery from the high road we dwell on the individual points which go to compose it—the Ffos Noddyn, the Conwy Falls, and those of the Machno at Pandy Mill.

Within a mile of Bettws the Lledr torrent unfolds its beauties above the Beavers' Pool, while in an opposite direction another lovely stream, the Llugwy, descends in the Swallow Fall; entering Bettws under its

ivy-clad bridge Pont-y-Pair:—Conway Castle is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Gwydir is 4 m., Trefriw and its waterfalls 6 m. by Rail, Capel Curig and Nant Ffrancon Pass, and Lakes Ogwen and Idwal, 6 or 7 m.

Hotels abound at Bettws; the Waterloo, excellent; Royal Oak (David Coxe's quarters for many summers), and the Gwydir Arms may be named with praise.

It will be observed that the above brief summary deals only with the most select scenery of N. Wales, that which may be regarded as characteristic of the country or peculiar to it. Thus it does not include the pretty vale of Clwyd, hitherto perhaps too much cried up, because its swelling hills more nearly resemble soft English scenes. The Lleyn promontory, also, the Land's End of Wales, is passed over, because in that W. prolongation of the Caernarvonshire mountains they gradually decline in height, and present neither the commanding peaks nor the grand passes occurring in the E. part of the chain. The same with regard to the Isle of Anglesey, for the most part a flat and monotonous platform, little raised above the sea, except in the grand headland of Holyhead and the wave-beaten crags of the *South Stack*. Yet all these districts are fully described in the body of the Handbook in details sufficiently minute, it is hoped, to enable the traveller to explore them satisfactorily.

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE—RAILWAYS—COACHES.

A continuous belt of Railway encircles N. Wales, besides which several cross lines and branches, penetrating the mountains through and through, offer facile access to all the most interesting places. These lines are—

1. From Shrewsbury, N., to Chester, by Rhuabon and Wrexham. (Gt. Western.)
2. From Chester to Holyhead, by Flint, Rhyl, Conway and Bangor. (L. and N. Western.)
3. Bangor, by Caernarvon to Portmadoc. Cambrian Rly.
4. Tremadoc to Barmouth, by Harlech. Cambrian Rly.
5. Shrewsbury (Rhuabon) to Dolgelley and Barmouth, by Llangollen, Corwen, and Bala. (Gt. Western.)
6. Oswestry to Aberystwyth, by Welshpool and Newtown, with branches to Llanfyllin to Dinas Mawddwy, to Machynlleth (Corris), Aberdovey and Barmouth.

CROSS LINES RUNNING N. AND S.

7. Conway to Festiniog, by Llanrwst, Bettws-y-Coed, Dolwyddelan (L. and N. Western). Festiniog to Bala (Great Western).

8. Rhyl on the Dee to Corwen, by St. Asaph, Denbigh, and Ruthin.
9. Two short Railways from the W. coast of Caernarvon to Snowdon:
a, to Llanberis on the N. of the mountain; *b*, to Snowdon Ranger and Rhyd-du on the S. (Narrow Gauge Line.)
10. Portmadoc to Festiniog, by Tan-y-Bwlch, by the very remarkable *Miniature Railway*.
11. Chester to Denbigh and the Vale of Clwyd, by Mold (running E. and W.).
12. Bangor to Holyhead.
13. Gaerwen to Amlwch.
14. Wrexham to Buckley and Connah's Quay.
15. Bangor to Bethesda.

The Railway Companies, L. and N. Western and Gt. Western, offer inducements to travellers in Wales, by Circular and Tourist Tickets at reduced fares. See their summer Time-Tables and Programme.

INN ACCOMMODATION is abundantly provided for the Traveller in North Wales. Besides the Hotels in the larger towns enumerated in the following Routes, good wayside Inns of humble pretensions, but furnishing a clean bed and decent fare, will be found in most of the villages.

Post-horses are furnished by the larger Hotel keepers, as well as Cars and Waggonettes:—general charge, with one horse, 1s. a mile; driver or postboy expect 3*d*. a mile.

PEDESTRIANS.—There is no pleasanter way of exploring Wales than on foot, with occasional lifts along level ground in trains and coaches. We shall not insult the Pedestrian with instructions for his equipment. One hint only will we drop, viz., that the sheets of the admirable *Ordnance Survey* are a necessary companion for a Pedestrian in Wales rather than a luxury. They cost only 2s. a sheet; they may be made portable by cutting each sheet horizontally into 3, and folding it outwards, of a size to lie within the leaves of a small 8vo. volume.

II. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF N. WALES.

North Wales, consisting of the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Caernarvon, the isle of Anglesey, Merioneth, and Montgomery, presents varied attractions to the visitor, though none so powerful as the grand features of nature—the rivers, the mountains, and the sea. In Wales he may recruit himself in the tranquillity of the green valleys and salmon-haunted streams, by the waves that break under Penmaenmawr, or among the sheep-bells on the bare hill-side, on moorland solitudes so wild that a passing

crow makes an incident in the landscape, on the platform of Cader Idris, or where the Dee cleaves its separate way through the depths of Bala Lake. He will also find, if he pleases, many things capable of attracting and employing serious inquiry, and none more so than the apparently barren hills themselves, teeming with mineral riches and with productions of varied use, which increasing railway facilities make available for all parts of England.

For examining the physical features of North Wales it will be best to divide it into 2 great portions, lying respectively N. and S. of an imaginary line drawn from Portmadoc to Llangollen through Bala and Corwen, comprising the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint in the N. section, with Merioneth and Montgomery to the S.

A. The first may be roughly subdivided into 2 large groups, lying E. and W. of the Conwy river.

1. Commencing from the river Dee, near Hawarden, in Flintshire, we find a tract of high ground, running parallel with and overlooking the estuary. This tract, which has its highest points about Halkin mountain, runs in a general direction from N.W. to S.E., and is remarkable for its rich and valuable mineral treasures; to the W. of this broken region, and separated from it by the valley along which runs the Mold and Denbigh Railroad, rises the Clwydian range, a magnificent and continuous line of conical hills separating the vale of Clwyd on the E. from the adjacent county. They approach the sea near Diserth and Rhuddlan, and run nearly due S. to Llanarmon in Yale—that district which, according to the poet Churchyard,

“Hath hilles and mountaynes hye,
Small valleys there, save where the brookes do ron.”

The principal eminence in this range is Moel Fammau (1845 ft.). S. of Llandegla the uniformity of the chain is broken, and an irregular block of mountain, named Cyn-y-brain (1857 ft.), presenting many fine features, fills up the gap between Wrexham and Llangollen. The range of hills at Minera and the picturesque escarpments of the Eglwyseg rocks at Llangollen are in reality the outcrops of this mass of limestone. The rivers of the N.E. group are few. On the E. coast are the Holywell and Wepre brooks, while the circuitous Alyn, rising in the pretty valleys of Yale, meanders through the broken uplands of Flintshire, and finally, “to Dee most inly deere,” joins that river near Gresford.

2. The second of the N.E. group may be generally stated as occupying the country between the Clwyd, the Conwy, and the Dee as far as Bala. Although comparatively little visited, it contains scenery of a romantic character, especially towards the coast. Here it is marked by abrupt escarpments of mountain limestone, such as the Great and Little

Orme's Head and the Llysfaen Mountain. To these succeeds a large tract of well-wooded region, abounding in lovely dells, the watercourses of the Elwy, Aled, and Alwen—the 2 first of which find their way into the Clwyd, the latter into the Dee. All of them take their rise in the Mynydd Hiraethog, a long desolate range to the S. of the more fertile district, which, with its outliers, occupies a large part of Denbighshire. Bronbanog (1572 ft.) and Moel Eithin (1660 ft.) are the highest points. The dreary slopes on the S. are crossed by the Great Holyhead road between Bettws-y-Coed, Pentrevoelas, and Corwen. Between them and the imaginary line from Festiniog to Bala is another irregular group, filling up the space between the source of the Conwy and that portion of the Dee which runs through the vale of Edeyrnion. Of this group Carnedd-y-Filiast (the cairn of the she-wolf) (2127 ft.) and Moel-y-Darail (1934 ft.) are the loftiest heights, and give birth to the Geirw and a few smaller streams flowing into the Dee. On the eastern side of the Hiraethrog the Clwyd takes its rise, and, after a short circuitous route, flows steadily, though it must be confessed rather sluggishly, to the N., past Ruthin, Denbigh, and St. Asaph, to join the sea at Rhyl. "Its banks are deep cuts in the deposited stratum of rich earth, with rare breaks down to fords or watering-places. Three days' rain up the valley will not bring the water to the brink of these banks, or increase the depth of the river; but a 4th wet day spreads it over acres of meadow, and a 5th marks the whole vale with a broad band of silver. The Elwy, on the other hand, has scarcely an acre of meadow to flood, but it becomes a torrent with a few hours' rain, and roars along its stony bed, breaking out here and there, but nowhere spreading far, even if charged with a week of water-spout."—*Cathrall*.

The southern boundary of the N.E. division is the valley of the Dee, which, issuing from the lake of Bala, flows with "silver clere" tide through the lovely vale of Edeyrnion to Corwen, and on by Llangollen and Overton into the broad alluvial plains of Cheshire.

B. The N.W. division is, with the exception of some isolated heights in Anglesey, almost entirely included in the county of Caernarvon, and embraces the finest of all Welsh scenery, as offered in the ranges of Snowdonia, called by some the Arvonian Alps. Its eastern boundary is the river Conwy, which, rising in the desolate and high table-lands of Migneint, soon flows due N. past Bettws-y-Coed and Llanrwst to Conway. For the first 8 or 10 m. of its course the boundary of this mountain region is more imaginary than real, as at this corner the connection between the N.W., N.E., and S.E. districts is nearly unbroken, although on travelling further westward we find that the division is again well marked between the N. and S. by the valley of the Dwyryd and the wide estuary of the Traethmawr. As 7-10ths of this

district is the locale which attracts all tourists, it is better to subdivide it into groups formed by the principal masses of mountain, which are characterised by rugged precipitous escarpments and wild passes, instead of the wooded valleys and heathery slopes that mark the former district.

1. Travelling westward, the tourist first arrives at a triangular block of mountain, formed by Carnedd Dafydd (3427 ft.) and Llewelyn (3469 ft.), which on the N. spread their wide shoulders to the coast at Aber, ending in the mighty cliffs of Penmaenmawr. From their recesses the Afon Porthllwyd, Afon Ddu, Llugwy, and some smaller streams issue to join the Conwy, which forms the boundary on the E. Southwards they are suddenly brought up by the wild and deeply-cut pass of Nant Ffrancon. The principal lakes of this group are Llyniau Dulyn, Melynlyn, Crafnant, Cwllid, Geirionydd, Llugwy, Ogwen, with others of less size. The mountain tracks to these are easily found with the aid of the Ordnance Survey, and there is not one of them but will repay the visit.

2. Immediately opposite and to the S. of this group is a far more precipitous and savage range, dividing it from Snowdon. This is the Glyder Fawr (3275 ft.), the Glyder Fach (3235 ft.), and the Trifaen (3000 ft.), which are prolonged to the N. and N.W. by the side of Llanberis lakes, and on the W. side of Nant Ffrancon. It is in this latter portion that the great Penrhyn and Llanberis slate-quarries are situated. The gloomy character of this group is well supported by its 3 boundary valleys, viz. Nant Ffrancon, Nant-y-Gwryd, and the pass of Llanberis, best seen in descending it.

3. Directly opposite and separated only by this pass rises the great **Snowdon** group, symmetrically placed almost in the centre of Caernarvonshire. As it is fully described in Rte. 17A, a very brief mention is all that is here necessary. Its glories have ever been a fertile theme with all the writers and poets of N. Wales:—

“For Snowdony, a hill, imperiall in his seat,
Is, from his mighty foote unto his head, so greate,
That were his Wales distrest, or of his helpe had neede,
Hee all her flocks and heards for many months coulde feede.”

Drayton's Polyolbion.

From the centre of the group Moel-y-Wyddfa rises in a sharp peak to the height of 3571 ft., sending off its subordinate ridges of Moel Eilio (2870 ft.) and Moel-y-Cynghorion on the N.W., Llechog and Yr Aran (2473 ft.) on the W., and Lliwedd on the S.E.—the whole forming a triangular series, of which the base is Nant Gwynnant, and the sides the Pass of Llanberis and the valleys of the Gwrfai and Colwyn respectively. It is in this Alpine district that the most beautiful *Lakes*

are met with—Llyn Gwynnant and Llyn Dinas, Llyn Cwellyn, Llyn-y-Gader, Llyn Llydaw, and the lakes of Llanberis. Nant Gwynnant and the Glaslyn river cut off this range from

4. The S.E. district, which may in some sense be considered a continuation of it. Here we have the great bulwark of Moel Siabod (2870 ft.), which is prolonged above the valley of the Lledr into an irregular though well-marked line of hills, terminated on the S. by the volcanic-looking peak of Cynicht (2372), and the more rugged Moelwyn (2566), in the eastern spurs of which mountain we find the large Festiniog slate-quarries. Still further, this range is again finely developed in the Manods and the Migneint hills, which give birth to the Conwy.

5. Immediately to the W. of Snowdon, and separated only by the valley of the Gwrfai, is another precipitous range, commencing on the Caernarvon side of Llyn Cwellyn, in the magnificent escarpment of Craig Cwm Bychan and Mynydd Mawr (2300 ft.), and thence running S. to Drws-y-Coed, where a deep pass runs up the Llyfni valley to the Nantlle lakes, to which a railway is now opened, and on to the head of the Colwyn. The continuity is carried southward by Mynydd Craig Goch (2358), and Moel Hebog (2850), which rises immediately from behind Beddgelert. From this point the mountains gradually decline in height until they finally end in the picturesque line of rocks overhanging Tremadoc.

6. The remaining hills of the promontory of Llyn are comparatively isolated, though presenting as fine scenic effects as any of the preceding. From Clynnog a series of round-topped eminences run S. towards Pwllheli. They are Gyrn Goch (1823 ft.), Bwlch Mawr (1673), and Moel Penllechog. Separated from them by the pass of Llanaelhaiarn are the singular heights of Yr Eifl (1886), which, for their magnificent rock scenery and prehistoric remains, are worthy of being visited oftener than they are. Rising directly above Nevin is Carn Boduan, and a little to the S. the still higher Carn Madryn (1205), both of which, from their comparative isolation, present splendid panoramic views of the adjacent country. These are the highest points in Llyn, although the general character of the promontory is that of elevated table-land, rising at Mynydd Rhiw to 1113 ft., and terminated all round the coast by tempest-riven rocks and precipices.

7. The only remaining portion of this division is Anglesey, which may be also described as a vast sheet of very uninteresting table-land, relieved here and there by rocky patches of mountain; consequently Anglesey is not a beautiful county, except in some few favoured spots. The most important hills lie in the neighbourhood of Red Wharf Bay and the Parys Mountain, near Amlwch, which appears, especially in

distant views, of greater height than it really is, from the general uniformity of the surface. The W. coast of Anglesey, which is seldom or never visited, contains coast scenery of a high order. At the extreme point of the island is the Holyhead Mountain, important in a picturesque as well as a commercial point of view.

C. The S.W. division may be bounded by the road from Festiniog to Bala on the N., and by that from Bala to Dinas Mawddwy and Machynlleth on the E. and S.E.

1. The most prominent group commences at Maentwrog and runs due S. past Harlech to Barmouth, parallel with and close to the sea-coast. Craig-drwg (2100 ft.), Rhinog Vawr (2463) and Vach, Diffwys (2412), and Llawllech, are the principal heights, which, rising ruggedly above their fellows, impart considerable grandeur to this range. The exploring tourist will find in the recesses of these mountains some of the finest scenery in the country, particularly in Glyn Artro and Cwm Bychan. With the exception of the Artro, scarce any river flows from the W. sides; but the opposite slopes, not so broken in character, give birth to the Eden and Camlan rivers, which, soon uniting with the Cain and Mawddach, flow towards Dolgelley through a valley remarkable for its rich beauty and the number of its waterfalls.

2. These two latter rivers rise in an irregular and confused mass of mountains, which, although of no great height on the W., gradually increase in size until they reach the watersheds of the Dee and the Wnion. Conspicuous in the southern portion of this district are Rhobell (2469 ft.) and Benglog (1844). As we travel northwards towards Bala we find the same group becoming more wild and lofty, until it reaches its culminating point in the Arennig Fawr (2809) and the Arennig Fach, which form some of the most striking features in Merionethshire scenery. From thence as a central point several streams, though none of any size, flow in different directions: the Cynfael and the Dwyryd to the W., the Cain to the S., the Lliw and the Tryweryn toward the lake of Bala; and we may also include the Conwy to the N., although it belongs more particularly to the foregoing divisions.

3. To the W. of this group, and separated only by the narrow ravines of the Dee and Wnion, rise majestically Aran Fawddwy (2955 ft.) and Aran Benllyn, a continuation of the same mountain, which, commencing in narrow spurs at the S. of Bala Lake, soon becomes one of the most savage of Welsh mountains, as it overhangs the valley of the Dyfi, in which Dinas Mawddwy and Mallwyd are situated. To the S. of the former place they again decline in importance as they approach Machynlleth, but to the W. they throw out a lofty range following the valley of the Cowarch, and soon uniting with

4. The **Cader Idris** mountain, which, like Snowdon, constitutes a group in itself. This glorious giant amongst hills takes a curious zigzag course to the S.W., and is characterised by the very limited extent of plateau at the summit and the fearful wall of precipices which it presents for the greater part of its course. It has 3 principal points, of which the Cader par excellence attains the height of 2914 ft.; so that this celebrated mountain does not found its pretensions so much on its height, which is exceeded by 7 others in N. Wales, as on its singular and unique position, form, and character. Towards the S.W. it throws out a series of broad wild hills to the coast at Llwyngwrl and Llanegryn; but to the S., after passing the deep vale of the Dysyni, we find again a very lofty chain which fills up the whole area to the Dyfi and Machynlleth. On the slopes of Taren-y-gesail (2224 ft.) and Mount Faden (1864) are the important slate-quarries of Corris. Towards Towyn and Aberdovey these hills gradually sink into low ranges covered with woodland.

D. The grand feature of the S.E. division is the *Berwyn Mountains*, which commence near Llangollen, and, winding to the S.W. past Corwen, Llandrillo, and Bala Lake, may be considered as terminating at the Pass of Bwlch-y-Groes. But as the road that runs up the pass is some 1200 ft. high, they may with more propriety be said to join the chain of the Arans. The character of these mountains is essentially different from most of those that have been hitherto discussed; instead of the lofty peak and savage precipice, we have a more uniform line, with rounded shoulders breaking off on each side and overlooking pastoral glens. Nevertheless there are some very fine and rugged cliffs on the S.E. side above Llanrhaidr which equal anything in the country. The principal heights in this range are Moel Fera (2050 ft.), Cader Ferwyn or Berwyn (2715), Cader Fronwen (2563), and Trim-y-Sarn (2027). With the exception of the Hirnant, but few rivers are given off on the N.; but on the S. the Tannat, the Vyrnwy, the Twrch, and the Banw soon become important streams, and water a large extent of rich farming country. In fact, the whole of the luxuriant champaign district as far as Welshpool, as well as the bleaker hills towards Carno, may be regarded as connected with the great chain of the Berwyns.

2. The valley of the Severn at once cuts off this district on the N. from the *Breiddin hills* (1199 ft.), that rise sharply up from out of the rich alluvial plains, and also from the Long Mountain (1330), which we may regard as the Welsh outskirts of a range of mountains occupying the borders of Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, and Radnorshire, in which latter county, near Newtown, they take the name of the Kerry Hills, and are prolonged E. to Bishop's Castle, S.W. to Llanidloes, and S. towards Builth.

3. The district to the W. of Llanidloes is entirely occupied by the unshapely mass of *Plinlymmon*, which, though properly a Cardiganshire mountain, enters sufficiently into N. Wales to influence some of its physical features very considerably. It is hard to say where to put a limit to the offshoots of Plinlymmon, though the valleys of the Clywedog and the Tarannon will probably serve best for the lines of demarcation. All the country between Machynlleth and Aberystwyth, Llanidloes and Llangurig, is occupied by it; and from the centre of it, indeed so near together that a single walk may embrace them all, flow the Rheidol, Severn, Wye, and Llyffnant. In this *résumé* of the Physical Geography of N. Wales there are, of course, numberless minor ranges and isolated hills, which it would be tedious to mention, but which will be found in detail under their respective routes.

III. GEOLOGY OF N. WALES.

The labours of Sedgwick and Murchison, and after them of the Geological Survey, of Ramsay, Hicks, Hughes and Bonney, have correlated and brought into connection the apparently confused geology of North Wales. Commencing with the uppermost strata, we find :

A. The *Trias*, or *New Red Sandstone*, for the whole distance between Shrewsbury and Chester, skirting the N. Welsh coal-field in the neighbourhood of Ellesmere, Oswestry, Holt, and Wrexham. It in fact constitutes the most westerly portion of the great belt of triassic strata that runs from Liverpool and the fertile plains of Cheshire into Worcestershire and the S. It is also seen in the vale of Clwyd, commencing at a point between Ruthin and Llandegla, and running up to Rhyl, where it extends each way along the coast at the foot of the hills of Diserth and Abergele. The trias is separated from the coal-field by

B. *Permian beds*, which skirt the coal-measures on the E. between Oswestry and Wrexham, as well as the northern border of the Shrewsbury field nearly as far as the Breiddin hills. They may be studied on the banks of the Dee, near Overton.

C. The *Coal-measures* extend in a strip of no great breadth from a little to the S. of Oswestry to the mouth of the estuary of the Dee in Flintshire, and are overlaid on the E. by Permian and new red sandstone, while on the W. they repose conformably on millstone grit and carboniferous limestone. In consequence of a great fault and upheaval of the last-mentioned rocks, there is a separation of the coal-field to the N. of the river Alun into the Denbighshire and Flintshire fields.

a. The former is about 18 m. in length and 4 in breadth, and may be divided into 3 series of nearly 3000 ft. in thickness. The upper series is comparatively worthless, being composed of sandstones, with a few thin beds of coal. The lower series, though of more value, is but little worked; but the middle beds, about 800 ft. thick, comprise all the valuable coals. There are 7 principal seams. The commercial importance of these beds will be alluded to in the sequel. So far as yet studied, the fossil remains of the N. Welsh field seem to resemble those of the S. Welsh and Lancashire fields, in its fish, while, as in them, the lower beds are full of marine remains, as *Aviculopecten* and *Goniatites*, &c.

b. The Flintshire fields are neither so extensive nor so productive; but, geologically speaking, they are interesting, as evidently forming part of the Lancashire measures, the intervening portion being covered over by the new red sandstone. The principal coal-seams, 6 in number, correspond pretty nearly with those of Denbighshire, although they are somewhat thicker.

c. The Anglesey coal-field is a very thin belt, stretching for 9 m. from near the Holland Arms Inn to Maldraeth Bay. The measures are overlaid unconformably by Permian beds, and repose on millstone grit and mountain limestone, which in their turn rest on crystalline or metamorphic schists. "The existence of this field is entirely due to an enormous fault, having at one point a downthrow on the N.W. of 2300 ft."—*Hull*. The coal-measures, with their accompanying sandstones, are 1309 ft. thick, and the seams themselves are 8 in number, ranging in thickness from 2 to 7 ft., the uppermost, or "Glopux" coal, attaining to 9 ft.

d. There are two very small patches of coal-measures, one on each bank of the Menai, near Caernarvon.

D. The *Millstone Grit* underlies the Denbigh and Flint fields on the W., constituting the broken uplands near Minera, Mold, Flint, and Holywell. The same occurs in the Anglesey field. It is succeeded by

E. The *Mountain Limestone*, to which a great portion of the picturesque scenery in Denbighshire is owing. A tract of considerable breadth commences on the N. coast of Flintshire, near Diserth, and accompanies the coal-measures and grit, which it underlies, as far as Llandegla. Southwards of that point it becomes narrower as it curves round to the E. in the Eglwyseg and Trevor rocks. Although there is here an hiatus, yet the limestone again appears in a still narrower band, and runs past Oswestry to Llanymynech, where it forms the beautiful escarpment of Llanymynech hill. Reverting again to

Diserth on the N. coast, we find that the Clwydian range of hills is formed of mountain limestone, which, turning sharp round to the S. of Ruthin, is found occupying the hills on the western or opposite side of the valley. Between Denbigh and S. Asaph they are strikingly developed in the Cefn rocks, and are thence carried northwards to Abergele and Colwyn, seemingly ending in the massive promontories of the Great and Little Orme's Heads; yet, although separated by the bay of Beaumaris, evidently continued in the limestone of Red Wharf Bay in the N.E. point of Anglesey. It is also observed forming a prominent belt on either side the Menai Straits on the E. from Bangor to a little below Port Dinorwic, and on the W. from Menai Bridge to Caernarvon. It is once more seen in Anglesey occupying a broad belt on the coast at Llanallgo and Moelfre Bay, from whence it runs S., gradually diminishing as it reaches and accompanies the coal-measures described before. Close to it, on the western border (the district immediately between the Clwyd hills and the limestone of the Mold district is occupied by a narrow prolongation of Wenlock shale), is a thin strip of

F. *Old Red Sandstone*, almost the only trace of it in N. Wales, which in this respect affords a marked contrast to S. Wales, where the old red is so largely developed.

G. The *Upper Silurian* is observable over large areas in the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery.

1. The Ludlow Rocks are only visible in the strata of the Long Mountain, near Welshpool, and on the southern border of Montgomeryshire, in the Kerry Hills. From thence they cover a wide district extending to Radnor, Hay, and Builth.

2. The Wenlock shale ranges from Conway and Abergele, on the N. coast of Denbighshire, over an irregularly-shaped area, to Llangollen. The picturesque country of the Elwy, Aled, and Alwen, lying between Llanrwst and Denbigh is of this formation, which near Llandegla sends up northward a thinner prolongation, lying unconformably between the carboniferous rocks of the Clwydian hills and those of Flintshire. It thus surrounds the vale of Clwyd like the rim of a basin. It is seen in large patches between Llanfyllin and the Banw river, and again between Llanfair, Guilsfield, and Welshpool on the N., and Montgomery, Newtown, and Bishop's Castle on the S., and on the eastern side of the Severn running up and surrounding the Ludlow rocks of the Long Mountain, until suddenly brought up by the Shrewsbury coal-field. S. of Newtown a thin prolongation is carried on towards Radnor Forest and

Llandrindod Wells. It is remarkable that in all this district there are no bands of Wenlock limestone.

3. Subordinate to these rocks and on their western border is a belt of conglomerates and grits, known as Denbigh grits, which follows closely the valley of the Conwy, becoming more extended in the neighbourhood of Cerrig-y-Drudion. S. of Corwen, where the Wenlock shale disappears, the Upper Silurian rocks are still represented by these grits, which connect the shales of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, and accompany them all the way southwards to Newtown and Radnorshire, themselves being underlaid by the Caradoc or Bala beds. The Denbigh grits are usually considered to be the sandy base of the Wenlock formation, and consequently of the Upper Silurian series.

4. Next below come the Tarannon shales, which occupy an intermediate space between the Pentamerus or Llandovery rocks and the Upper Silurian, although some geologists differ as to which class they ought to belong to. "They are of a hard, slaty character, in some places so pale or grey as to have been termed pale slates, in others of purple colour."—*Siluria*. They are principally and best exhibited in the district fed by the Tarannon river, between Llanbrynmair and Llanidloes. Fossils are rare. The Llandovery and Pentamerus rocks, which form so marked a feature in Caermarthenshire, are only seen to a small extent in the neighbourhood of Montgomery and Bishop's Castle.

5. The remainder of the Lower Silurian rocks, including the Caradoc or Bala, Llandeilo and Lingula formations, are so intricately connected, that they will be best understood if described together. In that western portion of Montgomeryshire through which the great igneous (though stratified) chain of the Berwyn mountains runs, we find that their eastern slopes are occupied by the slates of the Llandeilo age, which are blackish, of great thickness, and at one spot contain a limestone full of the characteristic fossils of the formation. They are well exposed in the gorge of the Tannat above Llanrhaidr. These slates pass with much uniformity underneath the shelly sandstones of Caradoc or Bala formation, which are continued southwards into the vale of Meifod, and in a narrow strip along the Severn to Welshpool. "These rocks in the valleys of the Vyrnwy and Tannat have been affected by a transverse slaty cleavage." All this district is separated on the W. from the similar rocks of Merionethshire by the Wenlock shales and Denbigh grits before mentioned. If the traveller will carefully study a geological map of N. Wales, he will perceive various patches of igneous eruptive rocks standing out from amidst the great Lower Silurian formation. Beginning from the N., he will be able to trace the great rugged Snowdonian range from Penmaenmawr to Moel Hebog, above Tremadoc. Singular as it appears, this range "is composed of rocks which are the equi-

valents of the strata occupying the comparatively low-lying hills of the Bala district E. of Arennig." In other words, the lavas and volcanic ashes of this great chain were erupted in the Caradoc or Bala epoch. They will be mentioned again when speaking of the igneous rocks. To the W. of the flanks of this range we have, then, emerging from under these altered Caradoc strata, and much traversed by porphyries, Llandeilo beds, overlying the Lingula flags, beneath which again lie the great mass of Cambrian grits and slates which supply the quarries of Penrhyn and Llanberis. To the S. of Moel Hebog we have the same series repeated, with the difference that the Lingula flags at Tremadoc abut upon the great Merionethshire mass of Cambrian rock. Immediately on the E. of Snowdon is a narrow anticlinal axis of slate and sandstone, full of Caradoc or Bala fossils, which separates what may be called the great porphyritic basin of the Snowdon range from the minor basin of Dolwyddelan, of precisely the same age. "The fossiliferous calcareous ash in this valley is of Bala age, and the great mass of felspar porphyry that lies below it between Dolwyddelan and Yr Arddu is clearly connected with the same set of volcanic causes that produced the thin volcanic beds underneath the limestone at Bala."—*Ramsay*. The basin of Dolwyddelan is, in fact, an outlier of the Snowdon basin. Reverting to the map again, we see that to the E. of Tremadoc commences another singular chain of mountains, which extends in a wide crescent shape to the S., and is formed by Moelwyn, the Manods, the Arennigs, Rhobell Fawr, the Arans, and Cader Idris. Now, this great range of volcanic hills is of a considerably older date than the Snowdonian range. In fact, it was formed during the Llandeilo age, while the latter only dates from the Caradoc time.

On the western flanks of these mountains we find the Lingula flags, which, emerging from this interbedded igneous series of Llandeilo age, in their turn immediately lie upon the flanks of the great Merionethshire Cambrian boss.

"Down the Bala valley and along the course of the river Wnion, towards Dolgelley, there runs a great fault—a downthrow—to the N.W. and on its western side all the rocks of Cader Idris and the Arans are repeated. Thus from Penmaen to the Arennigs we have a repetition of the interbedded feldspathic traps and ashes of the Arans, and underneath them the Lingula flags crop out beneath the W. sides of Arennig and the Cambrian strata of Dolmelynllyn and Trawsfynydd."

On the S.E. of Cader Idris and E. of the Arans are black slates of Llandeilo age far beneath the Bala limestone, which commences S. at Dinas Mawddwy, runs N. to Bala in broken lines, and from thence to Cerrig-y-Drudion, where it turns to the W. to Penmachno. This limestone is highly prolific in fossils similar to those found in Shrop-

shire, but is so impure that it is never used for burning. The whole country to the S. of Cader Idris and Dinas Mawddwy is formed of Caradoc sandstone, which imparts to the mountain ranges that rounded and somewhat monotonous outline which is so characteristic of the Montgomeryshire hills. The greater portion of the promontory of Lleyln is composed of Caradoc and Llandeilo rocks, interrupted by large patches of eruptive igneous mountains. In Anglesey a large tract of Llandeilo beds commences on the S. flanks of the Parys mountain, and runs S.W. immediately to the coast on the opposite side of the island, sending off a narrow prolongation to the N.W. coast opposite the Skerries. The typical fossils are tolerably abundant along this line.

6. The Cambrian rocks are very well defined and occur in 2 large patches, one of which is met with running parallel with the eastern coast of the Menai Straits. On the N.E. it commences between Bangor and Carnedd Llewelyn, and terminates at the sea near Clynnog. "Between the Menai Straits and the E. flank of the Snowdon range we find huge buttresses of very ancient grit, schist, slate, and sandstone, having the same direction from S.S.W. to N.N.E., in which, though their sedimentary character is obvious, and though they have not been so much altered as in Anglesey, but one obscure fossil has been detected throughout a thickness of many thousand feet."—*Murchison*. These rocks are the equivalents of the Longmynd or Bottom rocks of Shropshire, and their commercial importance will be duly estimated as being the locale of the Llanberis and Penrhyn slate quarries. The second great mass of Cambrian rocks runs from Maentwrog by Harlech to Barmouth, filling up all the district between the coast and the Trawsfynydd road. This is the Merionethshire anticlinal line of Prof. Sedgwick, which, rising in an immense dome, throws off Lingula flags in all directions. Besides these well-defined areas, there are also large tracts in Anglesey, and a smaller one extending along the Lleyln promontory from Nevin to Aberdaron, of altered metamorphic rocks, generally known as the crystalline schists of Anglesey. For a long time they were considered to be of even older date than the Cambrian; but they are now recognised as the equivalents of it, "altered at one spot into chlorite and mica schist, at another into quartz rock, accompanied by most extraordinary flexures of the beds." These are well shown at the S. Stack Rocks at Holyhead Island.

7. The researches of Dr. Hicks and others have led to the discovery in Wales of rocks even older than the Silurian or Cambrian; probably as old as the Laurentian of Canada, now believed to be the most ancient on the globe. Dr. Hicks classes into 3 divisions, and names them: *a.* The *Dimetian*, the oldest being gneissic and granitoid rocks, the lowest. *b.* Compact felspathic and quartzose strata, some of them

old lavas, called *Arvonian*. c. The *Pebidian*, green schistose rocks, associated with volcanic breccias.

“The Pre-Cambrian rocks form nearly half of Anglesey. They occur between Bardsey Island and Nevin, on the W. side of the Lley Peninsula, and include the syenite near Festiniog, N. of Dolgelley and elsewhere. Their thickness is estimated at 18,000 ft. The so-called Mona marble, a beautiful green rock quarried near Holyhead, is a variety of serpentine. These Pre-Cambrian rocks are entirely destitute of fossils.”—*Harrison*, ‘Geology of the Counties of England and Wales.’

8. It only remains, lastly, to recapitulate the principal igneous rocks, whether eruptive or stratified. The Snowdonian range has been already mentioned as being principally of Caradoc age. “The strata, which constitute the lower part of Snowdon itself, and repose upon the older slates and Lingula flags, consist of dark bluish-grey slaty schists, representing the inferior part of the Llandeilo formation. They are traversed by masses of eruptive rock, consisting of porphyry and greenstone, or compact felspar or felstone. In the next overlying accumulations are many Caradoc fossils, although the original beds alternate rapidly with volcanic dejections of ashes and felspathic materials.”—*Siluria*. Prof. Ramsay considers that most of the intruding bosses of greenstone, porphyry, and syenite, which traverse the rocks W. of the Snowdon chain and the great Merionethshire district of Cambrian rocks, &c., date about the close of the Lingula flag period, *i.e.* in the epoch of the Llandeilo rocks. The trap-rocks of Arennig, the Arans, and Cader Idris are of this date. A period of comparative repose succeeded, followed by those eruptions which produced the porphyries of Snowdon. “All these Snowdonian porphyries,” he says, “are true lava-beds, accompanied by volcanic ashes of the same period.”

Rhobell Fawr, near Dolgelley, is considered by Prof. Ramsay to be the largest mass of greenstone in Wales, “being more than 2 miles wide, rising in great broken and bare undulations to the very top, near which it is overlaid by a strip of highly porcelained slate.”*

While examining the mountain-ranges of N. Wales, the geologist will keep his attention alive to the numerous traces of glaciers in the different valleys, which in many places are plainly visible in the shape of moraine heaps, blocs perchés, roches moutonnées, and striations. In Rte. 17 will be found a full account of these interesting phenomena, as observed by Prof. Ramsay and detailed in his interesting work on the ‘Glaciers of N. Wales.’ The Drift, too, is often to be seen,

* For further details the tourist should consult Prof. Ramsay’s original Paper in the ‘Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,’ vol. ix. p. 170; also a Panoramic Sketch of the Geology of Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire, by the same author, in the ‘Geologist,’ vol. i. No. 5.

“generally in its native state, consisting of clay, angular stones, gravel, and boulders; sometimes, as in Cwm Llafar, on the W. flank of Carnedd Llewelyn, arranged in terraces marking pauses in the re-elevation of the country. Shells were found by Mr. Trimmer on Moel-Tryfaen, near Nantlle, 1300 ft above the sea, in sand and gravel, and again at about the same height, 2 m. W. of the peak of Snowdon, on a sloping plain of drift charged with erratic blocks, one of which, of great size, is known as ‘Maenbras,’ or the large stone.” For so much of the Geology of N. Wales as will serve the purpose of the general tourist, he may consult the Rev. W. Symonds’s ‘Records of the Rocks.’

IV. ANTIQUITIES—PREHISTORIC—OLD STONES—CASTLES—CHURCHES.

North Wales is particularly rich in early British remains, more especially in the *cromlech*, of which upwards of 28 examples are to be found in Anglesey alone. The most common form is that of a slab or table-stone, placed upon 3 or more upright supporters, and the generally received opinion is that they were sepulchral, although a few antiquaries still consider that they were erected for sacrificial purposes. A feature worth noticing in the geographical position of *cromlechau* in Wales is, that they are almost always found on elevated table-land overlooking the sea, but comparatively rarely inland or amongst the mountains. For instance, we shall find that 9-10ths of the Welsh *cromlechau* are grouped on the table-lands of Anglesey, Merionethshire, Caernarvonshire (Lleyn), and Pembrokeshire, nearly all commanding or contiguous to the coast.

The most perfect specimens in N. Wales are at Plas Newydd, Bryn Celliddu (evidently sepulchral), Bodowyr (the smallest known), Henblas (the largest), Llanallgo, and Presaddfed, in Anglesey; Capel Garmon, near Bettws-y-Coed, Cefn Amwlch, Dolbenmaen, Bachwen at Clynnog, and several others on the same line of coast, in Caernarvonshire; and a group of at least 4 or 5 in the parish of Llanddwywe, near the railroad from Harlech to Barmouth. Many others have fallen victims to the utilitarian views of farmers and landowners, although the efforts of the Cambrian Archæological Association have doubtless saved some from destruction.* Besides the *cromlech*, we meet with the *bedd* or *grave*, which admits of no doubt as to the purposes for which it was constructed. In many of them the only trace of its former tenant remains in the name, which has been handed down by tradition; in some cases further marked by the addition of an upright *stele* or stone, or a

* The Transactions of this Society abound in interesting information on the Antiquities of Wales.

carnedd or heap of stones. Such examples may be found in the district of the Llyfni, near Clynnog, where an unusual number of heroes were buried. In other instances *cistvaenau*, or rude chests formed of stones, have been discovered, containing the funereal remains of the dead. These are found connected with *carneddau* or in a tumulus. As examples of the tomb may be cited that of Bronwen, on the banks of the Alaw, in Anglesey, from which a square cistvaen has been removed; Bedd Taliesin, near Aberystwyth; Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy, or the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy, near Festiniog; Bedd Porius, near Trawsfynydd, &c.

In contradistinction to the *carnedd* or *cairn*—which is nothing but a heap of stones piled up—is the barrow or *tumulus*, a large mound of earth usually heaped together either to commemorate some great battle, or, still more likely, to cover the ashes and serve as a vast funeral monument for those heroes who fell in the engagement. In some of these tumuli cistvaens have been found. As an instance of the sepulchral tumulus we may mention the Gop at Newmarket, in Flintshire, and the Capel Towyn, near Holyhead. There are others which instead of being sepulchral, appear to have marked the site of some building, as Owain Glyndwr's Mount, near Corwen; or the Tomen, which though generally looked upon as elevated mounds for defensive purposes, were also sometimes used as places of General Assembly or Moot Hills, as Tomen-y-Rhodwy, near Llandegla, in Denbighshire; Tomen-y-Bala, in Merionethshire, &c.

Before quitting the subject of sepulchral memorials we must not omit the *Inscribed Stones*,* upon which, with characteristic brevity, the name of the commemorated person is rudely sculptured. Many of these stones have been discovered in positions which they were evidently never intended to fill, such as watering-troughs, gateposts, lintels of windows in churches and farm-houses. The principal of these are Eliseg's Pillar near Valle Crucis; the stone at Llanrug; the Lovernus stone at Llanfaglan; the stones at Llanor, near Pwllheli; the stones at Llangian, in Lleyn, and at Llanvihangel-y-Traethau, near Harlech; at Brondeg, in Anglesey; the Catamanus stone at Llangadwaladr ch.; the Culidorus stone at Llangefni; St. Cadfan's stone at Towyn; the Vinnemaglus stone at Gwytherin; the one at Llanerfyl, in Montgomeryshire. Other stones, which have some legend attached to them, are without any inscription, as Llech Idris, near Trawsfynydd; Maen Beuno, near Welshpool, &c. Lastly, we have the *Maen Hir*, or Long Stone, which was generally used to commemorate either some particular action or event, or else as a boundary-mark.

* See Prof. Westwood's "*Lapidarium Walliæ*."—*Clarendon Press*.

The dykes or roads of N. Wales are of great importance, and, as regards the latter, are tolerably numerous.

Offa's Dyke was the great boundary-line, or line of demarcation, constructed, as is generally supposed, by the king of that name. Some antiquaries, however, are inclined to think that it was raised at an earlier period, and was only adopted by Offa. At several points the line of the dyke is crossed by Roman roads. Commencing on the N. coast of Flintshire, near Prestatyn, it runs S. in the direction of Mold, Minera, Rhuabon, Chirk, Selattyn, Llanymynech, soon after which it crosses the Severn to traverse the Long Mountain. From thence it runs past Montgomery to the high grounds of the Clun Forest, traversing the counties of Radnor, parts of Hereford and Gloucester, where it eventually terminates in the grounds of Sedbury Park, which overlook the Severn estuary. Running in a parallel line, though varying in distance from a few hundred yards to 3 miles, was *Watt's Dyke*, supposed by some to have been a second dyke constructed by Offa. It is neither so clearly made out nor so persistent as the former. It is probable that it commenced at the sea-coast near Basingwerk Abbey, from whence it ran S., past Halkin, Hope, the gorge of the Alyn, Wrexham, Wynnstay (which was formerly called Wattstay from this circumstance), and Oswestry, finally disappearing in the flats to the N. of the Severn. It has been conjectured with great probability that the ground between the two dykes was neutral.

The *Roman Stations* were very important, and we are enabled to identify many of them accurately from their position, the roads leading to and from them, and the buildings and remains found at many of them. They were—

Segontium, or Caer Seiont	..	Llanbeblig, near Caernarvon.
Heriri Mons	.. .. .	Tomen-y-Mur, near Festiniog.
Conovium	.. .. .	Caerhun.
Deva	.. .. .	Chester.
Bovium	.. .. .	Bangor Iscoed.
Rutunium	.. .. .	Ruyton(?).
Uriconium	.. .. .	Wroxeter.
Maglona	.. .. .	Machynlleth or Pennal.
Mediolanum	.. .. .	Mathrafal, near Welshpool.
Varæ	.. .. .	Bodfari.

They are all described in the different routes, together with other places known to have been occupied by Roman forces, as Caersws, near Moat-Lane; Caergai, near Bala, &c. A Roman road can be traced in places (1) between Heriri Mons and Segontium, running past Beddgelert through Nant Gwynnant; (2) between Heriri Mons and Canovium, by Dolwyddelan, where the Sarn Helen road may be plainly traced running down Cwm Penamnaen; and again (3) between

the same stations down the valley of the Mawddach as far as Dolmelynllyn. Another Roman road may be followed from Canovium to Aber, through the pass of Bwlch-y-Ddeufaen (i.e., the “pass of the two stones,” one of which is destroyed, while the other remains erect); but it is not unlikely that it was, in still earlier times, a British trackway. A probable continuation of the Sarn Helen is traceable over Cader Idris to Pennal, near Machynlleth. A road is said to have been at times uncovered on the sandy coast of Anglesey, from the so-called station of Caerleb to the ferry of Moel-y-Don; 4 or 5 roads are very distinctly marked from Caersws, radiating in different directions to the stations around: the one to the S. connecting the country of the Ordovices with that of the Silures, and running down to Caerfagu, near Penybont, in Radnorshire. Traces of early mining-works are not so common in N. as in S. Wales, which probably presented in its iron greater inducements. Nevertheless, the Romans have left their marks behind them, both in the copper-mines of the Orme’s Head, near Llandudno, and at Llanymynech, near Oswestry.

Camps and earthworks are to be found throughout the whole of N. Wales, occupying nearly every available height, and testifying sufficiently to the offensive and defensive capabilities of the inhabitants. The largest and most perfect are Moel-y-Gaer, in Flintshire; Caer Gybi, camp at Porthamel, and Bwrdd Arthur, in Anglesey; Pen-y-Cloddiau, Pen-y-Gardden, Caer Drewyn, Pen-y-gaer near Cerrig-y-Drudion, and the camps on Moel Fenlli and the Clwydian Hills, in Denbighshire; Castell Caer Seiont, Dinas Dinorwig, Caer-carregyfran, Dinas Emrys, Dinas Dinlle, Tre’r Ceiri, Carn Madryn, Castell Odo, Porth Dinlleyn, in Caernarvonshire; Ffridd Faldwin, Moat, Gaer Fawr, Caer Digol, in Montgomeryshire. A common feature in the earliest hill-fortresses is the occurrence of *cyttiau*, or circular huts, erected for the convenience of the garrison. Tre’r Ceiri, on Yr Eifl, is the finest example of these.

Of *Castles** there is a “goodly store.” The finest and most perfect were erected by Edward I. to ensure a complete mastery over his Welsh conquests, and, as a consequence, exhibit a strong likeness to each other in plan, the differences being chiefly in detail. Conway, Beaumaris, Caernarvon, and Harlech, are generally supposed to have been built by the same architect, viz. Henry de Elreton, and may rank as the 4 finest of N. Welsh fortresses. Besides these, there are Hawarden, Ewloe, Flint, Diserth, Rhuddlan, Dinas Bran, Denbigh, Dolwyddelan, Ruthin Bere, Criccieth, Dolbadarn, Castell Lleiniog, Dolforwyn, and Montgomery; together with the still inhabited castles of Shrewsbury, Powys, and

* The best guide to the castles of Wales is the laborious and accurate work of Mr. George Clark, ‘*Mediæval Military Architecture of England*,’ 2 vols. 8vo., 1884.

Chirk. The finest examples of town-walls in the kingdom may be seen at Chester, Conway, Caernarvon, and a fragment only at Shrewsbury.

Ecclesiastical.—N. Wales cannot boast any cathedral church at all equal to Llandaff or St. David's, or even—to descend a step lower—to St. John's priory church at Brecon. In fact, the 2 cathedrals of St. Asaph and Bangor are surpassed by many collegiate churches in size, grandeur, and detail. Nevertheless, they are both interesting, particularly the former, which, although plain, has a good effect from the massive appearance of the tower, which in that point is similar to the tower of Llanbadarn Vawr, near Aberystwyth. Both these have been restored. Of ruined ecclesiastical structures, the *Abbey of Valle Crucis*, with its delicate E. E. windows, is the gem of the country, both from its superior state of preservation and its exquisite situation. It has had, besides, the advantage of a careful restoration at the hands of zealous archaeologists. It would be well if the same boon had been extended to Basingwerk Abbey (12th cent.), which, though not to be compared with the former, yet presents many good examples of the architecture of that period.

Of Cymmer Abbey, near Dolgelley, the remains are much smaller, though very suggestive; and of Llanddwyn, near Anglesey, there is only the bare shell.

The following churches will be found best worth visiting by the archaeologist. The numbers denote the route: Mont. = Monument.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. St. John's, Chester—double row of triforium arches. | 12. Llanrwst—Gwydr Chapel (Perp.), Monts. and perfect roodloft. |
| 1. St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. | 11. Whitchurch — Monts. (Late Perp.). |
| 1. Abbey Church, Shrewsbury. | 3. Llangollen. |
| 1. Old St. Chad's. | 4. Conway—Roodloft and Monts. |
| 1. Atcham—Norm. doorway. | 21. Yspytty Ivan—Monts. |
| 1. Wroxeter—Mont. | 12. Llandegai—Mont. |
| 26. Oswestry. | 19. Beddgelert — Old Priory Ch., (E. Engl.) |
| 1. Rhuabon—Monts., fresco. | 15. Clynnog—Roof, tower, St. Beuno's Chap. |
| 1. Wrexham—Tower, apse, Mont. (Perp.) | 16. Aberdaron—E. window. |
| 1. Gresford—Mon. tower (Perp.). | 8. Beaumaris—Mont., carving, brass. |
| 4. Northop—Tower, effigies. | 7. Newborough. |
| 10. Mold. | 8. Llaniestyn—(E. Perp.), font. |
| 10. Cilcain—Roof. | 7. Aberfraw. |
| 11. Llanarmon—Mont.; chandelier. | 8. Llanvihangel—Pulpit. |
| 11. Llanfwrog—Arcades. | 8. Llanallgo. |
| 11. Ruthin—Roof, brasses, Mont. | 8. Llanwenllwyfo—Brass. |
| 11. Llanrhaiadr—Window. | 8. Llanddyfnan—Sculpture. |
| 11. Efenechtyd—*Wooden font. | 7. Holyhead—Sculpture. |
| 7. Cerrig Ceinwen — Font, 12th cent. | 7. Llangadwaladr—Windows. |
| 7. Llanvair-y-Cwmmwd—Font, 12th cent. | 7. Llangwyfan. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>7. Penmynydd—Mont.
 24. Llanaber—E. Engl.
 24. Llanddwywe—Mont.
 25. Towyn—Norm.
 25. Llanegryn—Screen.
 25. Llanvihangel-y-Pennant—Monts.
 3. Llanwchllyn—Mont.
 4. Llanasa—Stained glass.
 27. Kerry—Norm. Monts.
 27. Welshpool—Mont.
 27. Guilsfield—Roof, restd.</p> | <p>26. Meifod—Norm. sculptd. stone.
 27. Newtown—Old screen in Modern church.
 27. Llanidloes—Roof, pillars of Mont.
 26. Pennant Melangell—Screen.
 26. Llanyblodwel.
 8. Penmon — Priory (church restored), Norm.
 7. Bodelwyddan—Modern.
 2. Hanmer—Roof, Mont.</p> |
|--|--|

Together with churches we may associate holy wells and crosses. Wells are very common throughout the country, though in many cases they have fallen into neglect and disuse, so that the rules which guided the devotees are now traditionary. The religious estimation in which they were held is shown in the Holy Well of St. Winifred and the Ffynnon Wigfair, near St. Asaph, both good examples of Late Perp. architecture. Crosses are comparatively rare. Specimens occur at Newmarket (Maen Achwynfaen, 12th cent.), Penmon, Llanvihangel, Tre'r Beirdd, and Llanfair Mathafarneithaf, in Anglesey, Derwen near Ruthin, &c.

Caernarvonshire and Anglesey abound in examples of old domestic architecture, many farmhouses presenting perhaps the only traces of a good old Welsh family which has died out: Mostyn Hall; Pengwern, near Llangollen; Tower, near Mold; Gloddaeth, near Llandudno; Bodowen, Plas Penmynydd, Plas Coch, and Henblas, in Anglesey; Corsygedol, near Barmouth; Plas Mawr and the College at Conway; Bodwrda, near Aberdaron; Bodidris, near Wrexham; Rhiwgoch, near Trawsfynydd. In the county of Montgomery are several fine specimens of the black and white timber-house of the 16th century, viz., Lymore Hall, Trelydan Hall, and Llandinam Hall.

V. GLOSSARY OF WELSH PLACE NAMES.

With the Welsh language this Handbook does not propose to meddle; yet a glossary of words which occur generally in the names of places will not be inappropriate, and the traveller will add, perhaps almost insensibly, to the sources of his interest and amusement, if he carries with him a good Welsh dictionary, and the Church-service in Welsh, with the English on the opposite side. The children of Gomer have spoken this speech from their beginning, and in the names of places it marks their passage yet through many lands. London (Llyndin), "the city of the wide water;" Dover (Dwfr), "the water;" Winchester, "the white city," and many others, are ancient British names. The first word in this short glossary ("aber") we meet with across

the Channel in Havre, with “*cefn*” in the Cevennes, with “*pen*” in the Apennines; and the list might be extended greatly.

Aber, a confluence or junction of a smaller river with a greater, or into the sea.

Afon, a river.

Allt, a steep cliff, ascent.

Bach, or, by mutation, *Fach* or *Vach*, small, little.

Banau, eminences.

Bedd, a grave.

Bettws, a station in a vale, perhaps a mission station.

Blaen, the head of a valley.

Bôd, a dwelling.

Bryn, a hill.

Bwlch, a pass or defile.

Bychan, little.

Cader, a chair, a seat.

Cae, an enclosure.

Caer, a fort, a camp.

Capel, chapel.

Carn, a heap, a cairn.

Carnedd (pl. *Carneddau*), heap of stones.

Carreg, stone.

Castell, a fortress.

Cefn, a back, a ridge.

Clawdd, a dyke, hedge, embankment.

Clogwyn, a precipice.

Coch, red.

Coed, wood.

Cors, bog.

Croes, cross.

Cwm, a glen, dingle.

Cymmer, confluence.

Dinas, a fortified hill, a city.

Dôl, a meadow by the side of a river.

Drws, a door or pass.

Dû, black.

Dwr or *Dwfr*, water.

Dyffryn, valley.

Eglwys, church.

Esgair, a leg.

Fawr or *Vaur*, great.

Ffrwd, a spout of water.

Ffynnon, well, spring.

Gaer, same as *Caer*.

Garth, a projecting spur.

Glan, shore, bank.

Glas, blue, green.

Glyn, a glen.

Gwern, a watery meadow, alder-trees.

Gwyn, white.

Gwyrdd, green.

Hafot-tai, summer farms.

Hafod, a summer residence.

Hên, old.

Hir, long.

Llan, an enclosure, hence a churchyard or church.

Llech, a flat stone.

Llwyn, a grove.

Llwyd, grey, brown.

Llyn, a lake, pool.

Maen, stone.

Maes, field.

Mawr, or, by mutation, *Fawr*, great.

Melin, mill.

Melyn, yellow.

Moel, a bare head, a conical smooth hill.

Morfa, a sea-marsh.

Mynach, a monk.

Mynydd, a mountain.

Nant, a brook, dingle.

Newydd, new.

Pandy, a fulling mill.

Pant, a hollow.

Pen, a head, top.

Penmaen, rock end.

Pentref, a hamlet.

Pistyll, a broken waterfall.

Plas, a hall, a country seat.

Pont, a bridge.

Porth, a gate.

Pwll, a pool.

Rhaiadr, a rushing cataract.

Rhiw, an ascent.

Rhudd, purple.

Rhôs, moist place.

Rhyd, a ford.

Sarn, a causeway.

Tal, the forehead.

Tafarn, tavern.

Traeth, a sand, seashore, strand.

Tre, *Tréf*, a town.

Twr, a tower.

Tŷ (pl. *Tai*) a house.

Tyddyn, a farm.

Y, *Yr*, the.

Yn, in.

Yn, in, at.

Ynys, island.

Yspytty, hospital.

Ystrad, vale formed by a river.

VI. POINTS of INTEREST for the GEOLOGIST.

(Vide Introduction and Routes.)

VII. COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS of NORTH WELSH MOUNTAINS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Snowdon	3571	Rhydd Hywel	1898
Carnedd Llewelyn	3469	Llandinam Mountain	1895
Carnedd Davydd	3427	Yr Eifl	1866
Glyder Vawr	3275	Mount Faden	1864
Glyder Vach	3235	Cyrrn-y-Brain	1857
Trifaen	3000	Moel Fammau	1845
Aran Fawddwy	2955	Benglog	1844
Cader Idris	3000	Gyrrn Goch	1823
Moel Siabod	2870	Moel Morfydd	1767
Moel Eilio	2870	Bwlch Mawr	1673
Moel Hebog	2850	Moel Eithin	1660
Arennig Vawr	2809	Bronbanog	1572
Cader Berwyn	2716	Penmaenmawr	1540
Moelwyn	2566	Cader Dinmael	1452
Aran	2473	Long Mountain	1330
Rhinog Vawr	2463	Carn Madryn	1205
Diphwys	2412	Breiddin Hills	1199
Cynicht	2372	Mynydd Rhiw	1113
Craig Goch	2358	Llanelian Mountain	1110
Mynydd Mawr	2300	Moelfre Isaf	1037
Taren-y-Gesail	2244	Carn Pen Tyrch	950
Carnedd Filiast	2127	Garreg Mountain	835
Craig Drwg	2100	Orme's Head	750
Moel Ferna	2050	Gwaunysgor	732
Moel-y-Darail	1934		

VIII. CHIEF PLACES of INTEREST to the TOURIST.

Those which are best worth seeing are marked with asterisks.

1. SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury. Castle. *School, old, now containing **Antiquarian Museum, with the articles found at Wroxeter. **St. Mary's Ch. Timbered Houses. Drapers' Hall. Market-house. **The Abbey Ch., Pulpit, and Monastic Remains. Town Walls. Clive's Monument. *The Quarry. Welsh and English Bridges. *Hill's Monument and view from the summit. Atcham Ch. **Wroxeter Ch. and Roman city of Uriconium.

Baschurch. Camp at Berth Hill.

Whittington. *Castle. Park Hall.

Ellesmere. Ch. *View from Castle Hill.

Oswestry. Well. Ch. *Old Oswestry. Castell Brogyntyn in Brogyntyn Park. Offa's and Watt's Dykes.

2. CHESHIRE.

Chester. ** Cathedral. Chapter H. Abbey Gateway. ** St. John's Ch. and Monastie Remains. St. Peter's. Castle. Shirehall. * Roodie and Grosvenor Bridge. ** Rows. * Stanley Palace. Bishop Lloyd's House. * God's Providence House. Roman Bath. ** Walls. * Phoenix and Water Towers. Guildhall. Museum. * Eaton Hall.

3. DENBIGHSHIRE.

Llanyblodwell. Ch. Llangedwyn Hall.
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. ** Pistyll Rhaiadr. Camp at Dwyn Bryn Dinas.
 ** *Chirk.* Castle and view from Terrace. Viaduct and Aqueduct. Glen of the Ceiriog.
Ruabon. * Ch. and Monuments. * Wymstay. * Nantybelan. Garden Hill.
Wrexham. ** Ch. Bangor. Holt Cas.
Gresford. * Ch. Vale of Alun. Rofft Camp.
Llangollen. Ch. * Bridge. ** Plas Newydd. Pengwern. * Castell Dinas Bran. ** Valle Crucis Abbey. Eliseg's Pillar. Scenery of Eglwyseg Rocks and Cyn-y-brain. ** Valley of the Dee. At Berwyn Stat. and Llandysilio Ch. Llandegla Ch. Bodidris. Llanarmon in Yale Ch. (chandelier).
Pentrevoelas. Inscribed Pillar. ** Pont y Glyn. * Yspretty Ivan Ch. Monts., Gilar. Plas Iolyn.
Llanrwst. Cromlech at Capel Garmon. ** Ch. and Gwydir Chapel. High Bridge. Gwydir House and Grounds.
Llanrhaiadr. * Ch. Jesse window. Bachymbyd.
Denbigh. ** Castle. Burgesses' Gate. Earl of Leicester's Ch. * Whitehurch. Salusbury Tomb and Myddelton Brass. Remains of Carmelite Priory (the Abbey). St. Mary's Ch., new. Grounds of Gwaenynog. * Ch. at Trefnant. Bwrdd Arthur, near Llausannan. Scenery of the Aled. * Waterfalls. Llyn Aled.
Ruthin. * Ch. Cloisters. School. Castle. Mill. Llanfwrog Ch. Efenechtyd Ch. Antiquities in Pool. Camps on Moel Fenlli. * View from Moel Famnau.
Gwytherin. Ch. Box of St. Winifred. Inscribed Stones.
Abergele. Ch. Camps. Kinnel Park. Gwrych Castle. Llysfaen Mount. Llanellian Well.

4. FLINTSHIRE.

St. Asaph. * Cathedral. * Cefn Caves. Kist-vaens near Cefn. * Well at Wigfair. * Ch. at Bodelwyddan. Monument in Tremeirchion Ch. Rom. Cath. College. Camp at Bodfari. Talargoeh Lead-mines.
Rhuddlan. * Castle. Ch. Priory. Bodrhyddan. Diserth Castle. Siambr Wen.
Rhyl. Sands. St. Thomas' Ch. Towyn Ch. Gwaunysgar Ch. Newmarket Cross and Tumulus.
Pantasa. Roman Catholic Ch. * Pharos on Garreg Mountain. Maen Aehwynfan.
Mostyn. * Hall. Downing. Point of Air Lighthouse.

Holywell. Ch. **Well. *Basingwerk Abbey.

Flint. *Castle. Halkin Mountain. Moel-y-gaer. *Northop Ch. Ewloe Castle. **Hawarden* Castle and Ch. ***Mold* Ch. Maes Garmon. *Tower. *Caergrwle Castle. Hope Ch. (monument). **Cilcain Ch. *Hesp. Alyn. Penbedw.

Caerwys. Roman streets.

Overton. *Views over the Dee. Ch. and Cemetery Chap.

Holt. Ch. and Castle.

Hanmer. Ch. Village and Mere.

5. CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Conway. *Ch. **Castle. *Walls. *Plas Mawr. Tubular Bridge. Gyffin Ch. View from hill above Benarth. *Castell Diganwy. *Falls of the Porthllwyd and Afon Ddu at Dol-y-garrog. Llyn Geirionydd. Caerlun. Cyttau on Penmaen Bach. Maes-y Castell.

Llandudno. **Great Orme's Head; drive round it. St. Tudno's Ch. Gogarth. Bodysgallen. Gloddaeth. Penrhyn Chap. Llandrillo-yn-rhos. Ch.

Penmaenmawr. Castell Caer Seion. Braich-y-ddinas.

Aber. **Waterfalls. Ancient road to Caerlun. Bryn newydd.

Bangor. *Cathedral. *Penrhyn Castle. Port Penrhyn. *View from hill behind the town. *Llandegai Ch. and village. **Penrhyn Quarries.

***Menai Bridge.* **Tubular Bridge.

Port Dinorwic.

Caernarvon. **Castle. *Twthill. *Walls. Inscribed Stone at Llanrug. *Llanbeblig Ch. Site of Segontium. Inscribed Stone at Llanfaglan Ch. Antiquities on banks of the Gwrfai.

Clynnog. *Ch. S. Beuno's Chap. Cromlech. Waterfall. *Dinas Dinlle.

Nantlle. *Lakes. *Drws-y-Coed. Copper-mines and Slate-quarries.

Pwllheli. *Beach. Carreg-y-Wimbill. Coast scenery at Mynydd Cilan. *Llanengan Ch. and Screen. Inscribed Stone at Llangian. *Carn Madryn. Carn Boduan. Bardsey Island. *Aberdaron old Ch. Bodwrdda. *Llangwnadl Ch. *Cefn Ymwlch Cromlech. *Nevin.* Porthdinllaen. **Yr Eifl. *Tre'r Ceiri. *Nant Gwrtheyrn.

Abererch. Ch.

Criccieth. *Castle. Dolbenmaen and Cromlechs.

Tremadoc. Penmorfa Ch. *Portmadoc Embankment and Slate-wharf. View behind Goat Inn.

Beddgelert. Ch. **Pont Aberglaslyn. *Moel Hebog. *Dinas Emrys. **Llyn Dinas and Llyn Gwynnant. *Llyn Cwellyn. Nant Mill.

***Snowdon.* **Pass of Llanberis. *Waterfall of Ceunant Mawr. *Llanberis old Ch. *Slate-quarries. *Dolbadarn. Caer-carreg-y-fran. Camps. *Nant Gwynnant. *Llyn Llydaw.

Capel Curig. *Moel Siabod. Glyder Fawr. Trifaen. **Llyn Idwal. **Llyn Ogwen. **Falls of the Ogwen. Carneddus Davydd and Llewelyn. Nant Ffrancon. Bettws-y-Coed.

Pont-y-Pair. **Rhaiadr-y-Wenol. *Ffos Noddyn. **View from Holyhead Road. **Falls of the Conwy. Falls of the Maelmo. Pandy Mill. *Lledr Valley. *Dolwyddelan Castle.

6. MERIONETHSHIRE.

Corwen. *Ch. (Effigy of Sulien ap Iorwerth). Moel Ferna. Caer Drewyn and Cefn Creini. Rug. Waterfall on the Trystion. **Vale of Edeyrnion. *Llandderfel Ch. and Screen.

Tan-y-Bwlch. **Mr. Oakley's Grounds. **Slate-quarries of Festiniog. *Moelwyn. *Cynicht. *View from Festiniog Ch. Beddau Gwŷr Ardudwy. **Falls of the Cynfael. **Rhaiadr Cwm. Castell Tomen-y-Mur.

Maentwrog. *Rhaiadr Du. *Raven Fall.

Bala. *Lake. Arennig Mountains. Llanuwchllyn Ch. and Effigy. Caergai. Roman station. *Aran Mawddwy. **Cwm Twrch. *Pennant and Vale of Dyfi. Vale of the Hirnant.

Barmouth. **Llanaber Ch. **Scenery of the Mawddaeh, from Dolgelley Road. Long Railway Bridge. Panorama View.

Harlech. **Castle. Llandanwg Ch. *Llanddwywe Ch. *Llanbedr. *Cors-y-gedol. *Vale of the Artro. **Bwlch-y-Tyddiad. *Drws Ardudwy. **Cwm Bychan. Antiquities on Llawllech. Llanfihangel-y-Traethau Inscribed Stone.

Dolgelley. *Cymmer Abbey. **Torrent Walk in grounds of Caerynweh. **Cader Idris. **Valley of the Mawddaeh. *Nannau. Preeipice Walk. Tyn-y-Groes. **Falls on the Cain, Mawddach, and Camlan. Bedd Porius. Rhiwgoch. Castell Prysor. **Dinas Mawddwy. *Mallwyd.

***Tal-y-Llyn.* **Llyn-y-Cae. Llanvihangel-y-Pennant Ch. (monument). Castell-y-Bere. *Craig Aderyn. *Llanegryn Ch. Llys Bradwen. Camps near Llwyngwrl.

***Towyn* Ch. and Stone. *Aberdovey. Corris Slate-quarries. Pennal (Roman traces).

7. MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Llanfyllin. Ch. Camps in the neighbourhood. Llantsantffraid Ch. *Meifod Ch. Remains at Mathrafal (Mediolanum)?

Castell Caer Einion. Camps on Penyfoel. Ffridd, Sylvan.

Guildsfield. Ch. and Camps, esp. Gaervawr.

Welshpool. *Ch. **Powys Castle and Park. Leighton Hall and Church. Buttington. Font in Ch. **Breiddin Hills and Rodney's Pillar. Long Mountain. Caer Digol. Offa's Dyke. Berriew. Maen Beuno.

Montgomery. *Ch. and Castle. Ffridd Faldwyn Camp. *Lymore Park.

Newtown. *Old Ch. *Screen in modern Ch. Kerry Ch. Castell Dolforwyn. Bettws Cedewain.

Llanbrynmair. *Waterfalls. Scenery of Twymyn and Ial.

Caersŷs. *Roman Station. Llandinam Ch.

Llanidloes. **Ch. Cefn Carnedd Camp. Source of the Severn *Plinlimmon.

***Machynlleth.* *Waterfall on Llyfiant. *Llyn Penrhaiadr.
Llyn Bugeilyn.
Llangynog. Berwyn Mountains. ***Pennant Melangell Ch.* Scenery
of the Tannat.

8. ANGLESEY.

Beaumaris. ***Castle.* *Church. *Baron Hill. *Llanfaes Ch.
and remains of Priory. ***Penmon Priory.* *Puffin Island.
Llaniestyn Ch. *Bwrdd Arthur. Pentraeth. Castell Lleiniog.
*Lord Anglesey's Monument. *Penmynydd Ch. and Monas-
tery. *Antiquities at Llanidan. *Cromlech at Plas Newydd.
Llanddwyn Abbey. *Newborough Ch. Stone at Bron Dêg.
Llangefni Ch. ***Llangadwaladr Ch.* (stained glass). Llyn
Coron. *Bodorgan Gardens. *Aberffraw Ch. *Llangwyfan Ch.
Holyhead. ***Harbour of Refuge and Quarries.* Port and Pier.
***Telegraph Station.* *Caer Gybi. ***Stack Rocks and Light-*
house. ***Ch.* Stanley embankment. Towyn y Capel.
Llanerchymedd. Ch. Roeking-stone at Llwydiarth.
Llantrisant. Tomb of Bronwen. Cromlech at Presaddfed.
Amlwch. *Port. ***Parys Mountain.* Copper-works and Mines.
Llanbadrig. Llan Lleiana. *Coast Scenery at Cemmaes. Llan-
elian Ch. and Well. *Llanwenllwyfo Ch. and Brass. Point
Llynas Lighthouse. ***Llanaligo Ch.* (grave of persons drowned
in the wreck of the 'Royal Charter'). *Moelfre Bay
Cromlech. Llaneugrad. Pigeon-house.

IX. SKELETON ROUTES.

A. TOUR OF ONE MONTH,

starting from Chester.

1. Chester: see Rows, Walls, Cathedral. In afternoon to Eaton Hall by road or water.
2. Rail to Holywell: see Well and Basingwerk Abbey; go on to Rhyl: see Rhuddlan; sleep at Rhyl.
3. Excursion to Denbigh by rail. Drive back to St. Asaph by way of Cefn, and, if time, to Abergele by Bodelwyddan. Take train in evening from Abergele to Llandudno.
4. Gt. Orme's Head. Llandudno. Afternoon, see Castle and town of Conway.
5. By rail to Bettws-y-Coed. Explore its beautiful neighbourhood.
6. To Capel Curig by coach. Ascend Moel Siabod.
7. Llyn Ogwen, Llyn Idwal, Penrhyn Slate Quarries. From Capel Curig the coach, en route for Bangor, will pass these places.
8. Bangor Cathedral. Penrhyn Castle and Llandegai Ch. Aber. By rail to Bethesda Slate Quarries.
9. Menai Bridge and Britannia Bridge.
10. Excursion to Beaumaris and on to Penmon Priory and Puffin Island.
11. Excursion by rail to Holyhead.

12. Rail from Holyhead to Caernarvon—Castle and town. In afternoon to Llanberis.
13. Ascend Snowdon and down to Beddgelert. In evening excursion up Nant Gwynant or Drws-y-Coed.
14. Beddgelert: by coach to Port Madoc (passing Pont Aberglaslyn), and on by rail to Criccieth and Pwllheli.
15. To Nevin. Ascend Yr Eifl. Visit Clynnog Ch., and in afternoon back to Caernarvon.
16. By coach from Caernarvon, by rail to Llanberis. By coach up the Pass, Capel Curig. Pentrevoelas, Corwen, and by rail to Llangollen. Ascend Dinas Bran.
17. By rail to Chirk and Rhwabon (Wynnstay); back to Llangollen.
18. Visit Valle Crucis and Llandysilio. By rail to Corwen. Through the Vale of Edeyrnion to Bala.
19. Bala by Rail to Trawsfynydd and Tomen-y-Mur to Festiniog. Rhaiadr Cwm. Falls of the Cynfael. Slate-quarries. Tan-y-Bwlech.
20. Festiniog by Toy rail and Minffordd Junct. or Portmadoc to Harlech. Visit Cwm Bychan; in evening to Barmouth.
21. Barmouth to Dolgelley. Visit Cymmer and Valley of the Mawddach.
22. Ascend Cader Idris. Visit the Torrent Walk. Preeipice Walk.
23. Dolgelley to Tal-y-Llyn and Towyn.
24. Towyn to Aberdovey by rail. On by rail to Aberystwyth.
25. Aberystwyth. Devil's Bridge. Hafod, if time.
26. Aberystwyth by rail to Machynlleth, and thence by the Cambrian Railway to Cem maes Road, whence there is a short branch line to Dinas Mawddwy, about a mile beyond Mallwyd, on the opposite side of the Dyfi.
27. From Dinas Mawddwy by rail to Welshpool. Powys Castle and Breiddin Hills, or excursion to Montgomery.
28. Welshpool to Shrewsbury. Visit the Churches, &c.
29. Excursion to Wroxeter. In afternoon leave Shrewsbury.

B. TOUR OF SEVEN WEEKS,

commencing at Shrewsbury.

1. Shrewsbury. Visit town. Afternoon to Wroxeter.
2. By rail to Chirk and Llangollen.
3. See Valle Crucis Abbey and Plas Newydd. Ascend Dinas Bran.
4. Chester. Cathedral, &c. Afternoon, Eaton Hall.
5. Excursion by rail to Mold. Visit Ch.; Tower. Drive or walk through Northop to Flint, and back by rail.
6. Visit Holywell by rail. Basingwerk. Mostyn Hall or Downing to Rhyl.
7. Excursion by rail to Rhuddlan. Diserth. St. Asaph and Denbigh. Visit Cefn Caves en route.
8. By rail to Ruthin. Ch. Cas. Derwen. Return by rail to Rhyl.
9. By rail to Abergele, Colwyn, and Llandudno. Great Orme's Head.
10. By rail to Conway; steamer to Trefriw, thence to Bettws-y-Coed.
11. Bettws-y-Coed. Conway and Machmo Falls.

12. Penmaenmawr. Aber Waterfall. In evening to Bangor.
13. Cathedral. Penrhyn Castle. Slate Quarries of Bethesda.
14. Excursion to Dinas Dinorwic and Pentir.
15. Excursion to Beaumaris via Menai Bridge. See Tubular Bridge.
Sleep at Beaumaris.
16. Excursion to Penmon. Puffin Island. Pentraeth.
17. From Menai Bridge by rail to Gaerwen Junction, and thence by rail to
Amlwch. See Parys Mountain.
18. To Holyhead by rail. See the new Breakwater. The Head and
S. Stack.
19. Visit Llangadwaladr Ch. Aberffraw, Newborough, Llangwyfan, and
across the ferry to Caernarvon.
20. Caernarvon. Afternoon to Llanberis. Slate Quarries.
21. Ascend Snowdon and down to Capel Curig.
22. Capel Curig. Moel Siabod. Bettws-y-Coed. Fairy Glen. Dolwydd-
clan as.
23. Visit Llyn Ogwen. Llyn Idwal. Ascend Carnedd Llewelyn. Pass
of Llanberis.
24. Nant Gwynant. Beddgelert. Ascend Moel Hebog.
- 25 to 27. By coach to Portmadoc, ascend Moel y Gest, and on by rail to
Criccieth and Pwllheli.
28. Excursion into Llyn. Aberdaron or Carn Madryn.
29. To Nevin. Ascend Yr Eifl. Clynnog Ch. Sleep at Clynnog.
30. To Nantlle Lakes, from Pen-y-Groes Station, and thence to Beddgelert.
31. To Tan-y-Bwlch. Festiniog. View from Ch.-yard. Waterfalls.
32. Slate Quarries. Afternoon by Toy railway to Minffordd Junct., and
thence to Harlech.
33. Excursion to Cwm Bychan and Bwlch-y-Tyddiad.
34. Visit Llanaber. Barmouth. Llanelltyd and Dolgelley.
35. Visit Mawddach Valley. Waterfalls. Nannau. Precipice Walk.
36. Cader Idris. Torrent Walk.
37. By rail to Bala. Vale of Edeyrnion. Corwen. And by rail to
Llangollen.
38. Valle Crucis. Castell Dinas Bran. Plas Newydd.
39. To Oswestry. Llanfyllin. Llanrhaiadr.
40. Pistyll Rhaiadr. Llangynog. Pennant Melangell. Over the Berwyns
to Bala.
41. By Bwlch-y-Groes to Dinas Mawddwy, Mallwyd.
42. Mallwyd, and up the Ceryst to Tal-y-Llyn, Llanegryn, and Towyn.
43. To Aberdovey and Aberystwyth.
44. Aberystwyth. Hafod. Devil's Bridge.
45. Plinlimmon.
46. To Llanidloes. See Ch. By rail to Newtown. Visit Kerry by rail.
47. Visit Montgomery. Cas. Ch. Lymore. Afternoon to Welshpool.
48. Breiddins. Powys Castle. Excursion to Guilsfield.
49. To Shrewsbury.

The Sundays should be spent at Rhyl for St. Asaph, Bangor, Caernarvon or Llanberis, Beddgelert, Barmouth or Dolgelley, Bala, Welshpool.

C. PEDESTRIAN TOUR OF ONE MONTH,

commencing at Rhuabon Station.

1. Arrive at Rhuabon. Walk to Llangollen. Visit Aqueduct and Castell Dinas Bran.
2. Walk to Valle Crucis. Climb the hill at the back, and follow the path to Craig Aderyn, and thence to the turnpike-road at Bwlch Rhiwfelyn, and on to Ruthin; about 17 m.
3. Ruthin. Ascend Moel Fammau from Bwlch-pen-Barras, descending by Llangynhaval, and on to Denbigh; 14 m. (rail to St. Asaph and back by Cefn, if time).
4. Denbigh to Llanrwst, through Llansannan and Gwytherin, across the valleys of the Aled and Elwy; 18 m.
5. Visit Llanrwst. Gwydir. Take coach to the Waterfalls and walk to Conway, or else walk to the Falls and coach to Conway, and on to Llandudno.
6. Walk to Penmaenmawr and Aber Falls; about 19 m. By rail to Bangor.
7. Rest.
8. To Menai Bridge; Beaumaris. In afternoon, walk to Penmon and Puffin Island; 16 m.
9. Return to Bangor by ferry. Visit Peurhyn Quarries, and over Carnedd Filiast to Llanberis; say 12 m.
10. Llanberis to Capel Curig. Ascend Moel Siabod.
11. See Rhaiadr-y-Wenol. Miner's Bridge. Bettws-y-Coed. Dolwyddelan Castle; and back to Capel Curig by the short route; 18 m.
12. Ascend Carnedd Davydd. Visit Llyn Idwal, and over the hill to Llanberis. About 12 m.; but very heavy work.
13. Ascend Snowdon, and come down to Beddgelert; 11 m.
14. Rest.
15. Walk through Drws-y-Coed and Nantlle to Clynnog; about 16 m. In evening to Caernarvon, or else take the train from Pen-y-Groes.
16. Walk or take coach to Beddgelert. Ascend Moel Hebog, and down on the other side to Pwllheli.
17. Ascend Yr Eifl, and back by Nevin.
18. By coach to Tan-y-Bwlch. Slate Quarries. Waterfalls.
19. By Cwm Bychan to Harlech and on to Barmouth.
20. Rest.
21. To Dolgelley. Visit Waterfalls in Mawddach Valley.
22. Cader Idris. Descend to Llyn-y-Cae and Tal-y-Llyn.
23. From Tal-y-Llyn to Machynlleth; 11 m.
24. To Mallwyd and Dinas Mawddwy; 13 m. by ear. But it may be accomplished by rail via Cemmaes Road.
25. Ascend Aran Mawddwy, through Bwlch-y-Groes to Bala; 20 m.
26. Over the Berwyns to Llanrhaiadr. See Pistyll Rhaiadr; 16 m.
27. To Llanfyllin. Meifod. Guilsfield. Welshpool.
28. Rest.
29. Breiddin Hills to Shrewsbury.
30. Wroxeter.

D. ANTIQUARIAN AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL TOUR OF ONE MONTH.

1. Chester Cathedral. Old Houses. Rows. St. John's. Walls.
2. Mold Ch. Tower. Maes Garmon. Ewloe Castle. Northop Ch. Flint Castle. To Holywell.
3. Holywell. Basingwerk. Garreg Mountain. Tumuli at Orsedd. Maen Achwynfan. Gop Tumulus. Diserth Castle and Ch. Go on to Rhyl.
4. Rhuddlan Castle and Priory. St. Asaph Cathedral. Trefnant New Ch. Ffynnon Wigfair. Denbigh.
5. Denbigh Castle, Priory, &c. Whitchurch. Llanrhaiadr Ch. Ruthin Ch., Cas., and Mill.
6. Camps on Clwydian Hills. Cileain Ch. Llanrhydd Ch.
7. Llandegla Ch. Tomen. Eliseg's Pillar. Valle Crucis Abbey. Castell Dinas Bran.
8. Llangollen Ch. Corwen Ch. Pentrevoelas Inscribed Stone. (Yspytty Ivan Ch.) Cromlech at Capel Garmon. Llanrwst. Pen-y-Gaer.
9. Llanrwst Ch. Bridge. Gwydir. Cromlechs. Caerhun. Conway.
10. Conway. Llandudno. Antiquities on Orme's Head. Castell Diganwy.
11. Antiquities on Penmaenmawr. Aber.
12. Bangor. Llandegai. Dinas Dinorwic.
13. Beaumaris Ch. Castle. Castle Lleinig. Penmon.
14. Penrynnydd. Antiquities on the Braint. Plas Newydd. Cromlechs. Newborough.
15. Llangadwaladr Ch. Aberffraw. Llangwyfan Ch. To Holyhead.
16. Caer Gybi. Holyhead Ch. Towyn-y-Capel. To Caernarvon.
17. Castle. Walls. Segontium. Llanfaglan. Inscribed Stone.
18. Clynnog. Tre'r Ceiri. Llanaelhaiarn Stone. Pwllheli.
19. Llangian Ch. Llanelgan Ch. Aberdaron Ch.
20. Llangwnadl Ch. Cefn Amwlch Cromlech. Carn Madryn. Back to Pwllheli.
21. Criecieth. Dolbenmaen. Beddgelert.
22. Excursion to Llanberis. Dolbadarn.
23. To Festiniog. Sarn Helen. Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy. Heriri Mons. Tomen-y-Mur.
24. Harlech. Bwlch-y-Tyddiad. Drws Ardudwy.
25. Llanaber. Barmouth. Dolgelley. Cymmer Abbey.
26. Llwyngwrl Camps. Towyn Ch. Castell-y-Bere.
27. Pennal. Machynlleth. Aberystwyth. Llanbadarn Vawr Ch.
28. Llanidloes Ch. Caersws. Site of Roman Station.
29. Montgomery Ch. and Castle. Camps. Welshpool.
30. Powys Castle. Mathrafal. Meifod. Oswestry.
31. Rhuabon Ch. Whittington. Wrexham. Gresford Ch.

E. A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR,

arriving at Llandudno or Beaumaris from Liverpool by Steamer.

1. Llandudno. Conway Castle. Beaumaris. Baron Hill. Tubular Bridge. Menai Bridge. Bangor.
2. Penrhyn. Slate Quarries. Nant Ffrancon. Llyn Idwal. Llyn Ogwen. Capel Curig.
3. Bettws-y-Coed. Rhaiadr-y-Wenol. Falls of Conwy and Maehno. Llanrwst. Gwydir. Ascend Moel Siabod.
4. Capel Curig. Pass of Llanberis. Ascend Snowdon. Caernarvon.
5. Caernarvon to Beddgelert.
6. Tremadoc. Tan-y-Bwlch. Slate Quarries. Festiniog. Falls.
7. Harlech. Barmouth to Dolgelley.
8. Mawddach Valley Waterfalls. Cymmer. Precipice Walk.
9. Cader Idris. Torrent Walk.
10. To Maehynlleth, and from thence to Mallwyd.
11. Mallwyd to Bala and Vale of Edeyrnion to Corwen. Pont-y-glyn.
12. Llangollen. Berwyn Stat. Valle Crucis. Pont Cysylltau.

F. A WEEK'S WALK THROUGH SNOWDONIA.

1. Llandudno. Conway. Aber. Visit Waterfalls. Ascend Carnedd Llewelyn. Descend to Capel Curig, or by Bwlch-y-Ddeufaen to Caerhûn.
2. Over Moel Siabod to Dolwyddelan, and cross by Llyn-yr-Adar into Llyn Gwynant, and to Beddgelert.
3. Snowdon. Descend to Llanberis. Evening to Caernarvon.
4. To Clynnog. Ascend Yr Eifl. Descend to Pwllheli.
5. By rail to Criccieth. Ascend Moel Hebog, and descend to Beddgelert.
6. To Tan-y-Bwlch. Ascend Moelwyn. Festiniog Waterfall. Slate Quarries.
7. Walk from Festiniog to Bala. Take rail to Rhuabon.

G. TOUR OF ABOUT THREE WEEKS, BY RAIL OR COACH.

The names of halting-places are in italics.

Shrewsbury. Chirk. Rhuabon.

Llangollen. Dinas Bran. Valle Crucis. Berwyn Stat. and back.

Dolgelley. Cymmer Abbey. Torrent Walk. Precipice Walk. Cader Idris. Tyn-y-Groes Waterfall. To Barmouth; by road on N. bank of Mawddach Estuary.

Harlech Castle. Portmadoc.

[*N. Wales.*]

d

Tan-y-Bwlch. By Miniature Rly. to *Festiniog*. Slate Quarries. Waterfalls. Drive to Beddgelert by Pont Aberglaslyn. Coach or rail to Caernarvon. Menai Bridges. *Inn.* Bangor. Penrhyn Castle. Slate Quarries. Nant Ffrancon. Capel Curig. Gorphwysfa, Pass of Llanberis. *Llanberis.* Ascent of Snowdon. *Caernarvon.*

Penmaenmawr Rail. *Conway.* Llandudno. Gt. Orme's Head. *Conway.* Trefriw. Llanrwst, Gwydir. Bettws-y-Coed.

Bettws-y-Coed. Junction of Conwy and Machno Waterfalls. Lledr valley.

Festiniog, by Dolwyddelan to Bala. *Rail.*

HANDBOOK

FOR

NORTH WALES.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in **black** only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. <i>Shrewsbury</i> to <i>Chester</i> , by <i>Rhuabon</i> and <i>Wrexham</i> [<i>Holt - Gresford</i>] — <i>Great Western Rly.</i>	2	12A. <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> to <i>Bangor</i> , by <i>Nant Ffrancon</i> and the <i>Slate Quarries</i>	93
2. <i>Whittington Junct.</i> to <i>Whitchurch Junct.</i> , by <i>Ellesmere</i> — <i>Rail</i>	16	12B. <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> to <i>Festiniog</i> , by <i>Dolwyddelan</i> — <i>L. & N. W. Rail</i>	97
3. <i>Rhuabon Junct.</i> to <i>Dolgelley</i> , by <i>Llangollen</i> , <i>Corwen</i> , and <i>Bala Lake</i> — <i>Rail</i>	18	13. <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> to <i>Corwen</i> , by <i>Pentrevoelas</i>	98
3A. <i>Dolgelley</i> to <i>Barmouth</i> — <i>Rail</i>	30	14. <i>Bangor</i> to <i>Tremadoc</i> , by <i>Caernarvon</i> and <i>Afonwen Junct.</i> — <i>Rail</i> — <i>The Nantlle Lakes</i>	100
4. <i>Chester</i> to <i>Bangor</i> , by <i>Flint</i> , <i>Rhyl</i> , <i>Abergele</i> , <i>Conway</i> , [<i>Llandudno</i>], <i>Penmaen-mawr</i> , and <i>Aber</i> — <i>Rail</i>	31	15. <i>Caernarvon</i> to <i>Pwllheli</i> , by <i>Clynnog</i> — <i>Road</i>	105
5. <i>Abergele</i> to <i>Denbigh</i> , by <i>Bettws</i> and <i>Llanfair Talhaiarn</i> — <i>Pedestrian</i>	52	16. <i>Pwllheli</i> to <i>Bardsey Island</i> , by <i>Nevin</i> and <i>Aberdaron</i>	108
6. <i>Conway</i> to <i>Llandudno</i> and the <i>Orme's Head</i>	53	17. <i>Caernarvon</i> to <i>Capel Curig</i> , by <i>Llanberis</i> , <i>Pass of Llanberis</i> , to <i>Gorphwysfa</i>	110
7. <i>Bangor</i> to <i>Holyhead</i> , by the <i>Menai Bridges</i> — <i>Rail</i> ; the <i>Menai Straits</i>	56	17A. Ascent of Snowdon	115
8. <i>Bangor</i> , by <i>Menai Bridge</i> , to <i>Beaumaris</i> , <i>Penmon</i> , and <i>Amlwch</i> , the <i>E. Coast of Anglesey</i>	67	18. <i>Capel Curig</i> or <i>Llanberis</i> to <i>Beddgelert</i> , by <i>Nant Gwynnant</i>	121
9. <i>Gaerwen Junct.</i> to <i>Amlwch</i> , by <i>Anglesey Central Rly.</i>	71	19. <i>Caernarvon</i> to <i>Portmadoc</i> , by <i>Beddgelert</i> , <i>Pont Aberglaslyn</i> and <i>Tremadoc</i>	123
10. <i>Chester</i> to <i>Ruthin</i> and <i>Denbigh</i> , by <i>Hawarden</i> and <i>Mold</i> — <i>Rail</i>	74	20. <i>Portmadoc</i> , or <i>Minfford Junct.</i> to <i>Festiniog</i> (<i>Diffwys</i>), by <i>Tan-y-Bwlch</i> and the <i>Narrow Gauge Rly.</i> — <i>Moelwyn</i>	129
11. <i>Corwen</i> to <i>Rhyl</i> , by <i>Ruthin</i> , <i>Denbigh</i> , and <i>St. Asaph</i>	78	21. <i>Bala</i> to <i>Festiniog</i> , by <i>Rhyd-y-Fen</i> and <i>Maentwrog</i> — <i>Gt. West. Rail</i>	131
12. <i>Conway</i> to <i>Bettws-y-Coed</i> , and <i>Festiniog</i> , by <i>Trefriw</i> , <i>Llanrwst</i> , <i>River Conway</i> and <i>Rail</i>	88	21A. <i>Festiniog</i> to <i>Penmaenno</i> and <i>Ysputty Ivan</i>	133
[<i>N. Wales.</i>]		22. <i>Festiniog</i> to <i>Dolgelley</i> , by <i>Trawsfynydd</i> , the <i>Vale of the Mawddach</i> , and <i>Tyn-y-Groes</i>	134

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
22A. Dolgelley to Towyn, by Tal-y-Llyn, Corys, and Machynlleth	138	25A. Towyn to Tal-y-Llyn, Cader Idris, and Dolgelley . . .	153
23. Dolgelley to <i>Dinas Mawddwy</i> by Road, and to Cemmaes Road Junct.— <i>Dinas Mawddwy</i> to Bala . . .	139	26. <i>Oswestry</i> to Machynlleth, by <i>Llanfair</i> and <i>Mallwyd</i> . .	154
24. Caernarvon or Pwllheli to Dolgelley, by Criccieth, Portmadoc, <i>Harlech</i> , and Barmouth— <i>Cambrian Rail</i> .	141	26A. Bala to Oswestry, by Llandrillo, <i>Llanrhaiadr</i> , and the <i>Fall of Pistyll Rhaiadr</i> — <i>The Berwyns</i>	159
24A. Harlech to Dolgelley, <i>Cwm Bychan Lake</i> and the Passes of <i>Bwlch-y-Tyddiad</i> or <i>Drws Ardudwy</i> . . .	147	27. Oswestry to Aberystwyth, by <i>Llanidloes</i> (<i>Llanfyllin</i>), <i>Welshpool</i> , <i>Montgomery</i> and <i>Newtown</i> —Rail . . .	162
25. Dolgelley to Machynlleth, by <i>Towyn</i> and <i>Aberdovey</i> —Rail; —by Road to <i>Llanidloes</i> .	149	27A. Oswestry to Llanfyllin, by <i>Llanymynech</i> , and the <i>Vyrnwy Lake Reservoir</i> .	171
		28. Shrewsbury to <i>Aberystwyth</i> , by <i>Welshpool</i> , <i>Newtown</i> , and <i>Machynlleth</i> —Rail . . .	172

ROUTE 1.

SHREWSBURY TO CHESTER, BY RHUABON AND WREXHAM [HOLT-GRESFORD]—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Shrewsbury, capital of Shropshire, is a borough town sending 2 representatives to Parliament. Pop. 24,000. (*Inns*: Raven, belongs to a Limited Co.;—Lion; George, comfortable; all good.) Wales may well be approached by the Severn-girded Shrewsbury, one of the most beautiful and still among the most important of the frontier towns. Here converging railways place the traveller in immediate communication with all parts of the Principality, whose border he may cross forthwith, or skirt for a long distance, as his taste directs or convenience serves.

The *Railway Station*, a handsome Tudor building near the Castle, stands in a picturesque position, and

is entered by a bridge over the river which winds below it, with the spires of St. Mary and St. Alkmund crowning the height on l. The square red tower seen rt. from the end of the platform is that of the Abbey ch.

From the station the chief objects of interest in the town may be conveniently visited in a short time. Quitting the station, under the Castle wall, and turning up the street, you first pass rt. the old *Grammar School*, see p. 5. Opposite it, a picturesque half-timbered Gatehouse is the sole remaining fragment of the *Council* house, seat of the Lords President of the Marches of Wales.

The Post Office stands at the corner of St. Mary's Street, in which is St. Mary's Ch., and pursuing it you descend Wyle Cop to the English Bridge, the Abbey Ch., and Stone Pulpit. If you continue straight on past the Post Office, and take the first street on the l., you reach the *Market Place*.

Shrewsbury is a corporate town, possessing various ancient charters from the time of William I. to James II., and continues to give the title of earl to the lineal descendants of the great John Talbot, who was brought

to be buried at Whitechurch (Rte. 2) from the field of Châtillon.

It is situated on a peninsula of rising ground, enircled by the Severn on all sides but the N., and locally termed "the Island:" in faet, so nearly do the windings of the river approach each other, that the isthmus is only 300 yards in breadth.

The main entrances are by 2 *Bridges* on the E. and N.W., called respectively the English and Welsh Bridges. The former, reached by the street called *Wyle Cop*, erected in 1769, at a cost of 15,000*l.*, is a handsome structure of 7 arches; it is remarkable for the height of the central arch, which allows the great volume of water brought down in rainy weather to pass. The Welsh Bridge, the "reddie waye" to Wales, has little remarkable.

The Castle stands on the isthmus, and is conspicuous from its lofty position, "builte in such a brave plott that it could have espyed a byrd flying in every streete," and from the deep red colour of the buildings, though its architecture, except in some of the outer walls, is modernised. The original was mostly destroyed in the Civil Wars. Its present proprietor is the Duke of Cleveland. It contains nothing remarkable. The turret in the garden, overlooking the river, and first meeting the eye of the stranger as he arrives at the station, was built by Telford, for Sir W. Pulteney, his early patron, and former proprietor of the place. It commands a prospect, embracing the blue ridges of the Wrekin; the South Shropshire hills, along whose valley and sides went the tide of the last struggle of Caractacus, the beautiful Breiddin, "hills of the robbers," in the mother tongue, but now tenanted by small farms, and surmounted by a pillar in honour of Lord Rodney's victory, with the Berwyns and the Welsh

ranges rising in terraces to the W. Nearer to the N. and E. are the more modest eminences of Grins-hill, famous for its stone quarries, Hawkstone, and Haughmond, under which the battle of Shrewsbury was fought, rising from a rich and well-watered country.

The *Town Walls* were first commenced by Roger de Belesme, son of Earl Roger de Montgomery, and were afterwards finished by Henry III. to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Welsh. A small portion only remains on the S. side of the town, in good preservation, and forms a terrace walk, by which the *Roman Catholic* cathedral may be reached. Here also is a square *Tower* of 2 stories with narrow loops of the same date, the only one remaining out of 20 which formerly strengthened and defended the walls. The fortifications were for the most part destroyed in 1645, when the town yielded to the Parliamentary troops under Gen. Mytton.

There are two very interesting **Churches**, particularly that of *** St. Mary*, a noble pile of building in the centre of the town, whose lofty spire (220 ft.) serves as a landmark for many a mile around. It is a cruciform eh., of various styles of architecture, and consists of a nave of 4 bays, side aisles, chancel, transepts, 2 chantry chapels, and a vestry built 1884. The basement of the tower is Norm., as are also the S. and N. porches of the nave and the doorways of the N. and S. transepts, which are ornamented with lozenge and chevron mouldings. The E. Eng. style is visible in the beautiful lancet windows of the transepts. Those of the clerestory are Dec., as are also the painted windows in the S. chapel, filled with glass, and the large one of 8 lights at the end of the chancel. The spire is octagonal. Internally, semicircular arches separate the nave from the

aisles, springing from elegant clustered columns. Similar arches open from the aisles to the transepts and also to the chapels. The ceiling is oak, beautifully fretted and carved with flowers and figures. The choir arch is surmounted by a sort of triforium. The Choir of 2 bays is early pointed, with an open arcade on rt. leading to S. chapel. In the nave is a decorated pulpit of Caen stone: its sculptures represent incidents in the life of Christ.

One of the chief beauties of the ch. arises from the profusion and excellence of its old *stained Glass*. The large E. window (which once belonged to the Franciscan Friary, the gift of Sir John de Charlton, circ. 1350) represents the genealogy of Christ from the Root of Jesse, showing the patriarch reclining in sleep, while from his loins a stem ascends, enclosing in each of its branches a king or prophet belonging to the series, which numbers altogether 47 figures. There is a lancet window of old German glass on the N. side of the altar, with scenes in the life of St. Bernard; and a 3-light window of the Crucifixion on the N. side of the baptistery. In the N. transept is a fine organ by Byfield, 1729, and a modern window to the Rev. J. Blakeway, to whom a dec. altar-tomb has been erected close by. In the S. transept is a memorial window to Rev. W. Rowland, formerly vicar and a munificent restorer of this ch. The Trinity Chapel contains a mutilated cross-legged knight on an altar-tomb of the 14th cent., supposed to be the effigy of one of the Leyburnes, Lords of Berwick; and a monument in marble by *E. H. Baily* to Dr. Butler, head-master of the school and Bishop of Lichfield. There is also one by Westmacott to Brig.-Gen. Cureton, who fell in an engagement with the Sikhs in 1848, within the tower, and a brass to officers and

men of the 85th Regt. killed in Afghanistan. In the baptistery are monuments to Hen. Stafford and wife, 1463, and to Admiral Benbow, a native of the town. St. Mary's Church was originally collegiate, having a dean and 9 canons, and at its suppression the revenue was given by Edward VI. for the maintenance of Shrewsbury school.

A short distance S. is *St. Alkmund's Ch.*, of stuccoed brick, erected 1794, retaining only the tower and spire of an older ch.

The small portion which remains of Old St. Chad's was rebuilt in 1571, and is now used as a chapel for the cemetery, which contains the graves of some of the most distinguished Salopian families.

New St. Chad's, on a height, built 1792, at the head of the Quarry Avenue, is chiefly remarkable for the very questionable taste of the architectural details. The body of the ch. is circular, at the E. end of which is a Doric portico and tower, which might easily cause the building to be mistaken for a theatre or exchange. It contains some stained memorial windows, and a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the 53rd (or Shropshire) regt. who fell at the battle of Sobraon.

A short way beyond the English Bridge, and on the other side of the Severn, is the venerable Benedictine **Abbey* of SS. Peter and Paul, whose mitred abbots sat in the House of Peers before the Reformation, in interest and beauty scarcely surpassed by St. Mary's. The W. or parochial portion forms the *Ch. of the Holy Cross*. It was formerly a large cruciform ch., having a central as well as the present W. tower; but the E. portion was destroyed at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, while part of the clerestory fell at a subsequent date. The basement of the tower is Norm.; the remainder being Dec. with a

magnificent Perp. window, surmounted by a rich crocket and finial. Above it, and between the 2 bell-tower windows, is a niche containing the statue of a mailed knight, supposed to represent Edward III. On the N. side is a porch of 2 stories, with mullioned windows, nearly flat-arched. A great deal of restoration has taken place in this eh., particularly at the E. end and in the S. aisle. The nave is separated from the side-aisles by 5 arches, 2 of which, adjoining the tower, are E. Eng., while the others are Norm., with very thick round pillars, and a course of smaller arches has been carried above them. The W. window is filled with armorial bearings of kings, nobles, and members of old Shropshire families. In the S. aisle are a mutilated mailed figure, headless, on a basement of early pointed arches, supposed to be that of Roger de Montgomery, the founder of the abbey, who died as a monk of his own foundation in 1094; an elaborate tomb of a knight and lady, Wm. Charlton, 1546; and a crossed-legged knight in mail, supposed to be Walter de Dunstanville, circa 1196. In the N. aisle an altar-tomb with 2 well-preserved effigies, painted, in the costume of James I.'s time (name Jones).

A late altar-tomb has effigies of Sir Richard Onslow, Speaker in reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Lady; in the N. porch, the figure of a judge of the time of Edward I; a monumental statue in armour, with a long robe thrown back (14th cent.), besides others more or less interesting, which have been brought at different times from the churches of St. Giles, Old St. Chad's, and Old St. Alkmund's.

The extensive *Monastic Remains* have nearly disappeared. The Chapter-house, which formerly stood to the S. of the eh., was celebrated as the house of assembly for the 1st

English Parliament in 1283. In a builder's yard opposite the eh. on S. is a very elegant * *Stone Pulpit*, probably used for reading to the brethren while at meals. It contains 6 E. Eng. trefoil arches, partly filled in by panels, on which are sculptured figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, &c. The *Ch. of St. Giles*, the oldest in Shrewsbury, was built early in the reign of Henry I., for the use of a Leper Hospital. It stands on the Acton Burnell road, and preserves, amongst modern additions, some Norm. work, and a good Norm. font. Shrewsbury has in all nine Churches.

The Royal Free Grammar School, near the Castle, highly esteemed among the public schools of England, was founded in 1551 by Edward VI., since whose time many persons of varied eminence have received their education here, from Sir Philip Sidney to Judge Jeffries, to say nothing of a rare list of scholars of later days. The lofty building is surmounted by a pinnacled tower. It now contains a Museum, Reading Room, and Public Library. Shrewsbury School has been associated in modern times with the name of the late Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, an eminent Greek scholar, to whose learning and talent it is highly indebted for its position as a great public school.

The new site of the school at Kingsland, on the rt. bank of the Severn, is admirable for its beauty and healthiness, whilst its internal arrangements and facilities for boating and cricket are second to none in the kingdom. Its *Chapel* and detached modern residences for the masters have been built by Bloomfield, architect. The approach to it is over a fine *Iron Bridge*, planned by Mr. H. Robertson, C.E., M.P.

The Old School has been converted into a *Museum*, where, among other objects of interest, are preserved the Roman remains from

Wroxeter (see p. 8). Here also is the *Public Library* and Reading Room.

Just below the castle, and opposite the old school, is a picturesque timber-framed gate-house, known as the *Council House*, or Lord's Place, now converted into private residences. Here Charles I., with his nephew Prince Rupert, took up their quarters, as also did James II. in 1687. It received its name from having been the hall of the Court of the Marches of Wales, which held its meetings in turns here, at Ludlow, and Hereford.

The *Market Square* is surpassed for architectural interest in few English county towns, and is the focus of all the most important business. It contains Assize Courts and County Hall, from a design by Smirke, Music and Assembly Rooms, and the old *Market House*, an interesting building, a very good specimen of Italian architecture, with square mullioned windows, raised upon an open arcade. Over the W. front are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and over the N. arch is a statue in armour of Richard, Duke of York, which formerly graced the old tower on the Welsh Bridge.

A prominent object in the Market Square is the bronze statue of a Salopian worthy, *Lord Clive*, by Marochetti, placed there in 1860. Clive invested a large portion of his Indian gains in land in the county of Salop, of which he was a native, and represented the town 3 times in Parliament, and was elected mayor in 1762. The old *Market* has been deserted for a large and more capacious one of red brick.

Shrewsbury is rich in ancient houses, the principal of which are *Ireland's Mansion*, a half-timbered gabled building, at the corner of the High-st., not far from the Market-place; a fine timber house of the 15th cent. in *Butcher's Row* (near

St. Alkmund's Ch.); the *Draper's Hall*, near St. Mary's Ch., an Elizabethan building, with a fine old wainseated apartment.

Vaughan's Place (in College Hill) retains a portion, erected in the 14th cent., in good preservation.

Near St. Mary's Ch., on the site of the Post Office, once stood the *High Cross*, where Dafydd ap Gruffydd, brother to Llewelyn, met his fate of hanging, burning, and quartering, after being dragged at a horse's tail through the streets.

Lord Hill's monument in the London road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the Abbey Ch., commemorates another Shropshire hero—the hero of the Douro, Talavera, Vittoria, Waterloo, and finally Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The Doric column, 133 ft. high, was erected at a cost of nearly 6000*l.* in 1816, and is surmounted by a statue of Lord Hill. It is worth while ascending to the balcony at the summit for the sake of the view.

The visitor should not omit the *Quarry*, a public walk of a beauty and extent that few towns can boast. It is a green lawn or prairie near St. Chad's Ch., laid out with shrubberies and winding walks around a pond and fountain (the original Quarry), but bounded and intersected by stately lime avenues. It slopes down to the Severn (here crossed by bridge), and extends over more than twenty acres.

Amongst natives of Shrewsbury may be mentioned Thomas Churchyard, the poet; Admiral Benbow; and Charles Darwin, author of the Evolution theory, who was born in the house on the outskirt of Shrewsbury, called *Frankwell*.

A striking peculiarity of the *streets* of Shrewsbury is the retention of so many quaint and ancient names, and marking curious corruptions of appellations that were once appro-

priate. Wyle Cop = Watch Bank, it being a steep ascent from the river; Dog-pole = Duck-pool, in the hollow near St. Mary's; Mardol or Mardefol = Dairy Fold or Grazing Ground; Pride Hill, from an ancient family resident there; Shop Latch = Shutte Place, the seat of an old Salop family; Murivance, an open space in front of the walls, &c.

The visitor should not omit to pay attention to the famous *cakes and brawn*, the former of which, in particular, have been in request since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The *Simmel cake*, eaten in Lent and on Mothering Sunday, consists of a quasi-mince-meat surrounded by a tough, yellow, uneatable crust.

History.—The antiquity of Shrewsbury is considerable, and its British name (Pen-gwern, "the head of the Alderwood") indicates its position above the fertile meadow-lands which were then covered with trees and bushes. Its Saxon name "Scrobesbyrig" is evidently of the same derivation. Fortified by a loop of the Severn, it was the capital of the Powis princes between the destruction of Uriconium and the time of King Offa. After the Norman conquest it was the earldom of Roger de Montgomery, by whom the castle, commanding the only land approach to the town, was erected. Hither, to the Parliament adjourned from Westminster, came "old John of Gaunt, time-honour'd Lancaster," and Henry of Hereford, his "bad son,"—

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal
Against the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas
Mowbray."

In 1403 the battle between the forces of the same Henry of Hereford, then King of England, and those of Hotspur and his confederates, when Falstaff fought with Percy "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock," took place on the plain about 3 m. distant, under the skirts of

Haughmond Hill. The spot is still called Battlefield.

A handsome Perp. Church, restored in 1863, covers the spot where the King raised a small chapel over the pit where the dead were buried. It was one of the bloodiest battles on English ground since that of Hastings, King Henry losing 1000 men and the rebels 5000. Marching from the south, the King was just able to throw himself into the town before the rebels, 14,000 strong, under Hotspur, Douglas, and Worcester, came up. They were posted upon Bullfield Common, under Haughmond Hill, supported by the chivalry and archers of Cheshire, but not joined by Owen Glendower, who had not yet arrived from the S. The King marched out of the N. gate to the attack, placing his son Harry in the van, who, only 15 years old that day, carried himself valiantly, and was wounded by an arrow. The King, knowing that his life was specially sought, clad three or four knights in armour like his own; three of them were slain. Douglas and Hotspur, the two stoutest knights in England, bore down upon the Royal Standard, which was struck down, and Sir Walter Blunt, who bore it, slain, along with Lord Stafford, High Constable.

The fortune of the day had gone rather against the King, who, it is said, slew 36 men with his own hand, when, leading on his reserve for a fresh effort, he beheld Hotspur fall, pierced by a random arrow. "Percy is dead!" exclaimed the King, in a voice heard all over the field, and the fortune of the day was decided. Douglas, wounded and taken prisoner, was released by Henry on the following day, but Worcester was hung, drawn, and quartered as a traitor in the market-place of Shrewsbury.

Railways.—To London, 162½ m.;

Birmingham, 42; Ruabon, 26; Llangollen, 32 m.; Welshpool and Montgomery, 22 m.; Oswestry, 20; Chester, 42; Welshpool, 20; Church Stretton, 12; Ludlow, 27; Hereford, 51; Crewe, 32; Wem, 11; Stafford, 29; Newtown, 34; Aberystwyth, 81½; Llanymynech, 18.

[Many pleasant *Excursions* in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury are described in the *Handbook to Shropshire*. The antiquary should visit **Wroxeter**, the site of the ancient Ur-iconium, 5 m. It can be reached either by rail to Upton Magna stat. on the Shropshire Union Rly., from whence it is 2 m. of rather intricate lanes, or by direct road thither (5 m.), crossing the Severn at 3 m. *Atcham*, where there is an exceedingly picturesque ch. close to the river-side. The lower portion of the tower is of good Norm. work. Atelham was the birthplace of Ordericus Vitalis, the historian and chaplain of William the Conqueror.

4 m. 1. *Attingham Hall* (Lord Berwick). A charming landscape is produced by the junction of the Tern with the Severn near this house. The Tern is crossed by a handsome open balustraded bridge.

5 m. **Wroxeter**. Here is a fine old *Norm. ch.*, with later alterations; in the interior are some unique altar-tombs of the 16th cent., the figures of which are remarkable for the freshness and vividness of the colouring. At the gate of the ch.-yard are 2 Roman pillars with highly ornamented capitals, discovered in the bed of the river, which flows close by.

The remains of **Ur-iconium** are to be found by the side of the Watling-st. road in a field a few hundred yards to the N., which has been excavated over an area of 2 aeres, at the expense of the Shropshire Antiquarian Society. The

ruins consist of a massive wall about 70 ft. in length, known as the Old Wall, to the S. of which is a series of courts and hypocausts, supposed to have been the public baths. In all the latter the supporting pillars of Roman bricks, as well as the flues, are in high preservation, and afford a clear illustration of the methods by which the Romans warmed their houses. In one of the hypocausts 3 skeletons were found, and a box of coins of the reigns of Tetricus, Valens, Constantius, &c.

[*Shrewsbury to Rhuaon and Wrexham (Gt. Western Rly.)*.]

The line at first runs through deep cuttings; 1. 1 m. is Berwick Hall.

2 m. it passes between two meres, known respectively as *Almond* and *Hencott Pools*. These small meres are rather a peculiar feature in the country between Shrewsbury and Ellesmere.

4½ m. *Leaton Stat.*

7½ m. *Baschurch Stat.* On *Berth Hill*, 1 m. to the rt., are some ancient fortifications, surrounded by a circular vallum, the whole defended by a deep pool at the bottom of the eminence. The ch. contains some Norm. work in the tower and S. aisle.

[2½ m. 1. *Ruyton*, one of the 11 towns thought by many antiquarians to be identical with the Roman station Rutunium. The chancel of the ch. has some Norman details.]

13½ *Rednall Stat.*

16 m. *Whittington Junct.* for the Cambrian Rly. and Whitechurch (Rte. 2). On rt. are the ruins of the *Castle*, held after the Conquest by Earl Roger de Montgomery. It still possesses fragments of 8 towers (4 of which are attached to the keep), moat, and vestiges of other defensive works. It was the birthplace of Fulk Fitzwarine, whose ancestor, Guarine de Metz, one of K. John's barons, won

the castle as the prize of prowess in the tilting-ground along with Mallot, his daughter, from Peveril of the Peak. This Guarine was lord of Alberbury and sheriff of Shropshire. Park Hall, a timbered Elizabethan mansion, formerly belonging to the Kinchants, is near Whittington.

Rail.—We here cross the Cambrian Rly. to Oswestry, Rte. 26.

18 m. *Gobowen Junct.* for Oswestry (Rte. 26), Welshpool, Newtown, and Aberystwyth (Rte. 27).

After quitting Gobowen, the line speedily approaches the outskirts of the hills which have been for many miles looming in the distance, and the country now becomes broken and varied.

The ancient boundary—**Watt's Dyke**—commences, or at least is visible for the first time, at Maesbury, about 3 m. S. of Oswestry, and runs northward into Flintshire, keeping tolerably parallel with *Offa's Dyke*, which is plainly discernible on the high grounds in the parish of *Selattyn*, 3 m. W. of Gobowen. Its course is marked near Creignant by a tower built for that purpose by Mr. West. It is generally considered to have been a line of demarcation, for as a defence it must have been useless :

“There is a famous thing
Calde Offae's Dyke, that reacheth farre in
lengthe.
All kind of ware the Danes might thether
bring;
It was free ground, and calde the Briton's
strength.
Wat's Dyke, likewise, about the same was
set;
Between which two both Danes and Britons
met.”—*Churchyard.*

Selattyn is the burial-place of John Hanmer, Bishop of St. Asaph, temp. James I., who left doles to the poor here.

A little beyond

Preesgwyn Stat. the railway crosses the valley of the Ceiriog, a tributary of the Dee, and the boundary between Shropshire and Denbighshire, the

latter of which the traveller now enters. The site of the Castle is historically celebrated as being the theatre of a bloody fight between the English and Welsh in 1164. Dafydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, prince of N. Wales, encouraged by the successes of the South Welsh, made a raid upon Flintshire, carrying off many prisoners and cattle to the Vale of Clwyd, upon which Henry II. advanced a large army as far as Oswestry. The Welsh retreated to the Berwyn Mts., where Henry, in his turn, was so harassed that he was obliged to withdraw and march back to England.

The scene from the Rly. train of the dingle of the Ceiriog is very picturesque, and is further enhanced by the engineering works by which the Ellesmere Canal and the railway are carried across it side by side. The *Aqueduct*, designed by Telford, consists of 10 circular arches, 65 ft. high, supported by pyramidal piers; while the *Rly. Viaduct*, constructed by Mr. Robertson, the engineer of the line, has 12 arches of 45 ft. span, and is 101 ft. in length.

Telford seems to have been the first who introduced spandrel walls into bridges in this country, in place of the former practice of cramming the spaces with earth and rubbish, which retained the water, and was liable to expand and burst the side walls. Here the canal bottom is made of cast-iron plates, fixed in masonry, which they hold together as ties. This aqueduct cost 20,898*l*.

21 m. *Chirk Stat.* About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is the village (*Inn* : Hand or Castle, a good, clean small house) near the Ch. (monuments). Behind it is the entrance to

Brynkinalt, the grounds of which are open to strangers, provided with tickets from the Hand Inn. The house, a modern Gothic mansion (not shown), contains a portrait and

other relies of the Duke of Wellington, who spent here many of his early days, his mother, Anne, Countess of Mornington, being daughter of the last Lord Dungannon. The Trevor family belong to the once numerous sept or family of Trevors, descended, with many of other names, from Tudor Trevor, and have been settled here since the 15th cent. On the demise of the last Viscount Dungannon, in 1862, the estate passed to Lord Arthur Hill Trevor (son of the Marquis of Downshire) who assumed the name of Trevor. Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of William III., possessed, and probably created, most of this estate.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Chirk Stat. by road, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. by footpath, is

Chirk Castle (R. Myddelton Biddulph, Esq.) situated in the midst of a very extensive and beautiful park, reaching to the foot of the Berwyn mountains. It is certainly among the most ancient inhabited houses in the kingdom, but unites the comfortable arrangements of a modern dwelling with the grandeur of a feudal castle. In plan, the castle is quadrangular, strengthened at the angles with huge round towers, and entered by a gateway in the N. front, which was formerly defended by a portcullis. The living apartments, which were restored and embellished by Pugin, are of considerable size, and occupy the N. and E. sides of the quadrangle. On the opposite side is a long picture gallery, containing many good portraits; the most interesting of which are Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Monmouth, Duke of Ormond, and his son, Lord Ossory, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, keeper of the great seals, William and Mary, Duchess of Shrewsbury, Sir Thomas Myddelton in armour, and others of the same family; Charles I., Sir Henry Vane;

some of Charles II.'s beauties; Mrs. Jane Lane. There is also a remarkable cabinet, of great value, given by Charles II. to Sir Thomas Myddelton. Though the present building is much modernised, it was commenced by Roger Mortimer in the reign of Edward I. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Arundels, Mowbrays, Beauchamps, Dudley (the favourite of Elizabeth), and subsequently of Lord St. John of Bletsoe, from whom it was purchased in 1595 by Sir Thos. Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London, and brother of the famous Sir Hugh, the projector of the New River scheme. During the Civil Wars it experienced many vicissitudes, amongst which not the least singular was its being besieged by its own possessor, at that time a Parliamentarian, who endeavoured to dislodge a party of Royalists ensconced there. Sir Thos. Myddelton ultimately changed sides, and in his turn was besieged and forced to surrender; the repairs of that portion of the castle destroyed by Cromwell amounting to 80,000*l*. Adam's Tower, the oldest part of the Castle, built by Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, after murdering, it is said, his ward Gruffydd ap Madoe, in order to obtain the estate, still retains its deep dungeon. The view from the terrace will repay the visitor, who on a clear day is enabled to desery from thence 13 counties. The park, which is full of ancestral oaks, elms, and beeches, contains a large lake, on both sides of which Offa's Dyke can be traced.

Strangers are allowed to see Chirk Castle, Mon., Wed., and Friday.

Distances. — Llangollen, 5 m. (Rte. 3); Ellesmere, 10.

Between Chirk and Cefn the rly. is carried across the valley of the Dee on a remarkably beautiful and

colossal * *Viaduct* of 19 arches of 60 ft. span, at a height of 150 ft. above the river. The entire length is 1508 ft. For simplicity of design, and solidity, few viaducts in Europe can compare with this, the architect and engineer of which was Henry Robertson, Esq., M.P. It was erected in 2½ years, and, without doubt, surpasses its neighbour, the aqueduct.

1. As the train slackens speed, a very charming *View* opens up of the vale of Llangollen, in which the river and the *Aqueduct of Pont-y-Cysylltau*, stretching across the valley l. parallel with the rly. (see Rte. 3), with the majestic height of Castell Dinas Bran in the distance (Rte. 3) are prominent features.

24 m. *Cefn Stat.*, a busy place of smoking chimneys, stone quarries, coal and lime heaps and slags. Overhanging the rly. on the rt. is the *Waterloo Tower*, situated within the precincts of Wynnstay, and erected by the late Sir W. W. Wynn to commemorate that battle. From hence a lovely walk along the valley of the Dee leads to *Nant-y-Belan*, "the Marten's dingle." "The steep banks are richly clad with light foliage, while the river runs along the bottom, now foaming over broken rocks, and presently flowing smooth and noiseless, and reflecting with a softened lustre the rich tints of the pendent trees and grassy knolls."—*Roscoe*. A mausoleum was erected here by Sir Watkin to the memory of the Welsh officers belonging to the regiment known as the Ancient Britons, who fell in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Both towers command varied and exquisite views, which, however, are by no means improved by the clouds of black smoke sent forth from the collieries and iron-works on the l. of the rly. In the distance appear the mountains above Llangollen, including Dinas Brân, part of the aqueduct

of Pont-y-Cysylltau, and in front Chirk Castle. A road and foot-path lead through the woods along the margin of the Dee to New-bridge, 2½ m. distant. A considerable population is employed in this district at the *New British Iron-works*, for whom a ch. has been erected at Rhos-y-medre. At Trefynant the beautiful terra-cotta manufactory is carried on by Mr. J. C. Edwards.

The traveller here, and for a considerable distance N., skirts the E. border of the *N. Welsh Coalfield*, which, though very far inferior in size and value to its sister field in the S., is nevertheless practically inexhaustible as regards the supply and quality of the coal.

25 m. l. *Plasmadoc*, residence of the late G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P., well known for his connection with the original enterprise of several Welsh railroads, and still better for his persistent advocacy of the Tichborne "claimant."

26 m. *Rhuabon Junct. Stat.* Here the rly. branches for Llangollen, Corwen, and Bala (Rte. 3) (*Inn*, Wynnstay Arms, close to the park-gates). Though the village is but small, the population accumulated in the parish exceeds 15,000. It derives importance from its position near the centre of a coal-field of 47 square miles area, producing in a year near 2 million tons of coal, and from the proximity of many ironworks and collieries, brick and tile works, potteries, &c.

The tourist will appreciate the far more agreeable neighbourhood of the princely demesne of **Wynnstay** (Sir Watkin Herbert Wynn, Bart., descended from, and the representative of, Sir William Williams, in the time of Charles II. Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards well known as Solicitor-General in the trial of the 7 bishops).

The *Church* of 3 aisles, close to the park-gates, contains some interesting monuments, principally of the Wynn family. The most noticeable are—that of Henry Wynn, 10th son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, in curious short skirts and square-toed shoes; a marble effigy in the S. aisle by Ruysbrach of Sir W. Wynn (killed by a fall from his horse in 1749), with a Latin inscription; also a statue by Nollekens to Lady Wynn, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort; and an altar-tomb near the communion-table on which are 2 recumbent figures of an armed knight and lady of the Eyton family, 1526, in the dress of the time of Henry VII., whose cause they supported at Bosworth.

The place now known as *Wynnstay* was in early times the residence of Madoc ap Gruffydd Maclor, Lord of Bromfield and Yale, and founder of Valle Crucis Abbey. Subsequently, it was called Wattstay, from the fact of Watt's Dyke running through the park and passing close to the house. The property came into the hands of the Wynns about 1670, by the marriage of the heiress of Eyton Evans with Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, and by subsequent marriages and female descents was established early in the last cent. in the present family of the Williams Wynns. The park, traversed by the river Dee, nearly 8 m. in circumference, has the reputation of being the largest in Wales, and presents many objects of interest, both from its natural beauties, its noble trees, and the improvements introduced by modern landscape-gardening on a large scale. Its principal features are a noble *Avenue* a mile long, leading from the Rhuabon Lodge; the Bath; grounds; and the Column, 101 ft. high with an internal spiral staircase (in the same part of the grounds) erected to the father of the late baronet by his mother, bearing on

the base "*Filio . optimo . mater . eheu . superstes ;*" the Waterloo Tower; and Mausoleum, at Nant-y-Belan, before mentioned. The old house (part of which dated back to the 15th cent.), contained some good pictures and curiosities, besides a valuable library in which were many interesting Welsh records and MSS. These were nearly all destroyed by fire on the night of 6th March, 1858. Wynnstay has been rebuilt in the Renaissance style. It contains family portraits by Vandyck, Kneller, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as busts of eminent statesmen of the Georgian epoch. Here is preserved a large gold *Torque*, found on Cadir Idris.

On an eminence about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. l. of Ruabon is the camp and enclosure of *Gardden*, defended in many places by concentric dykes, and showing traces internally of ancient dwellings. Offa's Dyke passes it at a distance of about 200 yards.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is *Llanerchrugog Hall* (T. Jones, Esq.). a very ancient family seat, the park extending to the large village of *Rhos Llanerchrugog*, the most populous part of the parish of Rhuabon.

Distances. — Llangollen, 6 m. (Rte. 3); Wrexham, 5; Overton, 5; Bangor Iscoed, 6; Ellesmere, 10; Chirk, 5; Oswestry, 11; Gresford, 8; Chester, 17 m. (Rte. 4).

[An excursion can be made through a pretty country to *Overton*, passing 3 m. *Rose Hill*, and *Erbistock Hall*. A little beyond is the picturesque village of *Erbistock*, with its ch.-yd. washed by the river Dee, which at 4 m. from Rhuabon is crossed by a stone bridge.

5 m. *Overton* possesses in itself little of interest, but is well worth a visit, if only to feast one's eyes on the Dee, which at a considerable depth below winds round the vale; its waters often spotted with salmon-fishers in

their *Coracles*, the aboriginal British boats made of wicker-work. The Britons appear to have taught their Roman masters the art of making wicker baskets, and to have introduced the name of Baseauda (Basgawd) into the classic Latin tongue. Martial tells us, “Barbara de pietis venit baseauda Britannis;” and certainly no more curious application of the art than to the manufacture of these boats (the same now as in the days of Cæsar) can be found. They are exceedingly dangerous to those who are unaccustomed to them, and require a Welshman for their management as well as their manufacture. In Overton ch.-yd. are 21 very remarkable old *Yew-Trees*, some very large. The view from the pretty cemetery is peculiarly beautiful.

2 m. N. of Overton on the Wrexham road is the once important place of *Bangor Iscoed* (Inn: Royal Oak), by some supposed to be the Roman Bovium. Near this, in the green and fertile basin of meadows divided by the Dee, lies the site of the largest and most ancient monastery in Great Britain, traditionally stated to have been founded about the year 180 by Lueius, son of Coel, the first Christian king of Britain. Pelagius, the heretic, stigmatized in one of our 39 Articles, is also recorded to have been a monk in this place, from whence he proceeded to Rome before his controversy with St. Augustine. The number of monks was said to have been 2400 previous to the destruction of the monastery by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, which took place after the battle of Chester, A.D. 607. Four stone coffin-lids of Norman date, and a British cross are spoken of by Pennant as found in the ch.-yd. The ch. has been restored. There is considerable beauty in its situation close to the river, which is here crossed by a

narrow picturesque bridge of 5 arches, with recesses from the roadway over the piers for the protection of foot-passengers.

From Bangor or Overton the Flintshire hundred of Maelor or Maelor Saesneg may be visited; an industrious agricultural district, containing many dairy farms, where cheese of the finest quality is produced.

From Bangor to Wrexham it is 6 m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wrexham is

Erddig, the residence of Simon Yorke, Esq., a member of the Hardwicke family. The W. front has been eased with stone, but the E. front and interior are unaltered. There is a profusion of oak paneling, and some very fine pictures, tapestry, &c. The gardens are in the Dutch style, and the extensive walks in the woods were laid out by Capability Brown. It is remarkable for the beauty of its situation on a wooded mound, at the base of which runs a murmuring brook. Philip Yorke, an ancestor of the present owner, was the author of a learned genealogical work, ‘The Royal Tribes of Wales,’ the heraldic devices of which are curiously emblazoned on the walls of one of the apartments. Plas - Grono, in the Erddig grounds, was the birthplace of Apperley, the clever author of the ‘Turf, Chase, and Road,’ better known as ‘Nimrod.’]

31 m. **Wrexham Junct. Stat.** (Inns: Wynnstay Arms; Lion). The approach to this town is announced for some distance by the noble tower of the ch., which, from its great height and elevated position, is visible for miles. The town is noticed in the Saxon chronicles under the name of Wrightelsham, and was granted to Earl Warren in the reign of Edward I. This is almost all that is historically known, except that Le-

land mentions it as containing "sum merchauntes and good bokeler makers." It is now chiefly famous for its ale and zoedone.

The *Church*, a very fine example of the Perp. style, was built about 1470, though the tower, one of the 7 wonders of Wales, was not completed until 1500. It is 135 ft. in height, is for the most part panelled as are also its buttresses and the bands or strings, and is surmounted by a balustrade from which spring 4 lantern-shaped turrets of rich open work crowning the buttresses after the Somersetshire fashion. In the niches of the buttresses are placed statues of 30 saints, among them that of St. Giles, to whom the church is dedicated.

The ch. consists of a nave and aisles, N. porch, and polygonal apse at the E. end, all of fine proportions. The nave is separated from the aisle by octagonal columns, with moulded capitals and bases. The nave has a clerestory with two-light cinquefoiled windows. There is a fine open timber roof of low span, with rafters and moulded tie-beams, and knees supported by stone corbels, with angels bearing shields. An octagonal font of good proportions has been restored to the W. end of the nave from the garden of Acton House, where it had long served as an ornamental basin. The lofty arch supported by clustered columns admits a view of the W. window of 5 cinquefoil lights, with trefoil-headed mullions. The E. window of the chancel is pointed, of 5 cinquefoiled lights. The subject is the life of our Saviour in stained glass. The church was restored 1867, and the galleries removed, so that the effect of the lofty nave and apsidal chancel is very beautiful. In the chancel are a fine metal screen and brass lectern, 1524. Remains of mural paintings have been laid open over chancel arch and in N. porch. The monu-

ment for which Wrexham ch. is particularly famous, by *Roubiliac*, to the memory of Mrs. Mary Myddelton, of Chirk Castle, is in the N. aisle. It represents a female figure starting from the grave at the sound of the last trump.

There are two medallion monuments, by the same sculptor, to the Rev. Thos. Myddelton and his wife. Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Bangor and Chester, 1596, lies in his robes on the S. of the chancel. There are monuments also to Sir Richd. Lloyd, governor of Holt Castle for Charles I., and to Mrs. Peel, by Woolner. The church and ch.-yd. contain an unusual number of quaint epitaphs.

In the tower is an exceedingly sweet peal of 10 bells, cast by Rudhall in 1726. In excavating here was found a stone effigy of an armed knight with a couchant dog or lion, and the shield charged with a lion rampant, and the legend, "hic jacet ap Howell," now deposited in N. porch.

Wrexham has the good fortune to possess, with its many churches and chapels, religious accommodation for its 18,162 Inhab. It is a thriving and increasing town, partly owing to its situation on the borders of the Denbighshire coal-fields, and partly to the large mining population which find subsistence from the various collieries scattered about on the slopes of the hills to the W. Large *Barracks* for the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers have been erected outside the town on the Shrewsbury road.

Mineral Railway to Brymbo and Mold.

Distances.—Rhuabon, 5 m.; Bangor Iscoed, 6; Holt, 5½; Minera, 5; Mold, 11; Overton, 8; Ruthin, 16; Corwen, 20.

[The district of *Minera*, in the carboniferous limestone, about 5 m. W. l., is remarkably rich in lead, zinc, copper, iron ores, besides

being placed at the outcrop of the coalmeasures and in the immediate neighbourhood of lime and slate quarries. 1 m. rt. of road to Minera and Ruthin is *Brymbo Hall*, an old mansion, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and formerly inhabited by an ironmaster of the name of Wilkinson, who had large works at Bersham, and cast here the ironwork of Southwark Bridge. On l. is *Plas Power*, the seat of the Fitzhugh family. Hence the road continues to Llandegla and Ruthin (Rte. 11). The road to Llandegla runs up a narrow gorge between limestone cliffs. It is a very pretty walk from Wrexham, through *Bersham*, 1 m., skirting *Plas Power* estate, to *Adwyrclawdd*, 3 m.]

[An excursion may be made from Wrexham to the little Denbighshire town of *Holt*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., at one period of its history of some importance, but now much decayed. The castle, of which there are but few traces, was built in Edward I.'s reign, by Earl Warren (a contemporary of Mortimer the founder of Chirk), and in the reign of Henry VII. was forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Sir William Stanley, K.G., who, not many years before, had placed the crown on his head at Bosworth Field. In 1643 it was taken by Sir Thos. Myddelton and Sir W. Brereton. The situation of Holt, with its narrow old Bridge over the Dee, connecting it with *Farndon* in Cheshire, and its red-towered ch., is picturesque.]

32 m. rt. is *Acton Park* (Sir R. Acton Cunliffe, Bt.), historically noted as being the birthplace of Judge Jefferies, to whose family the property had belonged for a considerable time, though the present house is later than his day. Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, disputes the questionable honour with Acton Park; but there is not the least room for doubting that he came from

Acton. The lordship of Wem, in Shropshire, belonged to him at one time, he having bought it in 1684. He was created a peer as Baron Jefferies of Wem immediately afterwards.

34 m. *Gresford* (from Croes-ffordd, 'the road of the cross'), sweetly situated above the vale of the Alyn, which meanders gracefully through thick woods and rich pastures. The *Church* (Perp.), conspicuously placed on the rising ground to the rt., is both ancient and interesting; and, like Wrexham, is also a wonder of Wales, from the purity and tone of its peal of 12 bells. The interior contains some ancient monuments, particularly a sculptured stone in memory of Gronow ap Iorwerth ap Dafydd, 1320, one of the 6 sons of Ithel, who gave the land for the foundation of the ch.; a mailed warrior of the date 1331, besides several others belonging to the family of Trevor of Trevalyn, who were descended from the same ancestors as that of Brynkinalt. Notice the elaborate carving of the *Rood-screen* and stalls, and bench-ends in the choir, as well as the images of Knights Templars, and that of Henry VII. on the tower, which is 90 ft. high, quadrangular, and very striking. There is also a moulding containing a grotesque chase of cats, rats, mice, dogs, and monkeys. The stained windows are said to be ancient. A yew tree in the ch. yd. is said to be 1450 years old, has a girth of 30 feet, and is 60 ft. high. A petrifying spring is one of the curiosities of the parish.

Saml. Warren, Q.C., author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' was born here 1807.

There are pleasant walks in Wilderness Wood and along the banks of the Alyn.

The rly. follows the course of the Alyn to *Rossett* Stat., to the rt. of

which are *Trevalyn House* (Gen. Townsend); *Trevalyn Old Hall*, the Elizabethan seat of Griffith Boscawen, Esq.; and *Rossett* village. From hence the character of the scenery changes, the outskirts of the hills being speedily left behind, as the traveller is rapidly borne along the flat alluvial lands of the Dee.

Near the village of Dodleston the line enters Flintshire. The ch. contains the monument of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

41 m., at *Saltney Stat.* a Junction is effected with the Holyhead line. A populous settlement has grown up here since 1860, consisting of workmen and their families employed in the large Rly.-works attached to the G. Western line, and also in loading and unloading of vessels, which come up the river to this point, Saltney being in fact the port of Chester. It lies in the bed of the ancient estuary of the Dee, on land recovered from the water by the River Dee Company, under power granted to them by Parliament, 1732. The line dividing the counties of Chester and Flint at this place is in fact the midline, or "medium filum aquæ," of the ancient channel of the Dee.

Crossing the rly.-bridge over the Dee, and gliding under the old walls, the traveller arrives at the ancient and time-honoured city of

CHESTER JUNCT. STAT. (Rte. 4).

ROUTE 2.

WHITTINGTON JUNCTION TO WHITCHURCH JUNCTION, BY ELLESMERE—RAIL.

This line runs from Whitchurch to Oswestry, and forms a connecting link between the Shrewsbury and Chester and the Cambrian Rlys., which cross one another at Whittington Stat. It is therefore a direct route from Manchester to Llangollen, Dolgelly, Aberystwyth, &c.

3 m. rt. *Halston* (E. Wright, Esq.), formerly seat of the Mytton family, one of whom, John Mytton, Esq., as sheriff of the county, had the task of receiving into custody Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, surrendered by the treachery of Humphrey Banastre, his steward. The famous General Mytton, who reduced so many Welsh castles for the Parliament, was a member of this family. The mad pranks of "Jack Mytton," the penultimate owner of the estate, made Halston somewhat famous in the first quarter of the 19th centy. There is a heronry at Halston.

7 m. *Ellesmere Stat.* (*Inns*: Bridge-water Arms; Lion), a pretty town of some 2000 Inhab., placed on the bank of a lake of 120 acres, which lies to the rt. of the Stat., and from whence its Saxon name Aelsmere was derived. The banks of this and the other 5 meres in the neighbourhood, of which the principal is *Colmere* (2½ m. distant), offer an attractive field for the botanist, being especially rich in ferns. The town was originally held by Earl Roger de Montgomery, and afterwards by the Crown, who made frequent grants of it, amongst others one to Prince David, formerly mentioned as executed at Shrewsbury. It afterwards passed into the hands of Lord Strange, and finally the Eger-

ton family. The late Lord Francis Leveson Gower, as one of the representatives of the last Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater (the Canal Duke), took the name of Egerton and the title of Ellesmere. Its prosperity depends almost entirely on its markets for corn and agricultural produce, which are resorted to by dealers from Liverpool and Chester to supply the manufacturing districts. Malting is the chief business, owing to the abundance and excellence of the barley of the neighbourhood. The site of the *Castle* is occupied by a bowling-green, which embraces a grand view into 9 counties, overlooking Chester and the Broxton Hills, Wrexham and the Caergwrle heights, Castle Dinas Bran and the Berwyns, the Breiddins, Clee-hill, and the Wrekin.

The *Church* has a Dec. nave, rebuilt in 1849, and a good E. window. In a chapel S. of the chancel is the Oteley Chapel, with an altar tomb to Sir F. Kynaston and his lady, 1590. At the S. end of the mere is *Oteley Park*, the modern Elizabethan mansion of Salisbury Kynaston Mainwaring, Esq.

The Ellesmere and Chester Canal was an engineering work of Telford.

1 m. out of the town, passing Spy Bank, an artificial mound, is *St. Oswald's College*, a late Gothic edifice, built 1885—as a Middle Class School for 500 boys. It cost 27,000*l*.

Distances.—Shrewsbury, by road, 16 m.; Oswestry, 8; Overton, 4.

10 m. *Welshampton* Stat., where there is a pretty memorial *Church*, erected in 1863, by Mrs. Mainwaring of Oteley. Here was buried Jeremiah, son of Mosesh, King of the Basutos, a S. African student at St. Augustin's, Canterbury, who died whilst visiting at the vicarage.

The line enters Flintshire near

11½ m. *Bettisfield* Stat. Immediately adjacent is *Bettisfield Park*, an [N. Wales.]

ancient house, the seat of the Hammers, also containing a considerable library and many family portraits and pictures. Close by this house is the watershed of Flintshire, the water flowing southward to the Severn, but N.E. and westward to the Dec.

A little to the N. of Bettisfield is *Gredington*, the seat of Lord Kenyon, containing a library collected by the distinguished Chief Justice, founder of that family, and portraits of himself and of his contemporary Lord Thurlow: and to the N. of this again is the village of *Hanmer*, mentioned by Camden in his 'Britannia.' The *Church* is of Tudor architecture, commenced to be rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., after the destruction of the old one in the York and Lancaster wars. It contains magnificent carved oak ceilings, and various monuments of the Hanmer and Kenyon families. It is most probable that Owain Glyndwr was married here, since his wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir David Hanmer, Knt., one of the judges K.B. in the reign of Richard II., resident here in his day, and ancestor of the present owners. In front of the ch. towards the S. extends one of the *Meres* which give so much beauty to this part of the country.

The rly. next passes through the *Fenn's Moss*, or Whixall Moss, a large tract of peaty moorland, grown up on the site of one of the original woods cut down by King Edward I. to clear the country at the settlement of Wales, and cut through by Messrs. Savin & Ward in 1861.

15 m. *Fenn's Bank* Stat.

18 m. *Whitchurch* Junct. (*Hand-book of Shropshire*). *Inn*: *Victoria, a pleasant, clean, country Inn, and moderate. In the modern *Ch.* is the tomb of the great John Talbot, slain at Chastillon in France, 1543, and of others of the family.

ROUTE 3.

RHUABON JUNCTION TO DOLGELLEY,
BY LLANGOLLEN, CORWEN, AND
BALA LAKE—RAIL.

4 trains daily in 2 hrs. to 2 hrs. 20 min. This route lies through some of the finest scenery in N. Wales. The line from Shrewsbury to

Rhuabon Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 1. From this the Rly. is carried at a high level along the l. side of the Dee Valley. The old high road follows lower ground up the rt. bank, but commands finer views of the valley, and its two remarkable objects, the *Viaduct* and the *Aqueduct*, both prominent and graceful structures. The Rly. to Llangollen ascends an incline, passing the grounds of Plasnadoc to

Acrefair Stat., where there are the extensive Iron-works of the British Iron Company, and a considerable mining population. This is the nearest point (about 1 m.) to the **Pont-y Cysylltau Aqueduct**, which carries the Llangollen branch of the Ellesmere canal at a height of 126 ft. across the valley of the Dee—a work of modern art not surpassed by any similar structure of antiquity, since, though inferior in length to many Roman aqueducts, it probably exceeds any one in height, in elegant proportion, in scientific contrivance, and certainly in the quantity of water which it transports. It was built by Telford to convey the Ellesmere canal across the valley of the Dee, here 2600 ft. wide. This he effected by an earthen embankment 1500 ft. long, extending from the S. side of the valley and connected with the opposite side by 18 arches resting on light and lofty piers of sandstone and 2 abutments.

These support a water-trough of cast iron, 1007 ft. long, through which the canal passes. The width of the water-way is 11 ft. 10 in., of which the towing-path, supported on iron pillars, covers 4 ft. 8 in., allowing the water to fluctuate beneath it, and greatly facilitating the progress of the boats; it is 5 ft. 3 in. deep. The height of the piers above low water in the river is 121 ft.; up to 70 ft. from their base they are of solid masonry; above this they are built hollow with a cross inner wall, securing lightness and saving masonry. It was completed in 1805, 10 years after its commencement, and cost 47,018*l.* An inscription on the S. side of the middle pier, near its base, records the particulars of its construction.

The series of light and elegant piers, supporting cast-iron arches, stretching across this valley and meeting the crow midway in its flight, adds greatly to the effect of the scenery around. It has a very picturesque appearance from the high road. In order to form a just idea of the work, the traveller should cross the drawbridge and walk on the aqueduct, so as to look down from it over the tops of the trees upon the rushing and brawling Dee; then returning, descend the bank and walk as far as the river, so as to be able to appreciate the magnitude of the piers and the height of the canal. Sir Walter Scott described it as the most impressive work of art he had ever seen.

The drive from hence to Llangollen combines a series of lovely views, and has long been celebrated by tourists as being one of the most charming excursions in Wales.

There is no doubt but that the *Vale of Llangollen* possesses all the accessories of a perfect landscape, though a good deal depends upon the particular lights under which it is seen. The traveller should by all means ascend the vale, if possible, in his

route to the hill districts, as after the rugged heights of Snowdonia, the scenery here is necessarily tame and insignificant. The opinions of various writers differ most amusingly about the beauties of Llangollen, from the most extravagant encomiums, to Pennant's assertion that the Eglwyseg rocks are actually a disfigurement to the landscape.

On the same side of the river are the *Waterloo Tower* and the woods of Wynstay (Rte. 1), sadly too near the smoky chimneys of Acrefair.

The rly. next passes to

2½ m. *Trevor Stat.*, under a promontory of limestone rock, fringed with beautiful woods, high up amongst which is *Trevor Hall*, formerly the seat of the Lloyds, a Montgomeryshire family, who obtained it by marriage with the heiress of the Trevors. It now is in the possession of Rice William Thomas, Esq. There is a small chapel near the house.

The *Eglwyseg* rocks and the lofty eminence on which *Castell Dinas Bran* is perched, are here the principal features in the view, although they are better seen from the road on the S. bank of the Dee. The former is a very peculiar wall of carboniferous limestone precipices, which stretches from this point towards Llangollen, and then, turning to the N.W., merges in the range of Cyn-y-brain, constituting in fact the geological boundary of the N. Wales coal-field. It is remarkable for the peculiarly formal and regular appearance of the strata, which makes it at once conspicuous beyond every hill in the district.

6 m. *Llangollen Stat.* at the river side, and just below the canal.

Inns: Hand Hotel, one of the best in Britain, a pleasant house, open to the river and Dinas Bran, thoroughly comfortable, and very moderate, kind landlady, Mrs. Ed-

wards;—Royal Hotel, close to the Bridge, also good.

Llangollen, Pop. 4638, a town of whitewashed houses with slate roofs, contributes nothing to the beauty of the valley; while the Dee, on which it stands, here crossed by a 14th-century bridge of 4 pointed arches, for part of the year runs through one only, leaving a bare slatey bed without water to cover it. It is shut in on the N. by grand limestone cliffs, in front of which rises a conical outlier of Silurian slate, crowned by the castle of Dinas Bran. Though small, it is a busy, well-to-do place, famous in particular for its brewery, its flannels, and its harper. The Welsh ale and Welsh airs may be simultaneously enjoyed at the Hand, in the hall of which hostelry a harper welcomes the coming and speeds the parting guest with 'Jenny Jones' or 'Ar hyd y nos.' The town itself is soon exhausted, but the beautiful excursions in the neighbouring hills make it a pleasant centre for a stay of some days. The *Church*, dedicated to a saint with the name of Collen ap Gwynog ap Clyddwg ap Cowrda ap Caradoc Freichfras ap Llyr Merini ap Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig, who was buried in it; though for the most part modern, it has a good Perp. roof and a Dec. S.W. door, near which are buried the well-known "Ladies of Llangollen," along with their faithful servant, in one grave, marked by a granite monument with 3 sides.

On rising ground, 10 m. walk above the Ch., is *Plas Newydd* (General Yorke) a small cottage or née, once the retreat of the same two maiden ladies, Lady Eleanor Butler, a member of the Ormonde family, and the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, of the Bessborough family. In 1779 they came hither together in the heyday of their youth and charms, influenced only by a romantic attachment to each other, which never was sundered,

and a faneied desire to retire from the world. Here they set up their tent and lived together, neither "the world forgetting" nor "by the world forgot," amidst their books and flowers. An assiduous correspondence carried on with their literary and fashionable friends kept them always *au courant* of the latest gossip and scandal of the outer world, and as their hermitage lay on the Holyhead mail road, it allowed many a passing friend to drop in upon them, such as young Arthur Wellesley on his way to embark for Spain, 1808. The costume which they adopted, though it seemed singular to strangers, was only that of the Welsh peasant women,—a man's hat, a blue cloth gown or riding-habit, with short hair, uncurled and grey (undyed). After a happy friendship of 50 years Miss Butler died, 1829, aged 90, and Miss Ponsonby in 1830 at the age of 78. Their house, now converted into a sort of Museum, is covered inside and out with black oak carvings and panels, the spoil of many a Welsh church, screens and reredoses, intermixed with parts of old bedsteads, collected by the ladies themselves, to which many objects have been added by the present possessor. The veteran officer who now owns Plas Newydd, has not only zealously preserved it with all its quaint decorations within and without, but has greatly added to its curiosities in the way of old furniture, pictures, painted glass, and sculpture—those in ivory executed by himself. He has, in fact, converted the house into a Museum of Vertu, a sort of Welsh Strawberry Hill, for the which, as well as for the singular beauty of the spot, Plas Newydd is well worthy of a visit. Visitors pay a fee of 6d., which goes to some local charity.

Plas Pengwern, about 1 m. on the old road to Chirk, now a farmhouse, was an ancient seat of the 14th cent. belonging to the Mostyn family, to

whom it descended from an ancestor, Tudor Trevor, who built the original mansion. Hence a very charming walk may be taken over the hills to the little village of Glyn Ceiriog, 3 m. from Llangollen.

A straight path from the Bridge and over the Canal leads across fields in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to the top of the steep conical slate hill on which stands *Castell Dinas Bran*. The ruins, reduced to shapeless masonry, with no mouldings left, are not picturesque, but they occupy a grand position, 600 ft. above the Dee, on the verge of a nearly absolute precipice, while on the other side a cleft in the rock becomes a natural moat. The *Eglwyseg Cliffs*, rising up from a deep valley, form a grand background, and E. opens out the broad valley of the Dee, looking over Trevor Hall to Rhuabon and the Rly. Viaduct, with various towers and chimneys grouped; S. rises the Berwyn range.

The name Dinas Bran may mean either "Crow's Castle," or the fortress of the Chief (Bran), or of Bran, a mountain stream. Its origin is involved in great obscurity. Indeed but little is known of it at any time, except that it gave refuge to Gruffydd ap Madoe when he fled from his countrymen's righteous anger in consequence of his having deserted to the side of Henry III.; and lastly, that it sustained an attack under Owain Glyndwr.

Distances. — Rhuabon, 6 m.; Ruthin, 15; Corwen, 10; Valle Crucis, 2; Llandysilio, 3.

Excursions.—*a. Valle Crucis Abbey*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., the best preserved monastic ruin in N. Wales, is situated in a retired and picturesque glen, running N. out of that of the Dec. The rly. leaves it on the rt. The road to it runs up the l. side of the Dee, and the pedestrian may find it pleasant to follow at first the canal towing-path.

At 2 m. from Llangollen the road turns rt. out of that to Llandysilio,

ascends a steep rise which brings you in sight of the abbey.

The name, it has been happily suggested, comes from the valley here assuming the shape of a cross, in its ground plan, as may be seen by any one looking down on it from the hill above.

The most picturesque and perfect portion is the W. front of the Church, (E. Eng.), a pointed doorway, showing the tooth-moulding, surmounted by 3 tall lancets, and a wheel-window above, in the gable. On the external face, just below the wheel-window, is the inscription,

+ ADAM ABBAS FECIT HOC OPUS I
PACE QUIESCAT AMA.

The Abbey was of moderate size, and its site and plan conform to the rule of the Cistercian Order, for whom it was founded about 1200 by Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys. The Ch. consisted of a nave of 5 bays and 2 aisles, a central tower now gone, transepts with chapels in their E. aisles, and a shallow chancel, once separated from the nave by a rood-screen, lighted at the E. end by 5 lancets while 2 side lancets flanked the high altar. Several inscribed tombstones and stone coffins and fragments of the tracery of a stone screen are preserved.

On the S. side of the Ch. there remains the *Chapter House*, stone vaulted and resting on 4 piers, now cleared out, but long used as farm-offices. The upper story, the old Dormitory, has a vaulted roof. This Chapter-house opened into the Cloister, now swept away; it was lighted by a singular Flamboyant window, still very perfect, outside of which is an elegantly groined recess.

Down the quiet valley, behind the abbey, runs a purling stream, dammed up to form a fishpond for the monks. The ruins, which were cleared out 1835 by Lord Dunsannon and Mr. Wynne, now belong to Rice Wm. Thomas, Esq., of Coed

Helen, Carnarvon, and are well cared for.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Abbey is the *Pillar of Eliseg*, erected, according to the original inscription, now defaced, early in the 9th cent. by Concen or Cyngen, in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, perhaps descended from Brochmael, prince of Powys. The modern inscription records that it was thrown down and mutilated during the rebellion, and replaced in 1779, as it at present stands, by Mr. Lloyd of Trevor Hall. It was once 12 ft. high. The broken shaft is now reduced to 6 ft. 8 in., and stands on a tumulus, which, when opened some years ago, disclosed a sepulchral chamber and a quantity of bones.

From the Abbey a road continues N. up the vale to meet the Ruthin and Wrexham road, at the Crown Inn, near Llandegla (Rte. 11), 8 m. from Llangollen. The scenery is very beautiful, especially in the neighbourhood of the slate-quarries and the pass of Bwlch Rhiw-felin.

Instead of returning to Llangollen, strangers should by all means follow the road up the l. bank of the Dee, passing Berwyn Inn, Bryntisilio, and Llandysilio, as far as Glyndyfrdwy Bridge (see p. 22). It is the prettiest part of the Llangollen valley.

Excursion b.—Down the Dee valley to Telford's Aqueduct, *Pont-y-Cysylltau* and the Rly. Viaduct. Here again the pedestrian will find the most pleasant way is to follow the Canal as far as Trevor Stat. (see above); after inspecting the Aqueduct, the journey may be continued (changing at Rhuabon to Chirk Stat., whence Chirk Castle may be visited—Rte. 1).

Excursion c.—The pedestrian may climb up to the *Eglwyseg Rocks*, a range of limestone cliffs, and follow the road to "*World's End*," where it terminates in a romantic *cul-de-sac*, where lime-kilns abound. *Eglwyseg Manor-House* (T. Jones, of

Llanerchrugog, Esq.), stands here, in the heart of woods and hills, one of the most ancient houses in Wales. Notice, outside, stone window (12th cent.) and huge chimneys. A carved oak bedstead, traditionally called "Prince Llewelyn's," is preserved here.

Llangollen to Corwen.—Rail and road.

By far the finest scenery of the Dee Valley lies above Llangollen. The river there makes some sweeping bends, which neither the rly. nor Telford Road adhere to closely. The traveller therefore should make a halt at

2 m. *Berwyn Stat.*, reached after crossing the Dee on a viaduct. From this stat., charmingly situated on a height above the river, you look down upon it and the picturesque small *Inn* (an angler's resort), and the chain foot-bridge leading to it.

Llandysilio village has an old *Church* (restored) with a good wooden roof, and a little further on is L. Hall, the mansion of W. B. Robertson, Esq. *Berwyn Stat.* is about 1 m. from *Valle Crucis Abbey* (see p. 21).

Here begins the *Shropshire Union* or *Ellesmere Canal*, whose headwaters are derived from the Dee by means of a weir, and are conducted 6 m. lower down through the Aqueduct of *Pont-y-Cysylltan*.

Llangollen valley here has all the elements of extreme beauty; the winding Dee, very finely wooded banks, and a surrounding of high mountains very picturesque in form. But its charms are lost to those who pass through in the train. To appreciate them, follow the Telford road for a mile, passing *Plas Berwyn*, seat of C. R. W. Tottenham, then cross the Dee by footbridge, and ascend the hills behind *Berwyn Inn*.

Here on a sunny slope above the l. bank of the Dee stands *Bryntysilio*, the residence of Lady Martin (Helen Faucit) and Sir Theodore Martin,

K.C.B., the biographer of the Prince Consort and translator of Horace and Catullus. It stands on the choicest spot in the valley, which it overlooks from its terraced gardens and heathery knolls, as far up as Corwen, with the river and village Ch. below, and the mountain outline above of *Moel y Gamelin*.

On quitting *Berwyn Stat.* the rly. traverses a tunnel; views are hid by trees. To enjoy the scenery, walk or drive up l. bank as far as

Glyndyfrdwy Stat. Bridge over Dee.

1. The railway passes rt. a mound 30 ft. high, covered with trees, called *Owain Glyndwr's Mount*, supposed to have been the site of one of his strongholds.

It is certain that he owned a large portion of this district, and it is said that on one spot on the Berwyns, above Corwen, he was accustomed to seat himself and survey more than 40 square m. of his patrimony. His very appellation, *Glyndwr* or *Glyndyfrdwy*, was derived from the "Glen of the waters of the Dee," as his real name was *Owain ap Gryffydd*. He was, as Shakespeare makes him declare, "brought up in the English court." He was a witness in the *Scrope and Grosvenor controversy*, and was a personal attendant on King *Richard II.*, when that monarch was betrayed into the hands of *Bolingbroke*. The river separated his domain from that of *Lord Grey of Ruthin*, who claimed the hills to the N. of the Dee as his property; and although a lawsuit settled the ease in favour of *Glyndwr*, *Henry IV.* so manifestly took the part of *Lord Grey*, that the quarrel was constantly fomented, and attacks and reprisals perpetually carried on, to the great destruction of life and property. Upon the attainder of *Owain Glyndwr*, the manor of *Glyndyfrdwy* was sold by *Henry IV.* to a 2nd son of *Salisbury* of *Bachymbyd*.

Carrog Stat., another Dee bridge.

As the rly. ascends, the valley becomes more open, shallow, and tame in scenery.

14 m., on the opposite bank of the Dee, is the pretty village of *Llan-santffraid*, and the Grouse Inn.

16 m. CORWEN JUNCT. STAT. (Rte. 11) (*Inns*: Owain Glyndwr; Crown), a quiet little town, Pop. about 3000, consists of one long street, which derives its importance from its situation at the junction of Railroads to Llangollen, Ruthin, and Bala. For fishermen, too, it is a capital station, but the general tourist will not find much to detain him. It is situated immediately at the foot of Moel Ferna (2050 ft.), the most northerly eminence of the Berwyn range; but though the valley is very pretty, it is rather monotonous and far from attaining the beauty of Llangollen. *Caer Drewyn*, 1 m. distant, is a large fortified post on the l. bank of the Dee, surrounded by a circle of loose stones. On the opposite side of the river, behind hotel and church, is *Pen-Pigin*, a lofty hill, from summit of which, marked by a flagstaff, there is a capital view of the vale of Corwen in retrospect, with the Eglwyseg hills and Castell Dinas Bran in the distance, and far away to N. the familiar height of Moel Famman, near Denbigh.

The Church, restored by Mr. Ferrey, 1871, who added the S. aisle, has a fine old roof, and contains, in N. chancel aisle, a monumental semi-effigy to Sulien, at one time a vicar of Corwen. The upper and lower parts of the figure are in relief; the intermediate portion of the monument is flat, having the ecclesiastical vestments expressed by incised lines only. In the ch. wall is an incised cross called the Sword of Glyndwr, and part of a fine eh.-yd. cross. There is in Corwen an *Alms-house*, founded in 1709 by Mr. Eytton, for 6 widows of Merionethshire clergymen.

Distances.—Rlys. to Llangollen, 10 m.; Ruthin, 12; and Denbigh Bala, 12—by Vale of Edeyrnion, 13; Pentrevoelas, 15; Cerrig-y-Drudion, 10; Wrexham, 21.

At Corwen, Telford's Great Holyhead Road turns away from the Dee valley by Cerrig-y-Drudion and Pentrevoelas to Bettws-y-Coed and Bangor (Rte. 13).

Rail.—Corwen to Bala and Dolgelley.

The rly. to Dolgelley follows the rt. bank of the Dee, the valley here known as the vale of Edeyrnion. In the Hafod quarries carboniferous limestone fossils abound.

21 m., at the village of *Llandrillo Stat.* (*Inn*: the Dudley Arms), a road on l. ascends the glen of the Afon Dinam, to join at 3 m. that bleakest of all bleak mountain-roads, the Millirigerig, which crosses the Berwyns between Bala and Llanfyllin (Rte. 27). An excursion of about 9 m. may be made from Llandrillo to *Pistyll Rhaiadr Waterfall*, above Llanrhaiadr Mochnant (Rte. 26A).

22 m. the Dee is very closely approached as the valley contracts, the railroad winding at the foot of a brow of great height covered with wood. 23 m. l. *Crogen* (a seat of Earl Dudley).

At 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. cross the Dee at

Llandderfel Stat. Bridge. A little away from the river is the village of *Llandderfel*. The Church is a specimen of Late Perp., about the time of Henry VIII., and contains a good screen; also a curious wooden horse in a recumbent position, known as St. Dervel's horse, which, together with the saint's staff, still preserved, used to be held in great veneration.

On l. is *Fronhaulog* (Dr. Richards), and on the opposite bank *Pale* (H. Robertson, Esq., M.P., a modern residence on the site of the old house). From Llanderfel it is 10 m. to Llangynog.

Soon after passing *Llanderfel Stat.*

the valley almost closes, and at Calettwr it finishes with a nobly-wooded eminence, above which soars the vast mass of the Arennigs.

29 m. **Bala Junct. Stat.** is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the town. Omnibuses thither, passing the lower end of lake, here dammed up by Telford's weir made to regulate the supply of water to the Ellesmere Canal. It is a pleasant walk commanding one of the best views of Bala Lake, including Cader Idris, S.W., the Arennigs, W., and the Aran Hills, S.

Bala has another Stat. for the Festiniog Rly.

28 m. **Bala (Inns: *White Lion,** very comfortable; Plaseoch, fair; Bull). Bala is a regularly-built town of one long, broad street, with others intersecting it at right angles. Knitting is a favourite employment of most of the country folk, and the hands of the old women coming to market are rarely unoccupied. Bala shares with Dolgelley the assize business of the county of Merioneth. The town itself has no history attached to it. A *Tomen*, or tumulus, by the side of the road, at the entrance of the town from the Stat., is supposed to be of Roman origin, but is probably a more ancient *moot-hill*, or place of assembly. It is accessible by a winding path, and the key is kept at a cottage near the Green.

Christ Ch., on the Festiniog road, is a neat modern Gothic building.

Bala possesses a good grammar-school, and a *College for Calvinistic Methodists*, established in 1837 in honour of the Rev. Thomas Charles, one of the most shining lights that Welsh Dissent ever produced, to whom a marble *Statue*, by a Welsh artist, has been erected in front of the chapel. He was one of the founders of the B. and F. Bible Society. There are also two *Independent Colleges*, at which young men are educated for that ministry. This district has ever been a strong-

hold of Methodism. It has been equally celebrated for the beauty of its women. Lord Lyttleton declared "that he saw here the prettiest girls he ever beheld!"

Bala Lake.

Bala is situated at the foot of **Bala Lake**, *Llyn Tegid*, or *Pimblemere*, for by all these names is this fine sheet of water, the largest in Wales, known. The latter appellation is derived from *Pum Plwyf*, or the "lake of the 5 parishes," which border it. It is in length somewhat under 4 m., more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and occupies a fair valley, whose direction is from S.W. to N.E. The horizon is bounded by the summits of the Berwyns on the S.E., the Arennigs N.W., and their subordinate hills.

It is a fine large sheet of water, but owing to the distance of the mountains and the gentle slope of intervening hills, its scenery is tame. It has a delta at either end. The circuit round its shores by road is a walk of 10 m., but at the S. end the pedestrian may halve the distance by taking the Rail (see below) at Llanuwchllyn Stat.

On the S. the river Dyfrdwy enters the lake, and has been supposed to be identical with the Dee, which emerges from the lower end. The tradition states that the waters of the Dee do not mix with those of the lake—

"That when Dee in his course faine in her lap
would lie
Commixtrous with her store, his streame
shee doth deny.
By his complexion prov'd, as he through her
doth glide,
Her wealth again from his shee likewise
doth divide."—*Drayton*.

A similar legend is told of the Rhone, in the Lake of Geneva, and various others. The depth of *Llyn Tegid* at Bryngoleu, about the middle, is 138 ft. Before Telford's regulation weir converted the lake into a reservoir, the effect of a strong wind from the W. blowing contin-

CADER IDRIS

DOLGELLY

AND

BARMOUTH.



uously was to raise the waters in the Dec. Hence Tennyson's allusion in 'Geraint and Enid':—

"Filled all the genial courses of his blood
With deeper and with ever deeper love,
At the South-west that blowing Bala lake
Fills all the sacred Dee."

Alas for the Poet's imagery! at the present day the Shropshire Union Canal Co. has usurped, in part at least, the functions of the West wind in filling the bed of the Dee.

The *Gwyniad* is a fish peculiar to these waters, and caught nowhere else in Wales. It is so called from the whiteness of its scales, belongs to the Salmonidæ, and is a species of the genus *Coregonus* (*C. fera*). It is very wary, and keeps mostly to the deep waters. The lake affords capital trout of large size, perch from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., roach and eels, also some magnificent pike. The right of fishing belonged to the monks of Basingwerk Abbey, but now to Sir Watkin H. Wynn, Bart., who has a shooting villa, Glan Llyn, on the N. side: he is liberal in giving permission to fish. Boats on the lake are kept by the landlords of the White Lion and the Plas-coch.

Excursions from Bala. § a. To the Arenmig Mountains, by Festiniog Rly. (Rte. 21), and to Dinas Mawddwy and Aran Benllyn (Rte. 23).

b. To *Pistyll Rhaiadr Waterfall* (Rail to Llanderfel Stat. thence to Llangynog 12 m.) in the heart of the Berwyn chain (Rte. 26A).

On the N. shore of the lake, 2 m. from Bala, is *Rhiwaedog* (bloody brow), an old seat of the Lloyds, now belonging to Mr. Price of Rhillas, retaining its old furniture.

The geology of this district is very interesting. "The sandstones, slates, and limestones are the absolute equivalents of the Caradoc shelly sandstone in Shropshire. The chief limestone of this group exposed in low hills near the town and lake of Bala is so impure that

it is now never used for burning, and, dwindling away to the S.S.W., is lost among the slaty strata. The fossils are identical with those imbedded in the flanks of Caer Caradoc."—*Siluria*.

Railways to Festiniog 19 m. (Rte. 21), to Llangollen.

Corwen, 13 m.; Llyn Arenmig, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Llandrillo, 8; Dinas Mawddwy, 18; Llangollen, 22; Tan-y-Bwlch, 22.

Bala to Dolgelley, 18 m.—*Rail*.

There are good carriage roads along either side of Bala Lake. The Rly. to Dolgelley runs parallel with that along the E. shore. On the opposite bank may be seen the village of Llanycil, and several country seats, including Glan Llyn, a shooting-box of Sir Watkin Wynn, Bart., who has a private station on the rly.

Llanuwchllyn Stat. (*Inn*: Goat) In the Ch., rebuilt 1872, is a monument of a knight in armour, 1370, whose duty it was to escort the Judges of Assize, and protect them from banditti in the mountains. In this parish, under Duallt hill, rise the Dee. 2 m. N. Caergos, site of a Roman Stat.

1. A road from this to Dinas Mawddwy, 13 m., and Mallwyd crosses the Aran Mtns. by the Pass of Bwlch-y-Groes (Rte. 23).

The rly. next ascends the bleak and dreary valley of the Dyfrdwy, the chief feeder of Bala Lake and of the Dee, taking its source from the summits of the Aran Benllyn, which rises on the l. of the line, to a height of 2955 ft. The rly. reaches its summit level and the watershed, where the streams part, E. for the Dee at Chester, and W. for the Bay of Barmouth at

Drws-y-Nant Stat. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from this is an *Inn* well known to anglers. The ascent of Aran Mawddwy can be made from this.

The valley of the Wnion is henceforth followed through 9 miles of

romantically wooded country, with occasional glimpses of the fine outline of Cader Idris, which is especially well seen near

Bont Newydd Stat., near a bridge over the Wnion, and not far from (l.) Caerynwch (seat of Mrs. Richards), in whose grounds is "*the Torrent Walk*" (see p. 27), and Dolserau (Chas. Edwards, Esq.), while the heights on the rt. are occupied by the Park of Nannau, seat of the Vaughans (see p. 27).

Dolgelley Junct. Stat., close to the stone Bridge over the Wnion, leading to the town. This stat. is shared between the Gt. Western and Cambrian Rlys. *Inns*:—there is great want of a good Inn—near the stat., Golden Lion;—Ship, in the Market-place, small, but perhaps the best; civil people.

Dolgelley (the Dale of the Hazel Groves), Pop. 2800, the chief place in Merioneth, is a dull town of grey stone houses, but placed in the midst of the most beautiful scenery in Wales, surrounded by mountains of great grandeur, the chief of them, Cader Idris, rising at its back. It is the centre of many charming excursions, to explore which may occupy several days. It contains nothing of great interest, unless the tourist be content to admire the County Gaol, the Shire Hall, the National Schools, and 4 or 5 large Dissenting places of worship.

It has lost its one historic relic. An old rough stone, tumble-down house, that stood near the Ship Inn, known by tradition as *Owen Glendower's Parliament-house*. It was really the residence of Baron Owen, who was murdered by the Mawddwy banditti.

The *Church* is a very plain modern building, attached to an old tower, its roof supported on wooden posts. It retains a stone effigy of a knight in hauberk and hood of chain-mail, in the fashion of 13th cent., Maurice

son of Ynyr, an ancestor of the Vaughans of Nannau. Here is also a mont. to Baron Richards.

Old Fuller quaintly describes Dolgelley as "having walls 3 miles high," by which he implied that it was surrounded by mountains: also that men must enter it over the water and leave it under the water. The latter enigma is explained by there being a path leading out of the town which is carried under a water-trough from a mill.

A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of a coarse kind of woollen cloth, which goes by the name of '*Welsh Webs*;' this, together with currying and tanning, gives employment to a good number of people. The woollen goods manufactured by 'John Meyrick Jones,' of this town, enjoy a reputation far beyond the limits of the Principality. The assizes are held here alternately with Bala.

Railways.—To Bala and Llangollen (Chester and Shrewsbury), Rte. 3—to Barmouth (10 m.), Rte. 3A, leading to Machynlleth, Harlech, Portmadoc, and Caernarvon (Rte. 3A-24).

Walks.—These are numerous, varied, and very pleasing. § *a*. The banks of the Aran stream descending from the hill at the back of the town, which turns the wheels of several cloth and fulling mills, past Panddy Mill, deserve exploring, and the artist may find in it and the following many subjects for his pencil.

Just beyond the bridge and Stat., on the right bank of the river, a cartway strikes up the hill, close to the Rly. Stat., which leads to a field-path, commanding lovely views of Cader Idris. If the path be followed, you can descend by it to the ruins of *Cymmer Abbey*, in the vale of Mawddach (see Rte. 22).

The *Torrent Walk*. About 1½ m. E. of Dolgelley, the Bala Rly. crosses a small stream which falls into the Wnion near Pont Newydd Stat. A

well-kept path, carried on rude steps and terraces, up a shady glen about 1 m. long, is the Torrent Walk, through scenes picturesque, but not of the highest order. It is reached from Dolgelley by following the Machynlleth road and taking a cart-road on l., which leads to the mouth of the glen. The mountain stream tumbles among boulder stones, rocks, stunted oaks, and fern brakes, until it falls into the Wnion. It forms part of the grounds of Caerynwch, and as the owner liberally admits strangers, they are in duty bound to refrain from any trespass, such as rooting up the ferns or damaging the walk or seats. At the end of a mile there is an outlet into the high road near a lodge, about 1 m. from the Cross Foxes Inn (see Rte. 28), and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dolgelley.

Excursions.—§ a. To *Cymmer Abbey*, in the Vale of the Mawddach (see Rte. 22), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by high road, passing Hengwert, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by footpath mentioned above, crossing the Rly. bridge and turning l. up the hill across fields. Cymmer Abbey is on the road to *Tyn-y-Groes Inn*, 5 m., and the *Waterfalls*, 3 or 4 more, crossing the Bridge over Mawddach river at Llaneltyd, and ascending the valley by road on rt. bank (for description see Route 22).

§ b.—To *Nannau and the Precipice Walk*. Stretching over the hill tops in the angle between the valley of the Wnion and that of the Mawddach, extend the wild park, woods, and heaths of *Nannau*, 3 m. N., the seat of John Vaughan, Esq., inherited from the late Sir Robert W. Vaughan, Bart. The road to it, turning rt. after crossing Dolgelley Bridge, is an ascent all the way, and, after passing the lodge and a rude arch, leads through a natural dingle of forest-trees to the mansion, a modern edifice, built of very dark stone, but its situation is fine, on the top of a bare precipitous hill. Here was once

the residence of Howel Sele, the relation, though bitter enemy, of Owain Glyndwr. In the park, not far from the house, a sun-dial marks the spot where stood an oak of 27 ft. girth, which was destroyed by lightning in 1813, bearing the name of the *Spirit's Blasted Tree*, from the following legend:—The Abbot of Cymmer endeavoured to reconcile Owain Glyndwr with Howel Sele, and for this purpose got them to meet together in Nannau Park. The interview, however, had a tragical end, for, whether by treachery, or in a moment of passion, Owain shot Howel to the heart with an arrow. The victim's body he then hid in this hollow tree. Notwithstanding every search, Howel's body was not found for more than 40 years after. The spot even now is looked upon with dread by superstitious country-folk, who consider it to be the resort of evil spirits. It is mentioned in Walter Scott's 'Marmion,' and Lord Lytton has selected it as the scene of his romance of Arthur:—

"Of evil fame was Nannau's antique tree,
Yet styled the hollow oak of Demonrie."

S. of the house the mountain called Moel Cynwch, towers above the vale of the Mawddach, and at its foot lies a small tarn, Llyn Cynwch, 3 minutes' walk from the house. Leaving this lake on the l. and crossing a stile, a path will be found leading (rt.) round the shoulder of Moel Cynwch. This emerges into the *Precipice Walk*, carried at a dizzy height above the Mawddach valley, over rock, turf, and scree, in places not more than 2 ft. wide, along the face of the precipice. The view from this is superb, N. over the Snowdon range, with Tyn-y-Groes in the depth below. (It may be reached from this by a steep descent; no path.) To the W. rises Rhobell, and l. of it the estuary of the Mawddach gradually opens out—as

far as Barmouth railway bridge and the sea. To the S. Cader Idris appears in its full length and height.

The path is continued round the back of the hill to Cynwch Pool and the archway and entrance lodge to the park, where carriages may be put up in a shed. Or the pedestrian may descend upon Llanelltyd Bridge and Cymmer Abbey (p. 137).

The walk will occupy about 3 hrs., 8 m. from Dolgelley. Cars or ponies may be taken as far as the Lodge, or may be sent round to meet the travellers at Llanelltyd Bridge.

§ c.—The drive to *Barmouth*, 10 m. by road, is one of the most beautiful in Wales, and its beauties are hid from those who take the rly. train. The new Towyn road is followed as far as the wooden bridge over Mawddach, at Penmaen Pool Stat. This shortens the distance to Barmouth by 1 m. (see Rte. 3A).

§ d. **Cader Idris.** The excursion *par excellence*, which every visitor to Dolgelley makes, is of course to the summit of *Cader Idris* (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which towers directly over the town to a height of 2929 ft. (See Special Map.)

“Idris that, like warrior old,
His batter'd and fantastic helmet rears,
Scattering the elements' wrath, frowns o'er
his way
A broad irregular duskiness.”—*Milman*.

This magnificent mountain ridge runs in a direction from E.N.E. to W.S.W., presenting to the N. a rugged broken line of precipices 4 m. long.

On the S. side the escarpments are confined to the upper or eastern end, secondary and less broken ranges succeeding and filling up the large area between Towyn and Barmouth; indeed the outliers of Cader Idris may be said to extend to the Dyfi.

Guide's charge is 5s.; ponies can be obtained for 11s., including a guide or boy to lead them. The same precautions about fogs and clouds extend to the ascent of this moun-

tain that are detailed under the head of Snowdon, but to a very much less degree; and if the weather is tolerably fine no moderate pedestrian need fear to ascend alone.

There are several tracks, any one of which may be followed; but the most direct route is by the old or mountain road to Towyn for about 2 m. At 2 m. rt. is Llyn Gwernan (*Inn*), after reaching which a stile over the wall on the l. gives access to a path, leading without difficulty to a small lake called Llyn-y-gafr. Above this arises a steep but easily climbed bluff to *Llyn-y-gader*, a very deep tarn placed at the foot of the Cader in a magnificent amphitheatre of cliffs, up which at first appearance there does not seem any hope of making a way. There is an echo here, which repeats in a marvellously clear manner. The way now lies up a very fatiguing and steep path of débris and broken stones, known as Llwybyr Cadnaw or ‘The Foxes’ Path,’ which necessitates care and the free use of hands and feet. The guides usually descend this path instead of ascending. Once upon the smooth turf again, it is easy walking to Pen-y-gader, the highest point of the range (said to be 2929 ft.), where there is a large Ordnance cairn and a rude hut of colossal stones built by the guides. It will not bear comparison with the Snowdon huts, as the state of the interior is such that it would take the wildest weather to induce a visitor to tenant it for half-an-hour. The 2 other eminences are on each side the Cader; they are the Mynydd Moel, near Dolgelley, and Tyrrau Mawr on the W. A few minutes’ walking from the Cader will bring the pedestrian to the brink of the cliffs overhanging *Llyn-y-Cau*, a tarn, shut in by the fearfully steep cliffs and a narrow corrie, which, though on a smaller scale, is about the grandest

bit of scenery on the mountain. Both this lake and Llyn-y-gader are said to nourish the Welsh char, or torgoch in their waters. A decent cragsman may carefully descend the gullies to the banks of the lake and make his way down to Tal-y-Llyn; but the most general route for visiting it is from Minffordd or Ty'n-y-Cornel.

The view from the summit of Cader Idris on a clear day is one from which it is very difficult to tear oneself. It is of course not so extensive as from Snowdon. To the N. the most conspicuous points are the promontory of Llyn, with Carn Madryn and Yr Eifl (or Rivals) in bold jagged outline; then come Moel Hebog and the peak of Moel-y-Wyddfa, a little to the l. of which Anglesey is seen filling up the hiatus. To these succeed Moel Siabod, Moelwyn, and the Festiniog range; the Arennigs, with the broad lake of Bala at their feet, backed up with the Clwydian range and Moel Famau, in the extreme distance. Southwards we have the coast of Pembrokeshire, St. David's Head, and the long line of Cardigan Bay; while more inland the long rounded ridges of the Montgomeryshire chains, including Plinlymmon and the Long Mountain, succeed each other like so many gigantic waves. At our feet we have Barmouth and the estuary of the Mawddach, backed up by the lofty ridge of Llawlech and the Rhinogs, Trawsfynydd, and the valleys of the Eden and the Wnion. The views, like all Welsh mountain-scenes, depend very much on the weather and the lights and shades. The visitor, if fortunate, may obtain such a view as he will never forget, or he may have his walk for almost nothing. Geologically considered, Cader Idris is an igneous rock, principally composed of amygdaloidal greenstone, "that slopes down the mountain towards Llyn-y-Cau. Under it are masses of

felspathic trap and long lines of greenstone, interbedded with altered slate, forming the steep N. cliff of the mountain, and overlooking the high valley between the cliff and Llyn-y-gader, which is itself formed almost entirely of felspathic ashes and conglomerate, with interbedded lines of greenstone, the whole dipping under the igneous rocks of the cliffs."—*Ramsay*. The Lingula flags underlie these. The geologist who gazes from the summit of the Cader cannot fail to be struck with the difference of the view N. and S. On the S. we have long rolling hills, with smooth swelling outlines, through which numbers of valleys have been excavated. These are the lower Silurian rocks of the Caradoc or Bala age. To the N. are broken rugged outlines, jagged peaks, and serrated ridges rising sharply and definedly into the sky. These mountains have been formed of repeated interstratifications of slate and felspathic traps and greenstone, which have been greatly disturbed and thrown into synclinals and anticlinals. The softer slate-beds have been worn away by denudation, while the harder igneous rocks have resisted the action and stand out in bold relief.

The pedestrian who does not descend by the Foxes' Path may be recommended to follow the shoulders, as they incline towards the Machynlleth road to the S.E. Very beautiful views of Tal-y-Llyn are obtained by this route. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. walking, a small tarn, Llyn Aran, is seen under the cliffs, from which the little river Aran runs direct to Dolgelley. As soon as practicable the descent should be made, and the river followed through a very picturesque ravine; the path brings you into the town, underneath the "running water" of which old Fuller speaks. The ascent takes from 3 to 4 hours.

ROUTE 3A.

DOLGELLEY TO BARMOUTH.

9½ m. rail; 4 trains daily in 1¼ to 2 hrs. This railway belongs to the Cambrian Company, but uses the same stat. as the Gt. Western. It crosses, on quitting Dolgelley, the Wnion, a little above its junction with the Mawddach, and continues along its S. side as far as Barmouth; splendid views are obtained N. and S., but they are better seen from the high road.

Penmaen Pool Stat. A convenient bridge, built by the railway company, crosses the river from the stat., replacing a ferry, and leads into the Mawddach valley, as well as to Barmouth.

Below this the river expands into a broad estuary, which, though nearly dry at low tide, presents the appearance of a broad lake at high water.

Arthog Stat., near a small village. *Inn*: Arthog Hall Hotel, standing on a height near a wooded dell, up which runs a pleasant walk, entered from the hotel grounds, enlivened by pretty waterfalls. Views of Barmouth, the Estuary, and Diphwys Mountain, N.; a part of the range of Cader Idris, S.

[The ascent of Cader Idris can be made from this, passing an old house, Llys Bradwyn, and crossing the Towyn road about 6 m. from Dolgelley.]

Between the broad estuary of the Mawddach and the sea stretches the long *Railway Bridge*, of wood, except at the N. end, where it is of iron,

and opens with a lift to allow vessels to pass. It is ½ m. long, and is provided with a way for foot-passengers (toll 2d.), as well as for the trains. Near its S. extremity is

Barmouth Junct. Stat., where the Dolgelley line falls into that from Towyn, Machynlleth, and Aberystwyth to Harlech, 10 m., and Caernarvon (Rte. 24). A change of trains is often necessary here, involving a considerable delay.

Dolgelley to Barmouth by Road is preferable to the railway, because it commands better views of the scenery, which is truly enchanting with fine weather and at high water.

Instead of taking the old road past Dolgelley Bridge and station, it is better to quit Dolgelley by the Lower Towyn road, leading to the Bridge at Penmaen Pool Stat. Here the river Mawddach is crossed some way below its junction with the Wnion, rt.

Our road here turns l., running along the base of well-wooded heights studded with pretty country seats with the river on the l. About 5 m. from Dolgelley, high up on the hill above the Mawddach Valley, rises the chimney of the *Gold Mine of Vigna Clogan*, the property of the Crown. The gold occurs in quartz lodes, traversing the Lingula Flags formation; but they are sterile except in the neighbourhood of intrusive rocks (diabase). The mine produced in 1860, 163l.; in 1861, 6030l.; in 1862, 24,000l.; (6,181 oz., from 620 tons of vein stuff), or an average of about 2,500l. per annum down to 1867. At present the yield is very small.

At Bonddu is the Halfway House Hotel, and near it are the seats of S. Holland, Esq., M.P., *Cuerdeon* and *Bryntirion*, W. J. Beale, Esq.

The drive from this to Barmouth

along a road partly terraced in the rock, admirably shaded with fine trees, overlooking the broad estuary of the Mawddach, backed by the range of Cader Idris, and terminating in the sea beyond the Rly. Viaduct, is not to be surpassed for beauty in all Wales.

Barmouth Stat., about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Rly. Bridge. *Inns*: Corsygedol Arms; Barmouth H., a large house near the stat.; Lion (commercial).

Post Office.—Letters to and from London 3 times daily.

English Service on Sunday at St. David's and at Cacerdeon Ch.

House Agent.—James Kynock, private hotel and restaurant, High St., may be consulted about lodgings.

Barmouth (Welsh, Abermaw) stands in the angle between the estuary of the Mawddach and the sea, at the end of a high, slate promontory of the Llawllech hills. The small houses of the old town clustering, tier above tier against the cliff, are nearly elbowed out of sight by tall modern streets and villas, which occupy the foreshore. Its sheltered position, fine mountain views, with the Mawddach, a wide salt lake at high water, an expanse of sand at low, and a beach well suited for bathing, make it an attractive watering-place for winter as well as summer.

Its great drawback is the plague of sand wafted from the shore, at times filling the air.

The Railway Bridge across the estuary (see p. 30) forms an admirable Promenade from which the view of the sea, the river, and surrounding mountains is well seen.

Walks and Excursions.—The hills behind the town afford many, commanding fine views; the numerous footpaths are approached by stone steps from the centre of the town and from a lane behind the Corsy-

gedol Arms. The *Panorama Walk*, a sort of natural terrace above the road to Dolgelley, and affording similar but more extensive prospects, is 2 m. distant, and is best reached by a steep lane at the end of Porkington Terrace. From it you may descend to the Dolgelley Road, and return to Barmouth, total distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

N.B.—The *Drive along the Dolgelley Road*, at high water, is one of the most lovely in Wales. Cader Idris, with its rugged outlines and deep *cwm*s, is the striking feature in the views.

§ b. To *Llanaber*, the Parish Ch. of Barmouth (see Rte. 24), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

§ c. To *Corsygedol House* (Rte. 24).

ROUTE 4.

CHESTER TO BANGOR, BY FLINT, RHYL, ABERGELE, CONWAY [LLANDUDNO], PENMAENMAWR, AND ABER.

Chester Junction Stat., a spacious edifice, cost about 230,000*l.* *Railways* to Bangor, 60 m., and Holyhead, 84 m. (Irish Mail); to Liverpool by Birkenhead, 16 m.; to Liverpool by Runcorn; to Crewe, 21 m., and London, 187 m.; to Warrington; to Manchester, 21 m.; to Wrexham, 11 m.; Rhuabon and Oswestry; to Rhuabon, Shrewsbury, 42 m.; to Whitechurch, Wem, and Shrewsbury; to Mold, 13 m., and Denbigh; to Llangollen, 24 m.

Inns: The Queen's Hotel at the stat. belongs to L. & N. W. Ry. Co.; Grosvenor H., in Eastgate; both first class, but expensive. Post horses and waggonettes kept.

Post Office in St. John's Street.

Lunch rooms and pastry cook,
Bolland, Eastgate, Row.

Chester (Pop. 36,788), a cathedral city and the county town of Cheshire, stands on the rt. bank of the river Dee, which nearly encircles it, on the highway between London and Dublin, and is a centre of great thoroughfares to Liverpool, Manchester, Crewe, Shrewsbury, &c. It is also one of the portals leading into N. Wales.

It is a very ancient city, occupying the site of the Roman *Deva*, called also *Castra Legionis*, from the XXth Legion, posted here, and it was styled by the Britons, *Caer Leon*. Its ground-plan of four main streets meeting in the centre is the usual arrangement of Roman camps and towns.

Besides being a place of commerce and traffic, and a seaport on the Dee, it possesses many objects of interest to the stranger in its ancient *Walls* which still surround the old town, and offer an agreeable circuit walk; in the *Rows* and some *old houses*, as well as in its Cathedral and Norman *Ch. of St. John* outside the walls.

The visitor to Chester, by taking a cab or the convenient Tram-car at the stat., will pass quickly through half a mile of monotonous modern suburb, and may be set down at the archway leading into the old town by the Eastgate. He will have the Cathedral on his rt., or he may continue on to the crossing where the 4 streets meet. Northgate-street on the rt. will lead him to the Town-hall and W. front of the Cathedral. Bridge-street, running S., will conduct him to the Castle and Grosvenor Bridge. Near the Crossing of the 4 streets, and especially in Watergate and Bridge-streets, there are some of the oldest and most picturesque houses, and here are to be seen

**The Rows*, the peculiar feature of the streets of Chester. These are

covered ways formed by throwing open the front first floors of the houses in the 4 main streets, leaving only pillars to support them, and allowing the public free passage through them. They are lined with shops, which are the best in Chester. Beneath this covered way is another row of shops, on a level with the street. The most picturesque of the old timber-framed houses have carved gables and beams, some showing that particular style of ornamented plaster-work known as "pargetting," in which the patterns are raised or indented upon it. Many shops have been rebuilt in the same antique fashion. One of these old tenements is on the S. side of Watergate-street, and has carved on a beam "God's Providence is mine inheritance, 1652," alluding to the time when the plague devastated the city, the inhabitants of this house being almost the only ones who escaped. In the same street, lower down, is *Bishop Lloyd's* residence, 1615, of which the whole front is enriched with carvings of scriptural subjects and armorial bearings. Another ornamented house, known as the Palace of the *Stanley family*, 1591, is approached through a narrow passage nearly opposite Trinity Ch.

In Bridge-street No. 117, are a *Hypocaust* and remains of a Roman sweating bath, in a cellar underneath the shop. It is minutely described by Pennant ('Tours in Wales,' Vol. I. iii. 12). A Gothic vault or crypt with an E. E. doorway was also discovered in 1830 in the same street.

***The Cathedral** stands in the angle between Eastgate and Northgate; and the best view of it is from the city walls. The original ch. was in the 10th cent. dedicated to St. Werburgh. In its place was founded, about 1100, a Benedictine abbey which lasted till 1541

when it became the cathedral of the see of Chester, founded by Henry VIII. and endowed with the abbey revenues, amounting to 1073*l*. Though not ranking in size among the first class of English cathedrals, it is full of interest and has parts of great beauty. It was unfortunately built of a perishable quality of New Red Sandstone, which had become so thoroughly dilapidated in process of time, that few of the stones touched at the angles, and the masonry looked like a pile of cannon-balls. This is the justification of the very extensive restoration and repairs made under the care of Sir Gilbert Scott, and undertaken 1870–78 at the suggestion, and completed through the exertions, of Dean Howson. The faulty masonry has been replaced by sound stone from Runcorn quarries, and many other needful repairs have been made, besides much internal enrichment, at a total cost of 90,000*l*.

By the S.W. porch, or by the great W. door, approached from the Market-Place through the *Abbot's* battlemented *Gateway*, the nave is entered by a descent of 2 flights of steps. It is 145 ft. long; its main arcade (Dec., 14th cent.) supports a tall Perp. clerestory). The piers and walls at the W. end enclose parts of the original Norm. Ch., and other fragments are visible in the cloisters. The wooden roof of the central nave and the stone vaulting of its aisles are modern. Similar to the nave in style and date is the very long S. transept, formerly shut off from the ch., and used as the Parish Ch. of St. Oswald.

The very short N. transept is closed by the *Organ*, raised on an elaborately carved Gothic loft, supported by superb marble pillars brought from Italy, the gift of the Duke of Westminster, who, with other natives and landowners of Cheshire, contributed liberally to the restoration of this cathedral.

[*N. Wales.*]

Behind the organ is the monument, a marble altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy of *Bishop Pearson*, author of "The Exposition of the Creed," one of the worthies of this cathedral.

The N. transept and nave and aisles adjoining show interesting fragments of the Norm. Ch., and in the *Vestry* is a chest bound with elegant hammered scroll work of iron.

The *Choir* of 5 bays is E. Eng. and part Dec.; it is 78 ft. high and 123 ft. long. It owes much of its effect to the beauty of the tabernacle work and carving of the *Stalls*, which have been freed from the paint which covered them, and are not surpassed in any other cathedral. *Obs.* the carving of Scripture subjects, showing considerable artistic skill, especially near the Dean's stall: the Stem of Jesse is a good sample of 15th-cent. work. The *Bishop's Throne* is a very creditable modern work, as is also the *Pulpit*, the gift of the Freemasons of Chester.

The altar is composed of rare woods brought from the Holy Land; the table is a slab of oak from Bashan; cedar from Lebanon, and olive-wood from Gethsemane, form the carved and inlaid panels, and the reredos is a mosaic from Murano, near Venice.

The elaborate brass lectern is a votive offering from a lady of Chester.

The choir aisles originally ended in apses, of which there are still architectural traces, and the line of the foundation wall has been marked by black stones in the pavement. The S.E. apse was rebuilt in the ancient form which had been quite obliterated, by the Brassey Brothers as a memorial to Thomas Brassey, the rly. contractor, a native of Cheshire (b. at Aldford, nr. Eaton).

In the S. choir-aisle near it is an altar-tomb said to commemorate the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, but nobody can account for his being here: 3 stone coffins let into the wall are supposed to be of abbots or

abbesses. The *Lady Chapel* is a very elegant structure, and a good specimen of E. Eng., lighted by triplet lancet windows at the sides, and a window of 5 lights at E. end.

Some fragments of the carved stone tracery of *St. Werburgh's Shrine*, part of which long served as a pedestal to the Bishop's Throne, are preserved in the S. choir aisle.

There is much modern painted glass, but nothing to extol.

No one should leave the Cathedral without seeing the *Chapter-house*, also of the best E. Eng. style, entered from the *Cloisters* through a Vestibule, stone vaulted and groined, resting on 4 reeded shafts, very elegant. The windows of the Chapter H. of triplet lancets have detached shafts. It contains the Chapter Library, and in it is appropriately placed a marble bust of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, for 3 years a Canon of Chester.

The *Cloisters* are mostly Perp., one side has been rebuilt; a few of the carrels or square cells where the monks sat to study or to copy MSS., remain. Along the N. Wall ran the *Refectory*, long used as a grammar school, and much altered, but retaining some E. E. arches, and especially the *Lector's Pulpit* and stair leading up to it—a very fine example of a rare feature, the like of which also exists at Beaulieu, Hants.

The antiquary and architect will be repaid by a visit to the old *Ch. of St. John*, just outside the walls, but easily reached from Eastgate St., or from the Grosvenor Park, which it closely adjoins. It is but a fragment (the nave) of a fine Early Norman Ch., of which the choir and transepts were destroyed, 1574, by the fall of the central tower. A Saxon Ch., founded by Earl Ethelred, is said to have occupied the site. It is now reduced to a stately nave of 6 bays, the main arches resting on cylinder piers 5 ft. 6 in. in

diameter, supporting a double row of light-pointed triforium arches.

In 1881 the massive detached tower at the W. end fell, and crushed a fine porch in its fall. The frequent dilapidations of this building have been due to the same very friable red sandstone, the decay of which rendered the restoration of the cathedral so indispensable.

At the E. end are scanty ruins of the demolished chancel. This Ch. was restored by Hussey, and the late Marquis of Westminster contributed mainly to defray the expense. A large part of the outer walls was rebuilt.

A pleasant walk through Grosvenor Park leads from St. John's, by Park Road and City Road to the rly. stat.

Trinity Ch. in Watergate, rebuilt 1869, contains the graves of Matthew Henry, the Commentator, a Nonconformist, and of Parnell, the poet, Archdeacon of Clogher, d. 1718, whose family were connected with Congleton, in this county.

The Castle, as it at present stands, is a modern Grecian edifice, misnamed a castle. The building which preceded it was originally Norman, the work of Hugh Lupus, or, perhaps, a Roman fortress. The wings are a military barrack, while the centre comprises the Shire Hall, Assize Court, and County Gaol. It is used for military purposes, a detachment of soldiers being usually stationed here, and a large store of arms is kept, the object of a foolish raid of the Fenians in 1867, which fortunately was frustrated. Only one portion of the old building is left, a square tower, called *Cæsar's Tower*, used as a powder-magazine, within which is a chapel with a vaulted and groined roof. From its commanding position on the Dee, the Castle is an important feature in Chester views.

In the space fronting the Castle is

an equestrian statue in bronze, by Marochetti, of Field-Marshal *Visct. Combermere*, a native of Cheshire.

Beyond the Castle the Dee is crossed by the *Grosvenor Bridge*, remarkable for the wide span (200 ft.) of its handsome stone arch, and its ample roadway: the architect was the late Thos. Harrison (1832). It, or the adjacent *City Walls*, command a fine view of the *Roodee* or *Roodeye*, famous in the annals of horse-racing as being the ground on which the Chester Cup is run for. In 1540 a bell of silver, of the value of three and sixpence or more, was annually given by the Saddler's Company "to him who shall run the best on horseback." The course is about a mile round, and with the ancient town walls and the rising ground across the river girdling it in, it forms an amphitheatre, and affords, when the enormous mass of people gathers to see the races, perhaps the only sight capable to be compared with a Roman spectacle. But it is much too small for the stride and number of thorough-bred horses that are brought to run there, and bad accidents have occurred. The *Cup* race is run in May. The Cheshire Yeomany Cavalry are manœuvred here.

The other public buildings in Chester are the *Town Hall*, modern Gothic, in Northgate-street, the *Market House* adjoining, and the *Music Hall*, built on the site of the chapel of St. Nicholas.

Mysteries and pageants were at one time, as at Shrewsbury, a great feature in Chester life, and during Whitsun week a succession of brave sights was enacted for the delight of the spectators in the Rows. They were abolished by the Corporation in 1678.

The **City Walls* form a square, enclosing the inner and older town. They vary in height from 12 to 40 ft., and in their present state date from the 15th and 16th cents., but stand

on Roman foundations. The old gates, destroyed in the 18th cent., have been replaced by modern arches that admit of a narrow but uninterrupted circuit walk upon them of nearly 2 m., affording pleasing views of the cathedral and chief buildings of the town within and of the suburbs outside. During the Middle Ages the *Gates* were entrusted to the care of the heads of noble families in the county, whose duty was to defend them from the "Wild Welsh" and other enemies. Thus the Watergate was entrusted to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby; the Eastgate to the Hungerford's, ancestors of Lord Crewe; the Bridgegate to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, while the citizens themselves kept watch over the Northgate. The walls are accessible by flights of steps at convenient places.

Starting from the Eastgate, near which there is the best view of the Cathedral, we come to *Phoenix Tower*, so called from its being marked with a phoenix, the crest of the Painters and Stainers' Company, the tower having been used as a chamber of business by various city companies. From the summit, Charles I. had the grief of seeing his army, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, defeated at Rowton Moor, Sept. 27, 1645, by the Parliamentary force under General Pointz. The 'Shropshire Union canal flows underneath, through a deep cutting in the new red sandstone. Between the tower and the N. gate remains of Roman masonry are visible.

Continuing over Northgate we come to a curious watch-tower, called *Morgan's Mount*, having a chamber below and a platform above, on which a battery and earthwork was raised during the siege in the Civil War with great effect against the besiegers. Near this may be seen, rt., the Diocesan Training College. A little further and we come to *Pember-*

ton's Parlour, a fragment of a tower repaired in the reign of Q. Anne. On the l. rises the Infirmary. From this division of the wall the view extends to the hills of the Vale of Clwyd, the Valley of the Dee, and to Beeston Hills and Castle.

At the N.W. angle is the *Water Tower*, projecting some little distance from the wall, and approached by a turret known as *Bonwaldesthorpe's Tower*, from which there is an open embattled gallery, having below it a circular arch, beneath which the tide flowed previous to the embankment of the Dee. The Water Tower was erected in 1322, and still preserves the marks of the mooring-places for vessels. There is now a museum in it. The Chester and Holyhead Rly. is carried underneath this angle of the wall.

Crossing over Watergate, the wall is carried across the roadway and skirts round the Roodee (see above) to Grosvenor Bridge. The path next runs under the castle walls by the side of the Dee, here very picturesque, and traversed by the *Old Bridge* of 7 arches. Close to it are the *Dee Mills*, where once upon a time all the corn in Chester was brought to be ground, a monopoly from which the noble owners derived vast wealth.

Near to the *Wishing Steps* and Bridgegate is a *Suspension Bridge*, leading over to Queen's Park; and a little further on, after passing, rt., St. John's Ch., the circuit is completed at Eastgate.

History.

When the Roman Legions withdrew from Britain, Chester soon suffered from the inroads of the Saxons and Northmen; and in 607 Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, devastated the town, slew the king of Powys and his hastily collected force, and, at the same time, destroyed the Christian monastery of Bangor Iscoed (Rte. 1). Devastated by the Danes in 894, it

was rebuilt by Ethelred, Earl of Mereia, subsequently to which it is said that King Edgar made a triumphal visit, his boat being manned by 6 subject kings, "whom he (thus touched with imperious affection of glory), sitting at the sterne, compelled to row him over Dee to St. John's." William the Conqueror granted Cheshire as a County Palatine to Hugh Lupus, with as much land to be added to his Palatinate as he could win from the Welsh, and cognizance of all offences against the sword of Chester, like to that of offences against the crown at Westminster, with a distinct and separate parliament. A large portion, if not all, of the present county of Flint, was thus included in it, and is the only part of Wales surveyed in Domesday Book. Eight barons were created by the Earl Palatine, who held sway until 1237, when Henry III. united the earldom to the crown. His son Edward I. bestowed it on his son Edward of Carnarvon, since which time successive Princes of Wales have been created by patent Earl of Chester. In the reign of Charles I. the loyal city was besieged and forced to surrender after a determined resistance by the inhabitants, who held out for the king until famine drove them to terms. The first charter was granted to Chester in 1128 by Ranulph, the 3rd earl.

Chester, or West Chester, as it was called, was long a seaport among those of chief importance in the kingdom.

Excursions.

§ a. 3½ m. from Chester is **Eaton Hall**, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster. Admission to the park and gardens on stated days, and to the house during the absence of the family, by tickets, to be obtained in Chester.

A broad road from Grosvenor

Bridge leads up to the main entrance to the Park, a *Gothic Gateway*, copied from that of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. It is about 3 m. thence, through the level but well-wooded park of 800 acres, to the Hall, a stately building of Gothic design (Waterhouse, Arch.) being the fourth which has stood on this site, where, it is stated, between 3 and 4 millions sterling have been expended at various times. It was built between 1876 and 1881, and consists of an E. wing or dwelling-house for the family, connected by a corridor with a mansion of state for entertainment and guests. This is entered by a Gothic porch projecting from the body of the building, leading into a grand Hall rising through 2 stories, with lateral extension. This is paved with Alexandrine mosaie, its walls resplendent with porphyry, serpentine, and alabaster, the fireplaces marble, richly carved; one of them surmounted by a sculptured relief of the Trial of Scrope and Grosvenor, for the right to quarter arms, "argent, a bend or." On the S. side are the Library, 90 ft. long, with a memorial of Caxton in relief over the door, and the drawing-rooms, decorated with panels of birds, painted by Marks; the roof of fan tracery (of basket-work, stuccoed), has been retained from the former mansion. The dining-room, lined with walnut-wood, contains family portraits by Gainsborough, Millais, &c.

The Duke's far-famed collection of paintings, the Grosvenor Gallery, is in London. Eaton contains a few works of art—*Benj. West's* Battles of the Boyne and of La Hogue; various family portraits by Lely and others; also some modern sculpture by Gibson, Westmacott.

On approaching the hall a tall square *Campanile* attracts the eye; this is attached to the very elegant modern *Gothic chapel*, which

deserves great praise: as does also the Stable Court adjoining, a quadrangle of red brick and timber-gabled roofs. The stable fittings are very perfect. In the middle of the court is an equestrian group by Boehm.

The view from the Terrace Garden in front of the house commanding the Welsh hills, is very pleasing. The pleasure grounds and *Pinetum* include many choice trees and a very pretty dairy. In the grounds is a Roman altar, found at Chester, inscribed, "Nymphis et Fontibus," and a Greek altar, brought from Delphi. The *Conservatories*, approached by a lofty arched glass corridor, are extensive and well kept.

The Racing stables and Stud-paddock are on the confines of the Park near Eccleston.

§ *b. Excursion to Beeston Castle* (9 m. from Chester by Crewe rly.), a ruined castle on the summit of a lofty rock of new red sandstone, commanding view over Dee and Mersey Estuaries. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Beeston Stat. (small Inn); 1 m. distant is the modern *Peckforton Castle*, seat of Lord Tollemache (see *Handbook for Cheshire*).

Chester to Bangor.

In the first 2 m. the rly. is carried past the city walls, the Roodee, and about 1 m. after crossing the Dee enters Wales, whence it keeps a direct N.W. course through a flat alluvial country.

1. the Railway to Mold and Denbigh (Rte. 10) diverges.

7 m. *Queensferry* Stat. (Inn: Harwarden Arms.) The rly. runs parallel with the Dee, which, by an Act obtained in 1732, was embanked, and by this means 50,000 acres were reclaimed for agricultural purposes. A portion of it is still called *Sealand*. Traffic is maintained across the ferry.

Upon the ridge on the l., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the first rising ground above the Dee

Valley, stand the ruined castle of *Hawarden* (Harden), and the modern Gothic residence of the Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone. It is 7 m. from Chester and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Broughton Stat., of the Chester and Mold Rly. (see Rte. 10, where it is described more fully).

[2 m. from Hawarden on the Flint road are the ruins of *Ewloe* Castle, at the head of two lovely dingles. They are difficult to find, and, when found, to approach, from the dense thicket of underwood with which they are surrounded. One semi-round, one square tower, and some thick walls of the 13th cent., are all that is now left. In the adjoining wood of *Coed Ewloe* a great defeat was experienced in 1156 by a detachment of Henry II.'s English army, while on its way to surprise Owain Gwynedd's camp at Basingwerk. It was attacked by Cynan and Dafydd, the sons of Owain, while in the recesses of the dingle, and routed with great slaughter.]

Connah's Quay Stat., a staith from which coal from Buekley is shipped. It will become a much more important stat. when the projected Junction is made with the *Wirrall Rly.*, which will cross the Dee near this, and open a direct communication from Hawarden and N. Wales to Birkenhead and Liverpool, through the Mersey Tunnel. Thus, by turning the estuary of the Dee, the detour by Chester is avoided. The Rly. runs parallel with the wide estuary of the Dee. Here is the place where Milton's "Lycidas" (Mr. King) was shipwrecked and drowned; and here, at low water, divided by an uncertain and dangerous channel, stretch far out the sands known by the beautiful song in the novel of 'Alton Locke:—

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
Across the sands of Dee."

Seen when the tide is in, the Dee appears a magnificent river.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Flint Stat.* (*Inns*: Royal Oak; Cross Foxes), Pop. 5321, a rather dilapidated assemblage of black houses and tall chimneys which form its lonely street. The population is employed in the various adjacent works and *Coal Mines*. A group of tall chimneys proclaims the presence of *Chemical works*; the manufacture of alkali is carried on here. Hither the Romans brought their ores from Halkin to be smelted, the slag and dross of their hearths being still visible a little way out of the town. King Edward I. built the present *Castle*, the bill and accounts of which are extant in the Record Office. Flintshire was one of the Welsh counties created by him in the Royal edict commonly called the Statute of Rhuddlan.

The *Castle*, an unattractive ruin on the shore, while partaking of the general aspect of decay, betokens its early importance. It is an example of the castles of the time of Edward I. The design consists of a square court abutting on the sea, with towers at the angles, while the keep, a detached massive round tower, called the Double Tower, was connected by a drawbridge. The destructive action of the sea has caused some of the towers and a portion of wall to give way.

Flint Castle has been immortalised by Shakespeare as the scene of the meeting of the unfortunate Richard II. with Bolingbroke, A.D. 1399:

"Go to the rude ribs of that ancient castle;
Through brazen trumpet send the breath
of parle
Into his ruin'd ears, and thus deliver:
Henry of Bolingbroke upon his knees
Doth kiss king Richard's hand."

The Earl of Northumberland, assuming the character of a mediator, had persuaded the king to meet him near Conway, declaring that the sole

wish of the Duke of Lancaster was to hold a free parliament and have his estates restored to him. During the ride, however, the king found himself surrounded by an unexpected body of men, under whose guard he was hurriedly conveyed to Flint, where, though at first received with pretended courtesy and loyalty, his deposition was soon effected. Bolingbroke, entering the castle fully armed, his basinet excepted, bent his knee for the last time before the king, who, uncovering himself, addressed him—"Fair cousin of Lancaster, you are welcome." "My Lord," answered Henry, "I am come before my time; but your people complain that they have been governed too rigorously for 20 years. If it please God, I will help you to govern them better." "Fair cousin," replied Richard, "since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth me;" and he was conveyed next day to Chester on "two little nagges not worth 40 frankes." Here, too, according to Froissart, the king's greyhound Mathe changed masters, and took sides with Bolingbroke. The castle was held for Charles I. by Sir Roger Mostyn during the Civil War. He was compelled to yield in 1643 to Sir W. Brereton after a long siege, and the castle was dismantled in 1647 by order of the Parliament.

Flint, with the towns of Mold, Holywell, Rhuddlan, Caerwys, St. Asaph, Caergwrle, and Overton, as its contributory boroughs, spread over a wide district of country, returned one M.P. by the Reform Act. There are here some excellent parochial schools.

The *Church*, which is modern, contains a monument executed at Rome to the memory of Mrs. Muspratt, but nothing else there is remarkable.

[3 m. from Flint and Mold Stat. is *Northop*, h. e., a pretty village with one of the finest Perp. *Churches* in N. Wales, next to Wrexham. The tower, 98 ft. high, is of 5 stages. In

the interior (restd.) there is excellent stained glass, some carving of the 17th cent. under the pulpit, and 4 stone monumental effigies in niches in the N. wall of Edwyn ap Gronow, a chieftain of Tegengl, a Welsh prince, 1073; Ithel Vychan ap Bledd-Vaeh, a knight probably of Malta, in plate armour, 14th cent.; and a canopied figure of a female supposed to be Leuei Llwyd, 1482.

To the N.W. is *Moel-y-gaer*, a very perfect fortified British post. It occupies the S. extremity of the *Halkin Mount*, the most important of the chain of hills which run N. and S. on l. of the rly. A large number of *silver and lead Mines* have rendered this district very valuable to the owners, particularly to the Grosvenor family. *Halkin Castle* is a seat of the Duke of Westminster. The scenery on the road from Halkin or Northop to Flint (3 m.), embraces the expanse of the Dee estuary and the opposite Cheshire coast, dotted with villages and seats. The largest of the villages is the dreary watering-place of Parkgate on the opposite sandy shore.]

10 m. *Bagillt Stat.*, surrounded by numerous *Lead-smelting*, and desilverising works, for many years carried on by the firm of Walker, and valued at £90,000. The line runs so close to the water's edge that the traveller gains a good view of the gradually widening estuary and the Cheshire coast, while on the l. the sight of green hills somewhat relieves even the smoke of collieries and manufactories.

17. m. *Holywell Stat.*, from which the town is distant nearly 2 m.

On the brow of the hill, only a few hundred yards from the stat., are the neglected though still beautiful ruins of *Basingwerk Abbey*, looking sadly out of place amidst the intrusion of chimneys, tramroads, and

inclined planes, which dispute possession of the ground with it, causing every visitor to regret that what is left of these venerable buildings is not fenced off and kept in some decent order. The original founder of the abbey, which was called by the Welsh Maes Glas, or the cloister-field, is not known. A society of monks existed here previous to the year 1119, and the Cistercian rule was introduced by Ranulph, 2nd Earl of Chester, in 1131. The present ruins are reduced to the S. transept, and part of the S. aisle of a cross church in E. Eng. Gothic. One pier and half an arch of the nave only remain. Above the refectory was the dormitory, in the S. portion of which 3 broad-splayed lancet windows still remain. W. of the refectory is an E. E. building with 7 lancet windows, probably part of a guesten-hall. Portions of the abbot's lodging, barns, and a grange remain. Basingwerk Abbey was dissolved in 1535, when the revenues amounted to 150*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, but it was temporarily revived in the reign of Mary; and even as late as 1647 was used by the Roman Catholics as a place of interment. Along the E. side of the ravine, down which the brook rushes, may be occasionally traced *Watt's Dyke*, which had its N. termination at the sea-coast in this neighbourhood. From hence it ran southward through Northop, Mold, &c., to Wynnstay and the neighbourhood of Oswestry (Rte. 1).

Holywell town is reached from the Stat. by a steep road, passing many factories and tall chimneys. A footpath, passing near Basingwerk Abbey, and ascending the ravine, down which flows a copious stream derived from St. Winifred's Well, but now turned to the base use of moving the wheels of copper and paper mills and other works, leads to the upper end of Holywell. It is called the Strand Walk.

Holywell (in Welsh, Trefinnon) (*Inn*: King's Head, comfortable), a straggling though rather well-built town, and the most important in Flintshire, 7862 Inhab. From its being the centre of an immensely valuable mineral district, large numbers of manufacturing establishments have been set up for smelting lead and copper, making shot, &c., though the trade of the town does not appear to be in as prosperous a condition as it probably was at the time of their erection.

The only thing of interest in the town is the celebrated *Well* of *St. Winifred*, situated immediately below the ch., which, apart from the legendary and superstitious lore attached to it, is a really singular phenomenon on account of the enormous quantity of water supplied by it. Its peculiarities are that it never freezes, although intensely cold, and scarcely ever varies in the supply of water, the only difference after wet weather being a considerable discoloration of a wheyey tinge. It rushed out of the rock with such rapidity, that the basin, which would contain 200 tons of water, was, when emptied, refilled in 2 minutes, proving that there was a continual supply at the rate of 100 tons a minute. The supply is now reduced to about 21 tons a minute. The sweet-scented moss, or *Jungermannia asplenioides*, grows on the sides of the well, and the stones are coated with a vegetable production called by Linnaeus *Byssus Jolithus*, which passes with the credulous for the stains of St. Winifred's blood.

The *Chapel* over the well is an exquisite specimen of late Perp. work, and was erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. The groined arches which rise from the polygonal sides of the well are particularly rich and graceful, and are adorned with figures and escutcheons of the Stanley family,

Catherine of Aragon, and others. The five angular recesses are, no doubt, intended to represent the five porches of the pool of Bethesda. 3000*l.* have been expended in the erection of *Public Baths* and improving the old building. The Baths now consist of the octagon well or basin; invalids' cold bath; 2 plunge-baths, one of them 60 ft. in length; and 4 hot, cold, and shower baths; also a douche-bath. In June 1870, a *Hospice* was opened for the reception of the poor and afflicted who visit the well. The "Feast of St. Winifred" is celebrated in Holywell Rom. Cath. Chapel in June and November of each year, on which occasions some of the bones of St. Winifred, enclosed in a small box with glass top, are produced and kissed by worshippers. The following is the legend of the Holy well. A beautiful virgin lived in the 7th cent., by name Winifred, the daughter of Thewith, a nobleman, and niece to St. Beuno, the same saint who founded the ch. of Clynnog in Caernarvonshire (Rte. 15), and who obtained leave to found a ch. on the estate of Thewith. Now Winifred entered the service of this ch. under the special protection of her saintly uncle, and while proceeding one morning to fulfil her duties she attracted the attention of Caradoc, the son of King Alen, who endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain her consent to his suit. Enraged at his failure, the ungallant prince raised his axe and decapitated Winifred, whose head, rolling down the hill, stopped at the altar where the congregation were kneeling. Immediately a copious fountain gushed up: and the saint, snatching up her head, at once united it to the body, the place of separation being merely marked by a white circle round the neck. As for Caradoc, he was stricken with death on the spot. It is added in Ralph Higden's 'Polychronicon' that Cara-

doc's sons and descendants were condemned to bark like dogs, until such time as they should win the saint's pardon.

Winifred survived for more than 15 years, and, having received the veil from St. Elerius, became abbess of the monastery of Gwytherin, where she died in the odour of sanctity. Her bones were afterwards translated in the reign of Stephen to the abbey-ch. of Shrewsbury. The colouring matter on the stones was attributed to the stains of her blood, which gave to the well several other miraculous properties. One of them, as Drayton informs us in his 'Polyolbion,' was, that an animal when thrown in was safe from being drowned—

"And of her holy life the innocence to shewe,
Whatever living thing into this well you
throwe,
She strongly beares it up, not suffering it
to sinke."

The well belonged to the crown, being expressly excepted by name out of a grant of certain crown property, temp. James I. It is now the property of the Duke of Westminster, who leases it to the Corporation at a nominal rent.

Large numbers of pilgrims have from early times flocked to this holy well: amongst them are many of royal blood, as William the Conqueror, Henry II., Edward I., James II. (in hopes of obtaining the son who was soon afterwards born), and in more modern days the King of the Belgians and Cardinal Wiseman. Numberless Ex-voto offerings—the crutch that bore the tottering patient to the healing water, or the barrow on which he was wheeled—may be seen suspended on the wall, as is not unfrequently seen on the Continent.

The modern *Church* does not contain much of interest, save a headless effigy of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice. There are also a number of brasses with heraldic bearings and

inscriptions to members of the Mostyn, Pennant, Edwards, and Panton families. It is situated so low, as regards the rest of the town, that the bell could not well be heard; to remedy which defect, a man, called the "walking belfry," was sent round the town, at the time of service, wearing a leathern strap, at the end of which dangled a big bell: which as he walked struck against his knee, cushioned for the purpose. This singular practice is now done away with, as the bell of the cemetery at the S.E. of the town now gives notice to the townsmen. The apparatus is, however, preserved in the eh.

Distances.—Flint, 4 m.; Northop, 6½; Caerwys, 5; St. Asaph, 10; Downing, 3½; Mold, 10.

A very large *Wheel*, which may be observed by the railway side between Holywell and Mostyn, belongs to the smelting works of Messrs. Eyton, where large quantities of silver are annually separated from lead-ores.

20 m. *Mostyn Stat.* (*Inn*: Mostyn Hotel). Here is a *Quay*, from which vessels ply with coals from neighbouring collieries. Near it is *Mostyn Hall*, the residence of Lord Mostyn. This Elizabethan mansion, backed by fine woods, partly dating from the time of Henry VI., is approached by a fine old gateway and avenue of trees. The interior has been carefully restored, and the Hall rebuilt on the lines of the old one; it is hung with tapestry. There are some family portraits of the Mostyns: a Charles I. by *Vandyck* (?), and Sir Roger Mostyn and his lady by *Mytens*. The *Library* contains a remarkable collection of MSS. and rare books. While Henry of Richmond was lurking from place to place through the Principality, rousing the Welsh to take up arms in his favour, as grandson of their countryman Owen Tudor, he was nearly

surprised at Mostyn Hall by a party of soldiers of Richard III. The room out of which he escaped by leaping from the back window, and the place of the hole through which he passed, are still pointed out; but new masonry supersedes the old. Here is preserved a curious pedigree-roll of the family, and a remarkable golden *torque*, known as the Harleeh torque; also the silver harp of the Caerwys Eisteddfod (1568), and many bronze and old stone implements dug up in Wales.

[1 m. S. of Mostyn Stat. is *Downing*, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, but better known as the birthplace and residence of Pennant the antiquary and traveller, whose granddaughter married a Fielding. As the author of the 'Tours in Wales,' his name should be held in reverence by every tourist. The house was built in 1627, and bears on the front a Welsh inscription, signifying "Without God there is nothing, with God enough." Here is the fine Pennant collection of manuscripts, books, and paintings, besides bronzes, celts, &c., and within the grounds is a stone inscribed as follows:—HIC IACIT MVLER BONA NOBILI.

From hence the tourist may reach Holywell, 3 m.—a delightful walk—passing *Pant Asa*, where a large Capuehin monastery, with school and orphanage, have been founded by Lord Denbigh; also a beautiful Roman Catholic Church (*St. David's*), built at the expense of Viscountess Fielding, who designed it for the use of the Church of England.

The tourist may ascend by *Whitford* the *Garreg Mountain* (3 m. from Mostyn), from the summit of which may be seen Snowdon, and Moel Siabod, the Great Orme's Head; and north, the Isle of Man, and the Cumberland Hills.

In a field on the N.W. side of this eminence is the *Maen Achwynfan*, or

Stone of Lamentation, a cross covered with the ornamentation usual from the 9th to the 12th cent. Its height is 12 ft., the head being circular, and the width at base 27 inches. The E. and W. sides of the cross are divided into 3 sculptured compartments. From hence a British (?) roadway, called the Sarn Hwlein, runs due W. for about a mile, until it intersects Offa's Dyke.]

A considerable amount of coasting trade is carried on at *Mostyn Quay*, there being several collieries in the vicinity—among them *Mostyn Colliery*. A coal shaft has been sunk in the quicksand of the Dee by Mr. Eyton, M.P. A steamer plies to Liverpool.

As the rly. trends round to the N.W. the tourist gains views on the rt. across the estuary of *Hillbre Island*, on which there is a telegraph stat. The *Point of Air* lighthouse is an iron building standing on 9 pillars, showing at night a white light.

24 m. l. *Talacre*, the modern seat of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., close to which are the valuable freestone quarries of *Gwespyr*, which supplied the stone for the Liverpool Custom-house. The famous *Talacre Lead* and *Silver Mine* has been worked for 800 years.

[About 1½ N.W. is the ch. of *Llanasa*, the painted windows of which are said to have formerly belonged to the Abbey of Basingwerk.]

26 m. *Prestatyn Stat.*, from which place the tourist can, if more convenient, visit Garreg Mount and Downing, rejoining the rly. at Holywell. Here the range of Clwydian Hills, 20 m. long, take their start, running S. as far as Llandegla.

[3 m. l. in the ch.-yard of *Newmarket* is a richly ornamented cross of the 14th cent. There is also, about ¼ of a mile above the village, the remarkable tumulus of *Copp 'ar 'leni*, which has the reputation of being the largest but one in Great

Britain, covering more than an acre of ground. It is said to have been raised by the conquerors of the Ordovices, and to have served as a mausoleum for Queen Boadicea. A local tradition states that it was made for the purpose of covering the ashes of those who fell in the engagement between her and Suetonius Paulinus.

2½ m. from *Prestatyn* (and equidistant from *Newmarket* and *Rhuddlan*, Rte. 11) are a few patches of wall, the scanty remains of the early Norm. Castle of *Diserth*, magnificently situated on a lofty scarped rock, but too much decayed to show what were the arrangements of the fortress. The defences on the E. side are the strongest, from there having been a deep fosse cut in the solid rock. It was fortified by Henry III. in 1241, and destroyed soon afterwards by the Welsh under Llewelyn. The view from it is superb.

Diserth Church, a burial-place of the Conways in the 17th cent., contains part of a Jesse window at the E. end, said, as usual, to have been removed from Basingwerk Abbey, and also a mutilated cross, said to have been erected in memory of Einion, son of Ririd Vlaidd, shot by an arrow at the time of the destruction of the castle. The ch.-yd. is memorable for some fine old yew trees. Just below the castle rock is an ivy-covered oblong building, with 2 arms or transepts, called by the not uncommon name of *Siamber Wen*, or the White Chamber, the original use of which is obscure, though it was probably a chapel built over a holy well. The counties of Flint and Denbigh are celebrated for the number and efficacy of their sainted wells. *Efynnon Asaph*, or the well of St. Asa, is 2 m. distant, in the parish of Cwm, and supplies a brook on which there is an extremely pretty cascade, with which, however, the diversion of the stream to the

mine threatens to interfere, falling through a cylindrical hollow in the rocks overgrown with moss and ivy. Dr. Johnson, in the diary of his Welsh Tour, 1774, says, "We went to see a cascade. I trudged unwillingly, and was not sorry to find it dry. The water was, however, turned on, and produced a very striking cascade. They are paid 100*l.* a year for permission to divert the stream into the mines. The river, for such it may be termed, rises from a single spring.

The visitor will find it convenient for him to make his way from Diserth to Rhyl, passing 3½ m. *Talar Goch*, a noted mine, which has yielded more ore than any other in Flintshire. Its annual produce was 2700 tons of zinc ore (value 12,000*l.*) and 900 tons of lead, yielding silver to the extent of 9200*l.* It is situated in the mountain limestone.]

30 m. *Rhyl Junction Stat.* (*Inns*: Westminster H.,—Belvoir;—Queen's, all facing the sea; on East Parade, and opp. Pier;—Royal,—Mostyn). Rhyl, in 1830 a fishing village, deriving its name *Yr hêl*, from its collection of sand banks raised slightly above the often flooded low level ground, has risen to the rank of a watering-place (Pop. 6034), whither large numbers of visitors, principally from the Midlands, annually resort, together with crowds of excursionists panting for a breath of sea-air. The iron promenade *Pier*, near which baths, &c., have been erected, is 700 yds. long. Considering the barren and unattractive situation, the builders of Rhyl have done wonders, though nothing can compensate for the flat and monotonous marsh-land in its immediate neighbourhood. Rhyl, however, has its advantages in its pure air and firm sands, and last, but not least, the moderate charges of its lodgings when compared with those of its neighbours. A group of 12 or 15

hotels between the Stat. and the pier forms the centre of the town. Good lodging-houses on E. and W. Parades. In clear weather the views from the beach embrace the Great and Little Orme's Head, Penmaenmawr, and Snowdon range in the far distance.

The town stands 1 m. from the mouth of the Clwyd, which, after running for a few miles through an alluvial district, expands into a small estuary, crossed by Voryd Bridge. A large tract of ground between it and the sea, originally a marsh, is protected from the tides by an embankment nearly 8 m. long, and 80 ft. wide at the base. The land is now very valuable. The Vale of Clwyd Rly, from Denbigh runs in here (Rte. 11).

Ty-ny-Rhyl, a mansion of the 16th cent., was for long the only house in the place. There is some carved woodwork in the hall made out of the bedstead of Griffith Lloyd, gentleman usher to Catherine of Aragon.

Rhyl was, until 1844, a township of the parish of Rhuddlan, but was then constituted a separate district, for which two churches have been provided, Trinity Ch. built in 1835, and St. Thomas's, by Sir G. G. Scott, in 1862, which contains a beautiful alabaster pulpit, on a base of Caen stone, an E. window in honour of Bp. Vowler Short, and other painted glass.

At W. end of the Parade are the *Winter Gardens* (admission 6*d.*). There is a large Hydropathic establishment and boarding-house. There are *Convalescent Hospitals* for men, women, and children, which are well managed.

Excursions.—Rhyl is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Vale of Clwyd*, much praised for its mild beauty, here presenting only a flat plain. Within it lie Rhuddlan Castle, 3 m. (Rte. 11); Diserth Castle, 3½ m. by road over Gladstone

Bridge; St. Asaph Cathedral, 6 m.; Denbigh Castle (see Rte. 11), 15 m.

Steamers to Liverpool, 42 m., in 2 to 3 hours.

Railway to Rhuddlan Castle, 3 m.; Denbigh, Ruthin, and St. Asaph, 6; Conway, 15; Chester, 30; Abergele, 4½; Bangor, 30 m.

Crossing the estuary of the Voryd by a swing-bridge, and leaving l. the line to Rhuddlan, St. Asaph, and Denbigh (Rte. 11), which runs up the Vale of Clwyd, our rly. still hugs the coast, which is gradually approached by a fresh chain of hills, the outliers of the range of mountains lying between the Clwyd, Conway, and the upper basin of the Dee, and intersected by the Elwy, Alwen, and Aled rivers. 3 m. l. are *Kimmel Park* (H. R. Hughes, Esq.), and the beautiful spire of the modern ch. at Bodelwyddan (Rte. 11).

32½ m. Towyn Stat., near the fine modern *Church* and schools built by Mr. and Mrs. Hesketh, of Gwrych Castle.

34¼ m. *Abergele* Stat., at Pensarn, nearly 1 m. distant from the village. (*Inns*: Bee, good; Hesketh Arms.) As a watering-place some persons prefer it to Rhyl, from its greater seclusion, smooth sands, and the beautiful scenery in the grounds of Gwrych Castle, ½ m. W., to which strangers are admitted; here the cliffs of the carboniferous limestone are finely developed. *Abergele Church* (restd.), like many in the Vale of Clwyd, consists of two equal aisles; has a square tower. In the ch.-yd. are 2 melancholy memorials; one of granite marks the grave of 33 persons burned in the Irish Mail Train, 1868, and near it the grave of seven burned in the *Ocean Monarch* off this coast 1848. An inscription on a tombstone, to the effect that "that there lay the body of one whose dwelling had been three miles to the north," points to a tradition that the mainland once extended much fur-

ther N. than it does now, and is borne out by the traces of a submerged forest visible at low water, parts of the sea line.

Abergele is now somewhat eclipsed as a watering-place by **Pensarn**. (*Inns*: Cambrian H., Railway H.), a modern rival, near the stat., which extends its terrace and villas, many of them lodging-houses, along the sea, and close to the smooth sands.

In the cliff above Gwrych Castle, 2 m. W., is *Cefn Ogof*, a large but shallow cavern, divided in twain by a tall columnar rock, the recess to the left soon terminating, while that to the right rises to a height of 30 feet. It is worth visiting, chiefly on account of the view from it.

On quitting Pensarn Stat. see, l. of the rly. *Gwrych Castle*, the imposing castellated mansion of R. Bamford Hesketh, Esq. It has an extensive front, surmounted by a tall tower and many turrets, and although ingeniously calculated to deceive the spectator as to its size and capabilities, harmonises well with the rocky scenery around. The beautiful grounds which surround the house abound with pines and cypresses. A path leads thence to *Cefn Ogof*.

About 1 m. N. of Abergele is the large and perfect camp of Castell Mawr, near to which at Copparywylfa (the mount of the watch-tower) are remains of a very strong British fortress.

36½ m. *Llanddulas* Stat. The pretty village of *Llanddulas* (so called from the dark grey colour of the local limestone) has large limekilns. This is the spot where Richard II., riding beside the wily Northumberland, was startled by the sight of armed horsemen among the trees, and first learned that his treacherous companion had lured him from Conway to deliver him to Bolingbroke. The king spurred his horse to escape, but Percy, assuming the gaoler, seized the bridle, telling

him it was only a guard of honour. Llanddulas has a beautiful *Church*, built from the plans of Mr. G. E. Street, at the east of Mr. Bamford Hesketh, of Gwryeh Castle. Near to Llanddulas Stat. occurred in 1868, the terrible collision of the Irish mail train on its way to Holyhead with some trucks laden with petroleum, which led to its instant conflagration and the loss of 33 lives, including Lord and Lady Farnham, Judge Berwick, Sir R. Chinnery and Lady. Their remains are interred in one grave in the ch.-yd. of Abergele.

Bryn Dulas is the residence of J. B. Hesketh, Esq. From *Llysfaen Hill* there is a magnificent view of the mountains in the neighbourhood of Conway. The promontory of Penmaen Rhos, crossed by the old high-road, was considered a more difficult ascent and a more perilous passage than Penmaen Mawr. Dr. Johnson wrote of it: "The path is so narrow and unprotected that few persons dare trust themselves upon their horses on it."

This once formidable obstacle to travelling is now pierced by a *Tunnel*, 1630 ft. long, from which the train emerges on

38½ m. Colwyn Stat., near the village of Colwyn.

40½ m. *Colwyn Bay Stat.*, on the shore of a beautiful bay. (*Inns*: Colwyn Bay Hotel, Imperial H., Railway H., all close to sea and rly. stat.) The pretty village of Colwyn is 1½ m. distant from the stat. Between it and the sea, but partly shut out from it by the Railway and embankment, is the large and rising watering-place, called *Colwyn Bay*, whose terraces and lodging-houses are spreading round the bay.

1½ m. further N., also on the Bay, *Llandrillo*, described under Llandudno, is building Lodgings and Hotels (Rhos Abbey, Blue Bells), with the design of attracting summer visitors.

[2 m. l., higher up on the hills, in the parish of *Llaneilian*, is the once famous *Ffynnon*, or *Cursingwell*, of Eilian. "Persons who have any great malice against others, and wish to injure them, frequently resort to the minister of the well, who, for a sum of money, undertakes to offer them in it. Various ceremonies are gone through on the occasion; amongst others, the name of the devoted is registered in a book, and then a pin in his name, and a pebble with his initials inscribed thereon, are thrown into the well."—*Arch. Cambr.*

41 m.l. at *Pwll-y-Crochan*, 10 mins'. walk from Colwyn Bay Stat. is a fine and capacious *Hotel*, delightfully situated in pleasure grounds: once the residence of the Dowager Lady Erskine, around which a town is springing up.

On leaving Colwyn the rly. also quits the shore, and penetrates in a tunnel, the limestone ridge, terminating in the promontory of Little Orme's Head, and through a cutting emerges upon the broad estuary of the Conway river, in sight of the romantic castle. The river, which at high tide is more than ½ a mile in breadth, is crossed by two bridges, both in their different ways fine works of Science, and a striking improvement on the former state of things, when the only communication on this Irish highway was by means of a ferry-boat. Frequent accidents happened here, and on Christmas Day, 1806, the boat upset with the mail on board, when all the passengers but 2 were drowned.

Llandudno and *Llanrwst Junct. Stat.*, is placed at the extremity of the embankment thrown across the Conway estuary leading to the 2 bridges. (For Llandudno, see Rte. 6; for Llanrwst and Bettws, Rte. 12.)

The *Suspension Bridge*, which is 32 ft. wide, and 18 ft. above high-water mark, was erected by Telford, in 1822—1826, to complete the

Holyhead road, a truly national work, which even the rly. will never entirely throw into the shade. The entrances on either side are between 2 towers, intended to harmonise with the general style of the castle, the length of the roadway being 327 ft. The suspending chains are secured at each end respectively into the cliff below the castle, and into a rock formerly insulated, but now connected with the mainland by the railway embankment 2000 ft. long.

The graceful appearance of this bridge is greatly marred by the close proximity of the *Tubular Railway Bridge*, which, however interesting as a work of science, is nevertheless an intrusion into the scene. It is a rectangular tube, "in the construction of which Stephenson's scientific knowledge is specially displayed; the iron-work above the tube consists of 8 square cells, and has to resist compression; that below the tube consists of 6 cells, and has to resist tension; and that at the sides has to secure the combined action of the top and bottom. The Conway end of the tube is immovable, but the Chester end is free, so that it may expand by heat and contract by cold, as the tube rests on cast-iron rollers, which give play so as to allow 12 in. of motion. The whole mass weighs 1140 tons." The length of the tube is 400 ft. The rly. emerges from the tubular bridge, and passes close under the towers of the castle, one of which, breached by cannon or by time, and broken open below, seemed to hang over the train, but has been propped up with a huge buttress by the rly. company.

Next by a passage broken through the town walls the train enters

45 m. **Conway Stat.** The Castle Gate is reached from this by ascending Rose Hill Street, turning rt. at the Town Hall (admission 3d.).

Conway (*Inns*: Castle, fair;

Erskine Arms), a very picturesque old town, is charmingly situated on the tidal estuary of the Conwy, which at high water has the appearance of a broad lake. The town (Pop. 3254) is singular in having retained in a perfect state its circuit of Mediæval walls and circular towers, which are joined at the end to the even more picturesque feudal castle. The *Walls*, which are contemporaneous with the castle, are of great thickness, embattled, strengthened at intervals by 21 *Towers*, and entered by 3 principal gateways with 2 flanking towers. The general plan is a triangle, the base line being occupied by

The **Castle**, the most elegant of all the Welsh fortresses, though less grand than Caernarvon. For admission (charge 3d.) apply to the warder, whose residence is immediately opposite the entrance. It was erected by Edward I. in 1284, nearly about the same time and for the same purposes as he built Caernarvon and Beaumaris, viz., for securing his newly-obtained possession of Wales. While Conway served as a place of defence, it also had the somewhat perilous honour of being the royal residence, as on one occasion, while the king was holding his festivities, the Welsh descended from the hills in great numbers, and so hard pressed the garrison that famine had almost caused them to surrender.

It was from Conway that Richard II. commenced his fatal journey to meet Bolingbroke, which ended in his imprisonment within the walls of Flint. A letter of the reign of James I. speaks of "the King's Castle of Conway" as "in great ruin and decay," but we next hear of the castle being garrisoned for the king during the Civil Wars by the warlike Archbishop Williams, who, however, on being superseded by Prince Rupert, went over to the enemy, and assisted

General Mytton in his attack on the town in 1646. Finally, it came to an ignominious destruction by Charles II. making a grant to the Earl of Conway, who, in 1665, stripped the building of all the timber and lead, to convert them to his own use.

No painter could desire a more picturesque object of its class than **Conway Castle**. The graceful forms of its towers and turrets, their varied groupings as seen from different points, the softening progress of decay, the draping ivy filling up the breaches in the walls, and the noble situation, render Conway equal to any castle on the Rhine, Moselle, or Danube. In plan it is nearly a parallelogram, with 8 drum-towers 40 ft. in diameter, rising from the edge of the precipitous rock on which it stands, and connected by lofty curtains.

On the N. side is a sallyport, to which access was gained by means of a river-path winding up the rock; while in the same position on the W. is the main gate, approached over a steep drawbridge, and through a covered entrance with flanking turrets. The interior is unequally divided by a cross wall into a sort of inner court marked by 4 of the round towers, each of which has a lofty stair turret. The principal feature in the interior is the *Hall* of Llewelyn on the S. side, 130 ft. long. It is now roofless, but was once ribbed with 8 stone arches, of which 2 remain, and furnished with 3 fireplaces. It is lighted by 9 E. E. windows, externally, or on outer face, 'decorated.' The vaults underneath were magazines for stores. The 2 eastern towers are called the King's and Queen's; and in the latter, which is the most northerly, is a *Chapel*, or oratory, a beautiful little recess in the thickness of the wall, with a polygon E. end, 3 lancets, and a fine groined roof. It has seats

on each side for priests, and 2 squints, or loopholes, communicating from the outer chapel to the apse. Under the King's Tower is a vault, accessible only through a trapdoor in the floor above.

This castle was designed by Henry de Elreton, the architect of Caernarvon, and it is said that the workmen employed on the building were all sent from Rutlandshire, which from the excellence of its stone produced the best masons in England. The late Lady Erskine held it from the Crown at the rent of 6s. 8d., and a dish of fish to the Queen whenever she passed this way. The Mayor of Conway was made Constable in 1885, but has to pay a fee.

The hand of modern improvement has been at work in Conway town, and most of its old houses have been rebuilt. *Plas Mawr*, in High St., founded by Robert Wynne of Gwydir, temp. 1577, is a good example of a domestic building of the 16th cent. Two rooms are ornamented with panelling and coats of arms, in which the initials of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester are visible.

The *College*, or *Stanley House*, in Castle-street, though rebuilt, retains a pretty oriel window and armorial bearings of the Stanley family.

The *Church*, which was preceded by a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1185 by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and long since destroyed, has a fine Dec. tower with Perp. additions, and a Dec. nave, with quatrefoil clerestory windows (modern) and transept, well restored. The chancel is E. Dec., with a Perp. E. window of modern stained glass. It contains an altar-tomb to Robert Wynne, 1664; a slab to John Briekdall, vicar in 1601, whose ancestor, Thomas Briekdall, was the first governor of the castle in 1292; a fine *Roodloft*, very perfect, and chancel stalls, with a good screen; some incised monumental

stones; and a slab in memory of Nicholas Hookes, the father of 27 children. His father was William Hookes, probably the same whom Archbishop Williams, his uncle, put in charge of Conway Castle, in 1603-4. There is an effigy of a female, said to be that of Archbishop Williams' mother. In the nave are two canopy tombs, and a bust by Theed of *John Gibson, R.A.*, the sculptor, a native of Conway, d. 1866, and a fine *Perp. font*.

The Conwy river was celebrated even in the Roman period for its pearls, which long proved a source of profit to those engaged in the fishery:

"Whose precious orient pearle, that breedeth
in the sande,
Above the other floods of Britain doth he
grace."—*Drayton's Polyolbion*.

Tacitus, speaking of Britain, says "Gignit et oceanus margarita sed suffusca et liventia;" still, he adds, that avarice never fails, "Ego facilius crediderim naturam Margaritis deesse quam nobis Avaritiam."—*Vit. Agric.*

Spenser also mentions the pearls:

"And Conway, which from out his stream
doth send
Plenty of pearles to deck his dames
withal."

Pearls, though now rare, are still found in the Conwy, and may be procured with some pains and patience. They, however, prove ill-coloured, and of small value. They are produced by two species of mussel, called *Mya margaritifera*, found in the upper waters of the river, and *Mytilus edulis*.

From the beauty of the scenery in the neighbourhood, and the many objects of interest, Conway and Llandudno are good head-quarters, from which the promontory of Creuddyn, the bluff precipices of Penmaenmawr, or the softer beauties of the vale of the Conwy may be explored at leisure.

Railways.—To Llandudno, 4 m.
[*N. Wales*.]

(see Rte. 6); Llanrwst, 12 m.; Betws-y-Coed, 16 (Rte. 12):—to Festiniog and Bala (Rte. 21); Chester, 45; Bangor, 15; Rhyl, 15; Aber, 9; Penmaenmawr, 4½.

Steamer to Trefriw (Rte. 12).

[Nearly 2 m. from Conway, on the summit of the Conway Mount, or *Town Hill*, an outspur of the huge limestone rock of Penmaen Bach, are traces of the fortified British town of *Castell Caer Seion*, the citadel of which is defended by a wall of dry loose stones. Inside are some circular houses or *eyttiau*. As a military post no position could be better, as from its lofty situation it commands views of the other fortified posts in the country—as on *Penmaenmawr*, *Llandudno*, *Pen Caer Helen* near Caerhun, *Bwrdd Arthur* near Beaumaris, and Holyhead.

The visitor may extend his walk to the outpost of Craig-y-Ddinas, an old entrenched position formed of dry stones, and then proceed to Conway down the lovely and romantic glen of Sychmant, "the Dry Hollow," in which there is a remarkable echo near the top, or else descend through the pass of Dwygyfylchi.]

Conway to Bangor by Penmaenmawr—Rail.

The rly. leaves Conway by a tunnel of 112 yards, under one of the towers of the town wall, emerging upon the marshy tidal estuary, covered for only a few hours by the sea, and passes thence through a 2nd tunnel of 630 yards, underneath the promontory of Penmaen Bach. On l. is *Pendyffryn* (Mrs. Darbishire), and the small eh. of *Dwygyfylchi*, a pleasant little village in a rich deep bottom, watered by the mountain streamlet Nant Daear Lwynog, which, if followed through a glen to the right, past a wood, leads to a pretty waterfall.

There is fair accommodation at Dwygyfylchi (*Inn*: Victoria) for seaside visitors who wish for quiet.

The massive mountain of **Penmaenmawr** stands boldly out into the sea, as though further progress were impossible. But the genius of Telford and Stephenson has succeeded in crossing the rugged heights by a turnpike and penetrating them by a rail road. A narrow zigzag path was the only course for the traveller until 1772, when an engineer named Sylvester first undertook to form a road which was subsequently reconstructed by Telford in 1827. The crossing of Penmaenmawr was an ugly bugbear in former journeyings between Chester and Ireland, and many accidents happened from the falling of masses of rock blocking up the road. Dr. Johnson, on his way to Bangor with the Thrales, flatly declares that they would have stopped at Conway, were it not the race-week, and the inns full, rather than cross after daylight. The rly. winds partly round the base of the mountain and partly through a tunnel, the remainder of its course being protected by an enormously strong sea-wall, which, however, in severe storms, has not always sufficed to preserve the line from inundation and damage.

Penmaenmawr may be considered as one of the outworks of the mountainous district of Snowdonia, an uninterrupted and very wild chain of hills extending from hence right across to Capel Curig.

Some have fixed on this spot as the scene of an encounter between Edward I. and the Welsh Bard of Grey: 'Ruin seize thee, ruthless king;'—but the whole story happens to be a myth, and no such event as a massacre of the Bards ever took place.

49½ m. **Penmaenmawr Stat.** (*Inns*: *Penmaenmawr Hotel, close to Stat., makes up 100 beds; Wyatt's boarding house), a village of villas and lodging-houses scattered for a mile along the curved slopes of the moun-

tains, here rising abruptly from the sea between Penmaenmawr and Penmaen Bach. It has sprung into celebrity as a watering-place since Mr. Gladstone took up his residence here (in the mansion of Plas Mawr) during several summers. It has the advantage of a dry bracing air, a sandy beach with bathing machines, a well-served parish ch., and frequently trains.

Several hundred men find employment in quarrying building stone and road-paving cubes out of the greenfeldspathic porphyry at *Craig Llwyd*, whose side is disfigured with stone heaps and 2 tramways leading down to 2 wooden piers, where the stone is shipped. The summit, 1540 ft. above the sea, may be reached by a path leaving the quarries on rt. It commands a view over Anglesey, the Straits, Isle of Man in distance, Great Orme's Head and Point of Air.

Other *Excursions*: *b.* To the Druid Stones (*Meini Hirion*) on top of the mountain, reached from Post-office by road leaving Fern Cottage on rt., crossing a field and then following a steep path along rt. side of a deep ravine, once perhaps a British trackway, which leads to the top. The circle of stones 6 or 7 ft. high is on the top, and is partly surrounded by a sort of natural moat, while fallen ramparts of rude stones stretch across the valley from Penmaenmawr.

[On the summit of Penmaenmawr are many early remains—as the British post of *Braich-y-Ddinas*, surmounting Dinas Penmaen, a conical hill on the table-surface of Penmaenmawr, in which circuits of loose stone walls may be traced about 12 ft. high and 12 ft. thick, without any attempt at masonry. There are also circular cells or *cyttiau*, some singularly perfect, and one still roofed, which may probably have served as residences for the garrison

of what was once the most impregnable position in North Wales. On a plateau near the eminence of *Moelfre*, a mile or so to the S., are *arneddau*, *meini-hirion*, and circles, proving the importance in which these coast-heights were held both in military and religious estimation. *Y Meini Hirion*, the most remarkable of these, consists of a circle of ten upright stones, smaller stones between the greater completing the circle. At the *Carnedd* of *Moelfre*, three upright stones, placed triangle-wise, gave rise to a tradition of three women having been changed to stones representing the hue of their respective clothes, for winnowing corn on the Sabbath morning. The pedestrian had better make directly for the shoulder of *Penmaenmawr*. Still more S. a road runs between *Aber* and *Caerhun* (*Conovium*), through the solitary pass of *Bwlch-y-Ddeufaen*, which was once a Roman road, and very probably a British trackway in still earlier times. By following the road, which in places is indistinct, the pedestrian may descend into the valley of the *Conway* at *Tal-y-Cafn* ferry, 8 m. By this pass it is probable that the Roman army, commanded by *Agricola*, appeared before the island of *Anglesey*. He had no ships, *Tacitus* tells us, but was led by native auxiliaries who knew the fords and were practised swimmers. He suddenly terrified by his presence the unfortunate Britons who were looking for him by sea: "*Qui elassem, qui naves, qui mare expectabant.*"—*Vit Agric.*]

A Roman milestone found here marks the 8th mile from *Conovium* (*Caerhun*).

Immediately after rounding the base of *Penmaenmawr* the traveller gains lovely views of the coast of *Anglesey*, *Puffin Island*, and *Beaumaris*, which is no great distance

across. On l. is the pretty village of

Llanfairfechan Stat., a rising little watering-place, on a rich mountain slope, where is a residence built by the late Mr. Platt of Oldham, called '*Bryn-neuadd*.'

54½ m. *Aber Stat.* (*Inn*: *Bulkeley Arms*, close to the rly. stat., good). For beauty of situation the village of *Aber*, in full, *Aber Gwynegregyn* (*the stream of white shells*) can hardly be surpassed. It is an agreeable quiet summer resort, on account of its charming situation at the mouth of a glen in which are 2 fine waterfalls. It is placed at the foot of a grand amphitheatre of mountains. The river on which the village stands is formed by 2 or 3 small streams, the main one rising in *Llyn-ar-afon*, a little tarn at the foot of the steep precipices of *Moelfras*, up the glen to the S.E., 4 m. The river is open to every angler, on condition that flies only are used for fishing.

It is a romantic walk of about 2½ m. from *Aber* to the *Waterfalls*; the larger dashing over the rocks at the foot of *Llwydmor* and *Bera*, at a height of 170 ft. "This fall has been compared to the *Staubbach* in the valley of *Lauterbrunnen*." (?) Caution is necessary in pursuing the path near the waterfall, as it is in places very slippery, and fatal accidents have happened. "About ¼ m. to the rt. is another fall, of very inferior volume, but of a greater height. The lofty mountains in the background are *Carnedd Dafydd* (3427 ft.) and *Carnedd Llewelyn* (3469 ft.), at least 3 m. distant, which are sometimes ascended from here. It is, however, a long and fatiguing pull, and the easiest ascents may be made from the *Conwy Valley*, near *Llanrwst* (Rte. 12), or from near *Llyn-Ogwen*.

Between *Beaumaris* and *Aber* (3 m.) are the *Lavan Sands* or *Sands of Lamentation*, which at low water

may be traversed, except a narrow breadth of sea in the middle, which must be crossed in a boat, offering a direct passage to the opposite coast of Anglesey, and affording often picturesque effects, in the large groups of people dotted over them gathering cockles. But it is better to take the rly. to Bangor and thence by ferry.

From Aber the rly. takes a course rather inland, and the tourist soon gains a fine view (rt.) of the noble woods and towers of *Penrhyn Castle* (Lord Penrhyn) (Rte. 7).

At 58 m. the Ogwen river is crossed on a lofty viaduct, leaving the model village of *Llandegai* on rt., soon after which, by a succession of cuttings and through 2 tunnels, between which the Bethesda Rly. falls in, the traveller reaches

60 m. BANGOR STAT. (Rte. 7), situated between 2 tunnels; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Cathedral, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Upper Bangor, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the George Hotel, Menai Bridge.

ROUTE 5.

ABERGELE TO DENBIGH, BY BETTWS
AND LLANFAIR TALHAIARN. —
FOOTPATH UP THE RIVERS ALED
AND ELWY.

These excursions should not be undertaken without an Ordnance map, as the roads are bad and intricate, and the accommodation is limited to an occasional "publie."

By those who are fond of pene-

trating into untrodden districts with sketch-book or fishing-rod, a very tempting pedestrian tour may be taken into the upper portion of the romantic valley of the *Elwy* through the village of *Bettws Abergele*, or Bettws-yn-Rhos, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Coed Coch*, the seat of J. Lloyd Wynne, Esq. 1 m. beyond, the roads diverge, the one to the rt. descending the hills on the l. bank of the Elwy, until *Llangerniw* is reached (about 11 m.), in the eh.-yd. of which are two pairs of large upright stones lying E. and W., one pair bearing a roughly incised cross (D. R. Thomas). From hence the bridle-road to Llanrwst (Rte. 12) may be followed up the dingle of the Afon-dyffryn-gallt. The distance from Abergele to Llanrwst by this cross-country route is 17 m.

5 m. S. of Llangerniw is the secluded little village of *Gwytherin*, at the foot of the lonely Hiraethog Hills, near the rise of the Elwy. Here stood the nunnery of which the holy St. Winifred of Holywell was the head. Here is the Vinnemagli inscribed stone.

By a second route the pedestrian can proceed from Bettws to *Llanfair Talhaiarn*, 5 m. from Abergele (*Inns*: Black Lion H.; Harp), a village beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Elwy, opposite the wooded park of *Garthewin* (R. W. Wynne, Esq.), in the eh.-yd. of which parish sleeps the 'Welsh Burns,' John Jones (Talhaiarn), under the shade of a grand old yew to the right. He may from thence explore the Elwy downwards to St. Asaph, or across the hills to *Llansannan* (*Inn*: Sara-reen's Head) on the banks of the *Aled*, a tributary which joins the Elwy at *Pontygwidel*, 2 m. below Llanfair.

In the neighbourhood are *Dyffryn Aled*, once the residence of Philip Yorke, author of the 15 Royal Tribes of Wales, now the seat of P. W. Yorke,

Esq., and *Bwrdd Arthur*, or Arthur's Round Table, a British amphitheatre mentioned by Leland:—"There is in the parish of Llansannan, in the side of a strong hill, a place where there be 24 holes, or places, in a roundel for men to sit in, but som lesse and som bigge, cutte out of the mayn rocke by manne's hand; and ther children and young men cumming to seeke their cattele used to sitte and play." The *Aled* is even more romantic than the Elwy. In the upper part of its course it runs through a narrow dingle, in which there are 2 very picturesque waterfalls, *Llyn-yr-Ogo* and *Rhaiadr Mawr*, about 5 m. from Llansannan. The former is the smallest, but of most peculiar character, "being completely shaded by trees, the river falling into a dark cylindrical basin at the bottom of a finely-wooded dell." From the latter village to *Denbigh* (Rte. 11) it is about 9 m.

ROUTE 6.

CONWAY TO LLANDUDNO AND THE ORME'S HEAD.

Rail., 10 or 12 trains daily, in 10 minutes from Llandudno Junct. Stat., opposite Conway.

The line at first skirts the Conwy estuary.

Dyganwy Stat. A small steamer ascends the Conwy from this, when tide favours, as far up as Trefriw (Rte. 12).

Fragments of walls and grassy mounds, the scanty remains of *Castle Dyganwy*, occupy an eminence just above the rly. It was formerly a

British station of the Ordovices. In the 11th cent. a castle of considerable importance was erected by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, which, after undergoing considerable mutations during the stormy times of the 13th cent., was eventually demolished by Llewelyn in 1262. Previous to its destruction, Henry III. was shut up here, and experienced with his garrison great distress. In the valley beneath is the cruciform *Church* (restored) of *Eglwys Rhos*, containing an oak roof and stained glass, and monuments to the Mostyns.

On *Brynian Hill*, 1 m. off, a stump tower, 72 ft. in circuit, 20 ft. high, with an opening in centre, of unknown origin (? Norse), may deserve notice.

[The high road from Conway to Llandudno passes near *Bodysgallen* (M. Hollins, Esq.), and *Gloddaeth*, the ancient Elizabethan seat of Lady Augusta Mostyn. It is charmingly situated on the slope of a well-wooded hill, and its shady walks are a great attraction to the visitors from Llandudno, to whom access to the grounds is liberally allowed. In the entrance hall are some fine timber-work and carving.]

3 m. **Llandudno Stat.** (*Inns*: Imperial; St. George's: both first class; Adelphi H.; Queen's—all facing the sea.

Post Office in Mostyn Street, the chief thoroughfare parallel with the seashore.

Llandudno occupies a peculiar and striking situation on the shore of a gently curving bay between 2 lofty rocky promontories, the higher Great Orme's Head rises on the W., the Little Orme's Head on the E. In 1850 it was an insignificant village, hardly known and little resorted to, but its attractive situation, pure air and good sea-bathing have

caused it to expand into a town of 4838 Inhab. It has now become a Welsh Brighton, not only from the abundance, but the excellent quality of the accommodations offered to the visitor. It is much frequented in summer by the Liverpool people. Its main features are a handsome crescent *Parade*, following the sweep of the bay, with clean streets of good shops running across from it to the Conwy sands. The town possesses the unusual advantage of lying between 2 bays, each with a different aspect, and allowing the enjoyment of bathing in almost any weather. The three drawbacks are the high winds, the want of vegetation and shade, and the very high prices often demanded for lodgings. One of its earliest patrons was John Bright, who passes many of his summer vacations here. The land from Llandudno to Dyganwy is now in the hands of a company, and extended building-works are in progress.

There is a *Pier*, 400 yds. long (opened 1877), with landing-stage, &c., at N.W. end of the *Parade*, and Swimming Baths under the Pavilion Public Rooms; a band plays here in summer. A news room with Library has been opened in Mostyn St., subscription 1s. a week, or 2d. a day. At E. end of the *Parade* is a large *Hydropathic Establishment* and winter residence. For an excellent view of the town, and 2 bays, &c., the visitor should ascend the hill overlooking the public baths near entrance to *Pier*.

Llandudno is sheltered from the N.W. by the *Great*, and from the E. by the *Little, Orme's Head*, both of them, but especially the former, being enormous masses of the "mountain limestone," corresponding with the Eglwyseg rocks near Llangollen, rising precipitously from the sea for several hundred feet, and forming striking objects in the coast landscapes for miles around.

The most interesting thing here is the wonderful *Carriage Drive*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, cut in the rock round the Great Head, underneath the cliffs, and at the edge of precipices above the sea. From the old Telegraph Station (750 ft.) there is a magnificent "birdseye view of Llandudno beneath, while the bright blue waters of the sea on either hand, the hills of Gloddaeth, the conical rock of Maelgwyn towering in the centre of the plain, the gables of Bodysgallen peeping through their ancestral trees, the majestic ruins and bridges of Conway, combine to form a prospect of wondrous beauty, which, bounded by the undulating outlines of the mountains, is worth a pilgrimage to contemplate." —*Hicklin*. There is a cromlech of 4 upright stones surmounted by another transversely; and the British fortress of *Pen-y-Ddinas* overlooking the town, and still preserving portions of wall and numerous circular houses: at one corner is a rocking-stone, known as Cryd Tudno, the cradle of Tudno.

The secluded *parish Church* of *St. Tudno*, on N. side of the Great Orme's Head, may be reached from this road. It lay for many years in a ruinous state, but was restored in simple taste by W. H. Reece, Esq., of Birmingham, in 1855. As early as the 7th cent. it is supposed that St. Tudno founded on this spot an oratory on which the original ch. was erected in the 12th cent., and a subsequent Perp. chancel added. In the interior are an ancient circular font and 2 incised coffin-lids of the 13th cent. In the ch.-yd. is buried a son of Mr. John Bright, M.P. In summer Sunday services are held here.

On the S.E. side of the headland is *Gogarth*, where the remains of a large building still exist, partly of early and partly of mediæval character, said to have been a palace of the Bishops of Bangor or a monastic

institution subject to the Abbey of Conway. Leland mentions it in his Itinerary, but little is known of its history, and the hand of time has effaced most of its vestiges.

The geologist will find on the Orme's Head many good casts of fossils. On the top of the head, N.W. of the copper-mine, is a bed of braehiopodous shells, *Producti*, *Spiriferæ*, &c. From thence "let the collector's walk be extended down the slope that, leaving the telegraph to the rt., leads to the sea, and let him notice the shale-bed about 6 ft. below, which is little else than a mass of delicate fossils, exquisitely preserved through chalcidization, and comprising the rarest and most beautiful forms of corals and sponges, *Encrinites* of several species."—*Roberts*.

In 1881 a cave was opened in the limestone rock behind Mostyn St., below the Camera, which appears to have been a burial-place of a former race of men, as remains of 4 human beings were found in it, along with a necklace of teeth of animals, bored for a string; also teeth of cave-bears and various domestic animals.

The woods and grounds of *Gloddaeth* (see above) afford pleasant shady walks. Follow the Conway road from Mostyn St. to Eglwyseg Rhos Ch., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Visitors should not intrude near the house.

The ch. of *Llandrillo-yn-Rhos*, 6 m. from Llandudno by new road and Little Orme's Head, is a handsome double-aisled Perp. ch., with a tower remarkable for having double-stepped battlements. In the interior is a E. Eng. font. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is *Capel Trillo*, a rude little building, with a barrel vault of the Irish Oratory type, enclosing a spring of water, close to which is Plas Mynach (J. P. Evans, Esq.), a favourite excursion from Llandudno, on account of the

weir on the foreshore for the capture, at low water, of fish. From Llandrillo a road leads direct to Colwyn (Rte. 4), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., or the return to Llandudno may be made by a very pleasant walk past the woods of *Gloddaeth*. *Illys Eurian*, to the S. of Llandrillo, marks the site of an ancient palace of Maelgwn Gwynedd prior to his residence at Deganwy.

On *Puffin Island* is an old tower, dating from 7th to 12th cent.

"Llandudno is very favourably placed for making

Excursions into N. Wales:

To Conway Castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour by rly.), is in Rte. 4.

To Penmaenmawr, 9 m. (1 hour by rly.), also in Rte. 4.

To Bangor Cath., 19 m., and Penrhyn Castle (2 m. more, shown on Tuesday by ticket).

To Menai Bridges, 21 m., in Rte. 7.

To Penrhyn Slate Quarries, Nant Ffrancon, and Llyn Ogwen.

Caernarvon Castle, 28 m., Rte. 12.

To Llanberis village, at the foot of Snowdon, 38 m.; ascent of *Snowdon* and descent, 6 hours, a long day's excursion from Llandudno.

Llanrwst, 15 m.; and Gwydir, 2 m.—to Bettws-y-Coed, 4 m. further by Rail, Rte. 12.

During the summer months daily *Steamers* to and from Liverpool, and occasionally to and from Caernarvon and Beaumaris, call off the Pier at Llandudno.

ROUTE 7.

BANGOR TO HOLYHEAD, BY THE
MENAI BRIDGES.—THE MENAI
STRAITS.

Bangor Stat., in a hollow, between 2 tunnels, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Cathedral; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Upper Bangor; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Garth Ferry on the Strait. (*Inns*: Castle, High-street; British Hotel, near the stat.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., close to the Suspension Bridge, is the George, a comfortable hotel, the best quarters.)

Bangor (i.e. Ban Clor, the High Church) the chief town in N. Wales (9026 Inhab.), stands in a hollow descending to Garth Ferry, on the Menai Straits, but stretches up to the slopes of the hillsides. It is a prosperous place, carrying on much commerce and shipbuilding, and is the export haven of the slates from Lord Penrhyn's quarries. It is a favourite resort of tourists, owing to its pleasant position and the number of excursions which can conveniently be made from it.

Bangor has been selected as the seat of the *University College* for N. Wales, founded by liberal donations and subscriptions raised in the Principality. For its local habitation has been chosen the prettiest spot in Bangor, the old Penrhyn Arms Hotel, commanding, as it does, from its *Gardens* lovely views over the Straits, along the wooded point of Garth, and shores of Anglesey, Beaumaris, Puffin Island, Great Orme's Head, and nearer, of Penmaenmawr.

The stables have been converted into Scientific Laboratories for students.

From the winding High-street, through which runs the old Holyhead road, you look down upon the *Cathedral*, which, like Llandaff and St. David's, is situated in a

hollow surrounded by hills, and it consequently loses much of its effect. It is a handsome Gothic cross-church, with a central and a W. tower, not much larger than many parish churches, and has been well and thoroughly restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, who began about 1866, and did not finish till c. 1875, repairing transepts, raising central tower, replacing much modern Perp. by original E. E. work, and redeeming the building from a state of comparative degradation into which it had fallen. It is dedicated to St. Deiniol (Daniel), the first bishop, who lived in the 6th cent. during the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd, King of Wales. It has sustained more than the usual number of reverses, having been destroyed twice—first by the Saxons in 1071, and again during the wars of Owain Glyndwr in 1402, after which it remained in ruins for nearly a century. By far the greater portion of the ch. was, up to 1870, Perp. work of the 16th cent., with fragments of the 13th-cent. work. The western tower, of 3 stages, was built by Bishop Skevyngton in 1532, and is 60 ft. in height.

The nave is 114 ft. in length, the 6 arches being Perp. In each aisle are 6 windows of three lights, those in the N. aisle *Perp.*, those of the S. *Dec.* The clerestory windows are of triple lights, without foliation.

Under Sir G. Scott's direction the transepts have resumed their original *Dec.* character, in conformity with the fragments which he found built into the tottering walls erected in the 16th cent., and with good general effect.

The choir, erected by Bishop Deane in 1496, has been restored as it stood; so that all the space under the tower is available for united worship. The Perp. windows are unaltered. The carved stalls and pavement are entirely new; and the roof, restored to its older and higher pitch, consists

internally of a rich timber vaulting gilt and coloured. Two tombs of the 14th century, and of early decorated work, occupy either side of the choir, close to the tower piers, probably those of Bp. Anian, the Saxon, on the N. side, and of Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor on the S. side. A Welsh "bard" of great local repute, the Rev. Goronwy Owen, who was born in Anglesey in 1722, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, has a mural tablet in the N. transept.

Here began the celebrated Bangorian controversy between Bishops Hoadly and Sherlock, named after this see, over which Hoadly presided from 1715 to 1721.

The *Grammar School*, which bears rather a high reputation, was founded by Dr. Jeffery Glyn in 1537, on the site of an ancient Priory. Adjoining the cathedral stand the modest Episcopal palace and the house of the canons.

In the High-street is a small local *Museum*, the upper story being occupied as a News Room.

The gorse hill rising behind the High-street and running parallel with it, is called the *Recreation Ground*, and was given to the town by Lord Penrhyn. It is worth ascending for the sake of the view over the town and Straits, and S. to the mountains behind Bethesda and above Nant Ffrancon. At the N.E. extremity of the High-street, under the garden of the old Penrhyn Arms, is *Port Penrhyn*, the small sheltered harbour where Lord Penrhyn's slates, brought down from the quarries by rail, are shipped for all parts of the world.

Excursions.

To Penrhyn Castle, 2 m. (Tuesday and Thursday).

To Lord Penrhyn's Slate Quarries at Bethesda, 6 m.; *Rail*—to Llyn Ogwen, 6 m. further, on the way to Bettws-y-Coed (Rte. 12A).

To the Menai Bridges: Chain

Bridge, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Tubular Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., or $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Llanfair Stat.

To Beaumaris and Castle, by Menai Bridge, 8 m.; by Garth Ferry, 4 m.

To Conway Castle, by rly. 14 m. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

To Caernarvon Castle, by rly.

To Llanberis (by rly. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour) and Snowdon, Rte. 17.

Steamers, twice daily in summer, from Garth Ferry to Menai Bridge and Caernarvon: to Beaumaris, Llandudno, and to Liverpool.

Railways to Chester and London; to Holyhead, by the Menai Bridge; to Caernarvon, Llanberis, Tremadoc, and Harlech. To Bethesda.

2 m. from Bangor is *Penrhyn Castle*, the residence of Lord Penrhyn, to which admission is granted, 10 to 5, by ticket on Tuesdays, when the family is at home; and Tuesday and Thursday when absent. The tickets are obtained at the hotels, at the rate of 2s. for one and 3s. for two; the funds arising from this source being partly devoted to the Infirmary. *Entrance* at Port Penrhyn.

Penrhyn is a stately building in the Norm. style, erected from the designs of an architect named Hopper; 14 years were employed in raising it, and no less a sum than half a million (it is said) expended on its construction. Seated on an eminence embowered in trees, its tall keep tower and turrets have at a distance a very imposing aspect; but on entering within its walls, the effect is less agreeable. It is to be regretted that, with the beautiful examples of Conway and Caernarvon close at hand, recourse should not have been had to a later style than the Norm. The interior is sumptuously furnished, with perhaps an excess of decoration. Throughout the house there is a goodly array of very costly furniture, sculptured chimney-pieces, painted glass, oak carving and panelling, cabinets of ebony and

other precious materials. In one of the bedrooms is a bedstead, the frame of which is formed of slate, elegantly finished. One of the heir-looms of Penrhyn is the Hirlas, or drinking-horn, commemorated by Mrs. Hemans, and said to be a relic of Piers Gryffydd, the Elizabethan owner of the estate. The stables are remarkable for their extent, and the abundant use made in them of slate. The castle walls are built of sad-coloured Mona marble, which when polished assumes a black tint. The park, which is intersected by the Ogwen, has a circuit of 7 miles, and its rich woods and undulating ground form, with the towers of the castle, a charming addition to the magnificent panorama around.

Close to the principal entrance are the *Church* and model village of *Llandegai* (Rte. 12A).

The harbour of Port Penrhyn, close to Bangor, was formed by Lord Penrhyn, one of the greatest benefactors that N. Wales ever possessed, at the mouth of the little river Cegid, for the purpose of shipping the slates from the quarries at Bethesda. It is a busy little port.

Bangor to Menai Bridge (2 m.)
and *Holyhead*.

Quitting the Bangor Stat., the rly. is carried through a tunnel and deep cuttings to the shore of the Strait.

61½ m. *Menai Bridge Junct. Stat.*, 1 m. from the Suspension Bridge and the George Hotel, a comfortable house in a garden, situated on the banks of the Menai, in full view of the bridge. Here the Line to Caernarvon (Rte. 14) branches off l.

The Menai Straits, 12 m. in length, may be said to commence at Beaumaris and end at Caernarvon, occasionally narrowing, as at the points crossed by the Suspension and Tubular Bridges, between which they become considerably wider. For nearly the whole distance the scenery

is of a soft and lovely character, the woods on both sides feathering down to the water's edge, occasionally relieved by a mass of rocks standing out from the foliage. For the first 5 m. well-kept roads run along either bank, which, on the Anglesey side especially, is so lined with residences and villas as to give it the aspect of a continuous suburb. At different points the Straits are crossed by 5 ferries, which previous to the erection of the bridges constituted the only means of communication between Anglesey and the mainland; but the navigation was so dangerous, particularly at the Ferry of *Moel-y-don*, where the Tubular Bridge now crosses, that the attention of Government was at length directed to the matter. It was full time that it should be so, as between the years 1664 and 1842 no less than 180 passengers had been drowned while crossing. As early as 1810 more than one design for a bridge had been submitted and rejected; but it was not until the completion of the great Holyhead road by Telford that some permanent means of crossing was felt to be a necessity. He selected a spot called *Ynys-y-moch*, where the bold, rocky shores on each side gave opportunities for a lofty roadway, which is carried 100 ft. above high-water mark, so as to allow a full-sized vessel to pass underneath. The 16 chains were raised from a raft moored in the middle of the Strait by capstans and pulleys, and then firmly bolted together; they are carried over the supporting piers upon rollers, allowing them a certain play backwards and forwards conformable with the contraction and expansion of the iron, so that the alterations of temperature may bring no strain on any part of the stonework. The double roadway of timber rests on iron joists, suspended by rods from the chains above, and protected at the sides by a high

trelliswork of iron. The bridge was opened in 1821 by the passage across of the Holyhead mail. A sensible vibration is produced by the passage of a vehicle, or even of a man and horse, but the chains, offering little resistance, have withstood, without shifting, the severest storms, though the roadway was considerably shattered by one which occurred in January 1839, since which it has been thoroughly repaired and strengthened. The weight which the chains support is calculated at 489 tons, and that which they are capable of supporting at 2016 tons, leaving an available power of 1520 tons to resist any unusual strain. The total cost of the construction of the bridge was 120,000*l*. It is difficult with the eye to estimate its colossal proportions, and it is only after observing attentively the vehicles and human figures crossing it, which look at a distance like flies caught in the meshes of a spider's web, that it is fully appreciated. By descending the bank on the Anglesey side the best near view is obtained; here it is easy to approach the piers, and pass under the lofty stone arches; and seen from this spot, the proportions are truly gigantic. By applying at the bridge-house on the same side, admission may be obtained to see the manner in which the chains pass through the rock and are made fast to it, at the end of a gallery 300 ft. long, by bolts of wrought iron passing behind a thick plate of cast iron.

The masonry of the bridge is of a hard limestone, brought from Penmon in Anglesey. Beneath the bridge, close to one of the main piers, is a remarkable echo described by Sir John Herschel.

Dimensions.—Length of the suspended portion from pier to pier, 579 ft.; total length of the roadway, 1000 ft.; height of the roadway above high-water mark, 100 ft.; height of the two main piers, 153 ft.; total length of

each chain, 1714 ft., or nearly one-third of a mile; weight of each, 121 tons; total weight of ironwork, 2186 tons.*

It is a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by the Holyhead road from the Chain bridge to the Tubular Bridge, the direct distance is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.

* * * On the Caernarvon side of the Strait, the direct road between the two bridges lies through the grounds of Treborth, which being strictly closed, visitors must make the circuit to Treborth Station.

From the stat. at Menai Bridge the rly. descends by a gentle incline to the banks of the Menai, which it crosses by means of the

Britannia Tubular Bridge, the most peculiar and wonderful bridge in the world. The difficulties, which appeared almost insurmountable, of furnishing any means by which a train could be taken across the Straits, were further augmented by the jealous requirements of the Admiralty, who rejected Stephenson's first design of a bridge of 2 cast-iron arches of 100 ft. in height, because the spring of each arch was only 50 ft. above the water. The project of an iron tubular bridge was, however, more favourably received, and after a series of experiments to ascertain the comparative resisting properties of cast and wrought iron, as well as the most serviceable form of tube, rectangular tubes of wrought iron were adopted. The site of the bridge was chosen on account of the happy position of a rock in the middle of the Straits, suited for the resting-place of one of the piers, which was forthwith commenced in May 1846. The bridge is supported on either shore by very massive abutments, 2 land towers (1 on each side), and the centre or Britannia

* The bridge at Freiburg in Switzerland of iron wire, also passable for carriages, is 325 ft. longer and 44 ft. higher than this over the Menai.

tower rising to a height of 230 ft., with a width at the base of 62 by 52 ft., though as it ascends it tapers away to 55 by 45 ft. The land towers are only 190 ft. high, and are connected with the abutments by tubes each 230 ft. long, each tower being at a distance of 460 ft. from the central tower. They are connected by 2 enormous rectangular tubes, placed side by side to allow the passage of the up and down trains.

The sides, top, and bottom of these tubes are composed of wrought-iron plates, joined together by iron rivets, of which upwards of 2,000,000 were used. The plates are further strengthened by T-shaped irons at the joints, forming a complete pillar every 2 ft. Notwithstanding the flat and even appearance of the bridge, the upper surface forms a parabolic curve, while the bottom is straight. A series of 8 cells at the top and 6 at the bottom, ranged in hollow compartments, and having a parallel direction to the long axis of the tube, have the effect of placing the resistance of compression and expansion nearly in equilibrium. The deflection of the tubes from the passage of a train with 200 tons of coals was only $\frac{4}{10}$ of an in., it being calculated that a deflection of 13 inches might be allowed in safety. The tubes were constructed on vast timber platforms, erected by the shore at high-water mark, and the first was floated on June 19th, 1849, just 3 years after the foundation of the central tower. The flotation was effected by the introduction of 8 pontoons under the platform, which was then towed away to its position at high tide by the application of enormous hawsers and capstans. When it arrived at its destination, with such nicety had the details been calculated, that the tube fitted into its place within $\frac{3}{4}$ of an in. It was subsequently raised to its elevation by an enormously powerful

Bramah's hydraulic press placed in the central tower, which lifted it up at the rate of 6 ft. a day, the masonry being regularly built up at the same rate to support its weight. The tubes are permanently fixed in the central tower, but at either end they travel on movable iron rollers, so as to allow for the contraction and expansion of the metal at different temperatures, the variation in length for summer and winter being estimated at 12 in. The lateral deflection of the tubes at any time from gales of wind has never exceeded $\frac{3}{8}$ of an in. Two colossal figures of lions couchant guard each entrance. Although the bridge is unquestionably anything but elegant, nobody can view it without being powerfully impressed with its strength and security, and with the wonderful genius and energy of its builders.

Measurements.

Rise and fall of the tide	. 20 ft.
Velocity	. often $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. an hour.
Entire length of bridge.	. 1833 ft.
Length of tubes between	
land towers	. . . . 230 ft.
Length of main tubes	. 472 ft.
Height of Britannia tower	. 230 ft.
Height of land towers	. . 190 ft.
Weight of tubes	. . . 10,000 tons.

The bridge was begun 1846 and opened March 18, 1850. The total cost was 600,000*l*.

Visitors are permitted to view the bridge, and may ascend by stairs to the top of the tubes, but may not walk through it without the watchman, from fear of danger from passing trains.

63 m. *Llanfair Stat.* on the Isle of Anglesey. A path leads from the Stat. to the bridge, 1 m. Immediately above the Tubular Bridge in the direction of Caernarvon, on the Anglesey side of the Straits, is a *Colossal Statue* of Admiral Lord Nelson, designed by Lord Clarence Paget, and moulded under his superintendence at his residence Plas Llanfair.

Close to the water's edge, on the Anglesey side, is the pretty broach spire of *Llanfair-pwll-gwynnyll* Ch., which has been rebuilt. In the ch.-yd. is a neat obelisk, erected in memory of the workmen who died during the progress of the bridge. Considering the hazardous nature of the employment, the number of deaths by accident was remarkably small.

On the eminence of *Craig-y-Ddinas*, on rt. of rly. and turnpike-road, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Tubular Bridge, is the *Anglesey Column*, 100 ft. high, which was erected to commemorate the military career of the late gallant Marquis of Anglesey, who after the battle of Waterloo went to

“Review, rout, or play,
With one foot in the grave.”

The column is crowned with a colossal statue of him in bronze by *Noble*, put up in 1860.

The visitor should ascend the rock (260 ft.) if not the column itself (admittance 3d.) for the sake of the *Panorama*, one of the finest in Wales; below runs the Strait, winding like a broad river, and along the horizon rises the majestic outline of the Welsh Alps, from Penmaenmawr on the extreme l. to Snowdon and his contiguous peaks on the rt. The pass of Nant Ffrancon, through which the Holyhead road passes to Shrewsbury, is distinctly seen, and in front of it rises Penrhyn Castle.

Many residences are scattered about on the banks of the Straits, which at this particular bend are richly wooded. Close to Llanfair Ch. is *Plas Llanfair* (Lord Clarence Paget), beyond which is the tiny port of *Pwll-fanog*. Next comes the demesne of *Plas Newydd*, the modern seat of the Marquis of Anglesey. The situation of this mansion is all that can be desired, it being sheltered on every side, with the exception of the river front, by fine woods, “the de-

scendants of the ancient Llwyn Moel, one of the principal groves dedicated to Druidic worship.” The number of cromlechs and early remains in this neighbourhood testify to the religious importance of this district. Plas Newydd is noted for having been the temporary residence of George IV., who paid a visit to the Marquis of Anglesey on his way to Ireland; subsequently of her Majesty the Queen, who, as Princess Victoria, spent a summer here in 1832.

Within the grounds, and near the principal drive to the house, opposite the stables, are 2 *Cromlechs*, the largest of which was until late years the most perfect in the Principality, the top stone being 12 ft. long by 10 ft. broad. The larger stone is 14 ft. long, 13 broad, and from 3 to 5 thick. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of the mansion, and of the 2 cromlechs, is a *Kistvaen* close to a path leading to Llanedwen Ch. It is within a high bank of stones, in the shape of a quadrant of a circle, and the large capstone, 7 ft. square, is supported by rough slablike stones at the sides, and one at the back. A smaller capstone, 4 ft. square, is behind the larger, but not over the main chamber. A stone which seems to have had a circular aperture fills the lower half of the entrance. There are not less than 28 cromlechs still existing in different parts of the island, but this is probably the most perfect monument of the sort in Britain. At the back of Plas Newydd is *Plas Gwyn*, the birthplace of the Rev. H. Rowlands, author of ‘*Mona Antiqua*.’ It is now called Plas Llwynon (The Hon. C. Fitzmaurice).

To the S. of Plas Newydd is *Plas Coch*, a fine old Elizabethan house, erected in the 16th cent. by Hugh Hughes, Attorney-General. It is still the seat of the family of Hughes which has been seated in Anglesey ever since the 12th cent. From hence the tourist who does not wish

to proceed to Llanidan may return to *Gaerwen* Stat. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), or, if he prefer it, may cross the ferry at *Moel-y-don* to the little port of *Dinorwic* (Rte. 14), on the opposite bank, where the slates from Mr. Assheton Smith's great quarries are shipped to all parts of the world. Both this ferry and *Porthamel*, a spot a little lower down, have been the scene of great military events. At *Moel-y-don* part of Edward I.'s army crossed by a bridge of boats, and met with a severe defeat from the Welsh, in 1282; and at the latter place the Roman general Suctonius effected a landing A.D. 60 by the same means. The Druids fiercely disputed the attempt, and with such loss that a spot between *Porthamel* and the river is still called *Bryn Beddau*, or the Hill of Graves. The same passage was chosen a few years later by Agricola. The historian Tacitus gives a graphic account of the engagement, which in fact proved the deathblow to Druidic worship: "Præsidium impositum victis, excisique luei, sævis superstitionibus sacri."

[The district between Llanidan and the river Braint teems with early remains, all of which are described in Rowland's '*Mona Antiqua*,' though many have disappeared in the course of time. The principal of them are *Caer-leb*, thought to have been a Roman stat., as a Roman road has been at times traced running in a direction towards the Menai; *Tre'r Driw*, or residence of the Arch-Druid, of which some remains were visible in Pennant's time; *Brein-gwyn*, a circular hollow, considered to have been the tribunal under the Druidic dispensation; a large cromlech 9 ft. long by 7 broad at *Perthi-Duon*; a 2nd cromlech in good preservation at *Bodowyr*; semicircular dykes at *Gwydryn* and *Castell Edris*. All these spots are little more than a mile

radius from Llanidan, and point out the extreme importance, both in a religious and military point of view, of this portion of Anglesey. In about 3 m. from Llanidan the pedestrian can reach the *Tal-y-foel* ferry and cross the Menai Straits in a small steamer to Caernarvon (Rte. 14).]

[3 m. from Llanfair, in Penmynydd Ch. are marble effigies of a knight and lady of the Tudor family, but not Owen Tudor as erroneously asserted. Close by is *Plas Penmynydd*, an ancient house of the date of 1370, the birthplace of Owen Tudor, the husband of Catherine of France, widow of Henry V. and Queen Dowager of England.]

66 m. *Gaerwen Junct.* (Rte. 9). From this diverges the *Anglesey Central Rly.* to Amlwch, cutting the island nearly in half from S.E. to N. The great Holyhead road runs from the Tubular Bridge almost side by side with the rly., which it quits a little before reaching this stat.

The traveller by rail or road will be struck with the magnificent views of the Snowdonian Mountains from the N. shore of the Straits. With this exception the part of Anglesey traversed by the rail is flat, barren, and monotonous. At 71 m. the rly. crosses by a viaduct over the embanked tidal river of the *Mall-draeth*, having on l. *Bodorgan*, the beautiful seat of Sir G. Fuller Meyrick, Bt. (*post*.)

72½ m. *Bodorgan* Stat. (*Inn*: Meyrick Arms), the nearest point for visiting Aberffraw and Newborough. Close to the stat. l. is *Llyn Coron*, of considerable size, and affording good fishing. From it issues the little river *Efraw*, which falls into the sea at *Aberffraw*, 2½ m. l., now a paltry village, but at one time the royal residence of Roderic the Great, A.D.

870, and subsequently of Llewelyn, who had a palace here at the time of his death, 1282. The sands have so completely overwhelmed the neighbourhood, that no traces of these buildings now exist. The ch., which has been restored, has 2 aisles, and contains an interesting doorway of the 12th cent. in the S. aisle. The font is of the 14th cent. The *Prince Llewelyn* is a comfortable *Inn*, and good head-quarters for anglers in Llyn Coron. From hence the tourist may extend his walk to the singular E. Perp. ch. of *Llangwyfan*. It is situated on a small island (which the sea is fast demolishing), connected with the mainland merely by a narrow causeway, which is so frequently flooded as to render the regular performance of service impossible. In former times "the service was adapted to the state of the tide; and when the wind blows briskly in the same direction the tide will set in earlier than expected, causing an indecorous breaking up of the devotions of the congregation."

[2 m. from Aberffraw and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. 1. of Bodorgan Stat. is the Early Perp. ch. of *Llangadwaladr*, consisting of nave and chancel with N. and S. chapels attached, the latter erected in 1660. On the lintel of the S. doorway of the nave is an incised stone of the 7th cent., which has been thus deciphered: "Catamanus Rex Sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum." It boasts a peculiarly beautiful stained-glass window, of 3 lights, containing the following subjects:—In the centre the Crucifixion, and a figure in royal robes, supposed to be King David. In the N. light the Virgin Mary. In the lower compartment Llewelyn and his wife. In the S. light St. John; and below is Meyrick ap Llewelyn and his wife. 1 m. rt. is *Bodorgan*, the seat of Sir Geo. Gervis Meyrick, Bt., which at one time

was celebrated for possessing the finest gardens in Wales. Nearer the sea is *Bodowen*, a former mansion of the Owen family. From this the traveller must to a certain degree retrace his steps to the head of the estuary, unless, indeed, he fords the river (feasible at low water) to *Newborough*, another wretched decayed village, which, like Aberffraw, boasted a royal residence. It, however, flourished when Aberffraw was virtually extinct, as it was made a borough by Edward I., and sent a member to parliament as late as Henry VIII. A curious trade is kept up here, that of manufacturing mats, nets, and ropes from the seaweed grass (*Amnophila arenaria*), the produce being taken to Caernarvon market. The botanist will find many uncommon maritime plants growing on the sandy shores in this neighbourhood, such as *Ruppia maritima*, *Silene maritima*, *Arenaria tenuifolia* and *A. peplodes*, *Crambe maritima*, *Erigeron acris*, *Limbarda tricuspis*, and *Anthyllis Dillenii*.

The *Church* is Dec., consisting of nave and choir, forming a single aisle. It has a good font of 12th cent., and a good E. window. At the extremity of *Newborough Warren* is the island of *Llanddwyn*. But little is left of the *Abbey*, which, when intact, was a cruciform ch. 70 ft. long, of late Perp. style. There is only the E. end and part of the side walls of the choir remaining. "Almost the whole of the island has been overwhelmed with a mass of sand, insomuch as the violent winds have blown from the opposite coast of Arvonian sand raised up by the force of tempests, and thrown upon this shore."—*Rowlands*. Notwithstanding the isolation of this spot, it was notorious for the intrigues that were carried on by the adherents of the Earl of Richmond against Richard, King of England, in which Dean Kyffin figures conspicuously.

In the ch. of *Llanvair-y-Cwm*

mwld, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newborough, is a font of the 12th cent., ornamented with misshapen heads. Against the N. wall is an elaborate cross-fleury coffin-lid. Between this village and the ferry of Talyfoel is *Maes-y-porth*, an ancient seat of the Lloyd family. From Bodorgan to the ferry is about 8 m.]

[3 m. rt. of Bodorgan stat. is *Henblas*, which belonged to the Lloyds, one of whom was Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, one of the 7 committed to the Tower by James II. Near *Henblas* are the remains of the largest *Dolmen*, or cromlech, in Wales. In *Cerrigceinwen* Ch. (restored in 1860) is an interesting circular font of the 12th cent., with 6 sculptured compartments, also a sculptured tombstone over the door.]

75 m. *Ty-Croes* Stat. On rt. are *Llyn Badrig* and the little ch. of *Tal-y-Llyn*; on the coast, l., are a cromlech and tumulus. Passing l. the little E. Perp. ch. of *Llanfair-yn-Neubwll*, the rly. rejoins the Holyhead road at

81 m. *Valley* Stat. *Inn* [the nearest point from which to make an excursion round the western coast of Anglesey, which contains an unusual number of cromlechs, camps, and erect stones. The scenery, too, in many parts is bold and fine, though from want of any accommodation this portion of the county is frequented by few.]

Shortly after quitting the Valley Stat. an arm of the sea is crossed by the *Stanley Embankment*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, upon which the high road is carried also. A tremendous current rushes through the arches at the turn of the tide. On rt. is *Penrhos*, the seat of the late Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., situated in almost the only woods that Holyhead Island can boast.

84 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Holyhead Terminus.**
(Inns: N. Western Railway Hotel,

at the Harbour, close to the arrival and departure platforms; Royal Hotel, in the town.) This poor-looking dull town, tacked on to a large Rly. Stat. and a commodious Harbour (in Welsh, *Caergybi*), situated on an island forming the W. extremity of Anglesey, owes its importance to its being the point in Britain nearest to Ireland, and therefore the chief packet station between the two countries. The traffic of passengers has now increased to 60,000 or 80,000 per annum. Its population of 8680 depend chiefly on the vast harbour, the rly. and station and works, the cattle trade, shipping, &c.

The L. & N. W. Rly. Co., aroused by the vast augmentation of passenger traffic, sometime about 1873 determined to abandon the old Harbour and pier, upon which Government had expended 1,500,000*l.* sterling, and to establish a harbour and quays for their own use. These were completed and opened June, 1880.

These works have been constructed on a scale which not only meets present requirements, but leaves a wide margin for the further development of the Anglo-Irish traffic. The old shallow harbour basin, only one side of which formerly was scooped out for the reception of steamers, has been banked in on both sides by a fine quay wall, and excavated to a depth sufficient for navigation at all states of the tide. Roughly speaking, it forms a triangle, the apex of which lies in the direction of the railway, and a bifurcation of the line enables the trains to run on both quays, setting down passengers on the western side and taking them up on the eastern—that is to say, the arriving steamers transfer their passengers to the departing Trains on the Eastern quay, while the arriving trains transfer their passengers to the departing steamers on the W. quay.”—*Times*.

All confusion is thus avoided, the passengers have these two sides of the harbour at its extreme end all to themselves, and their comfort will be promoted by both railway platforms being covered in. The harbour is 2000 ft. long and 600 ft. wide, with a water area of 24 acres.

The *Steam Packets* employed are among the finest vessels afloat, steel built, of 1400 tons, capable of doing 16 to 18 knots an hour. They start and arrive 6 times in the 24 hours, making the passage from Holyhead to Dublin (Kingstown and N. Wall), 64 m. in 4 hours.

A *Graving Dock* has been built expressly for these vessels, whose bottoms and sides need constant scraping to clean off the rapid growth of sea-weed, which, if allowed to remain, would retard their speed 20 minutes in one passage.

At the mouth of the harbour and connected with the mainland by an iron bridge is *Ynys Halen*, or the "Salt Island," from which a *Pier*, 1000 ft. long, begun by Rennie and Telford, runs E., faced seawards by massive embankments which protect the harbour from N.W. gales. At the entrance of the pier is a *marble arch* to commemorate the landing of George IV. in 1821, and at the end a lighthouse. On the opposite rocky side of the estuary is an *Obelisk* to the memory of Captain Skinner.

The *Church* of *St. Cybi*, chiefly of the 15th or 16th cent., is an embattled cruciform structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, isles, and transept, with a square tower, surmounted by a low, flat kind of spire. The present edifice, exclusive of the chancel, appears to have been begun about A.D. 1327–1377, and completed temp. Henry VII. It was restored under Sir Gilbert Scott at a cost of 6000*l.*, of which 4000*l.* were the gift of the late Hon. W. O. Stanley.

There are remains of 3 chapels in [N. Wales.]

the parish of Holyhead; namely, *Capel Lockwyd*, *Capel y Towyn*, and *Capel Gwyngebau*. The ground around *Capel y Towyn*, which stands on a mound of sand 30 ft. high, at the edge of the sea, contains many graves singularly arranged with the feet pointing to the centre. The sea has laid numbers bare. The walls of the churchyard on 3 sides are thought to be Roman.

1½ m. from the town is the *Harbour of Refuge*, a national work, begun 1845, and opened by the Prince of Wales 1873, 7860 ft. long, and an E. *Breakwater* 2000 ft. long; with a packet pier of 1500 ft. the two forming a half moon and sheltering a roadstead of above 300 acres of deep water. The breakwater is terminated by a head, on which is erected a lighthouse; the foundation is a great rubble mound of stone 400 ft. wide at base, above which is built a solid central wall 38 ft. 9 in. high, surmounted by a promenade and parapet on the sea side. On the harbour side, at a lower level, 27 ft. above low water, runs a quay 40 ft. wide, formed by an inner wall. The head of the breakwater, is a massive structure of ashlar masonry, 150 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. The engineers employed upon it were Mr. J. M. Rendle, and at his death Sir John Hawkshaw. It is believed to have cost at least 1,500,000*l.*

A visit should be paid to the Quarries in the *Holyhead Mountain*, whence the blocks of stone were conveyed by rail to the pier. Hence a rough mountain-path, passing a small granite block to the memory of Captain Hutchinson, R.E., leads up to the Signal-station of the *Holyhead Telegraph*; N.E. of which are seen the *Skerries Island*, called in Welsh, *Ynys Mochrhoniaid* (Seals Island). Just underneath the signal-station are the *Ynys Arw*, or *North Stacks*, which are hollowed into successive caverns

by the action of the sea, the largest being called the Parliament House, from the noise made on entering by the sea-birds, which dwell here in countless numbers; it is only accessible by boats in very calm weather, and at half ebb-tide. This wonderful cavern has been hollowed out of the contorted strata of schist-rock by the force of the waves. Grand receding arches, of various shapes, supported by pillars of rock, exhibit a striking and attractive scene. The promontory consists of lofty cliffs, of various heights, abounding with huge caverns, that afford shelter for innumerable birds, such as pigeons, gulls, razorbills, sea-ravens, guillemots, cormorants, and herons. On the loftiest crag lurks the peregrine falcon.

From the signal-station a short steep climb leads to the summit of the Holyhead Mountain, or *Pen Caer Gybi*, 709 ft. (2 m. from the town), where are traces of fortifications, and a rude circular tower, supposed to have been a pharos or watch-tower, from which tower, very likely, the mountain generally is called in Anglesey, *Mynydd Twr*.

Excursion.—The most interesting one, on account of the grandeur of the sea-cliff scenery, is to the *South Stack*, 3½ m. from the town, on the S.E. side of "the mountain." Follow the high road about 2 m., then turn rt., taking the telegraph posts as a guide until you come to the edge of the precipice, from which is seen the South Stack Lighthouse, standing on a rocky islet, whose cliffs of slate are wonderfully twisted. A zigzag path carried down the face of the cliff by 383 stairs, leads to a chain bridge which crosses the raging waves. It is a scene of great grandeur. The lighthouse stands 212 ft. above high-water. Many caves have been worn in the rock by the waves, and give shelter

to sea-birds. There is a passage between the rock and the main, but so narrow that unless the water is perfectly smooth an experienced navigator might hesitate to attempt it, even in a boat; and yet through this channel, flanked and fringed as it is with bristling rocks, a large cutter, one of the post-office packets conveying the mail from Dublin to the Head, passed in a heavy sea *circa* 1818.

A remarkable feature in these rocks is the innumerable quantities of sea-birds—gulls, guillemots, razor-bills, cormorants, and even peregrine falcons—which breed here without fear or restraint, as they are not allowed to be shot, on account of the services that they render to vessels in foggy weather by surrounding them with loud cries immediately a gun is fired. If it is early in the season, it is a very singular sight to look over the sides of the Stairs and watch the long rows of young birds, unable to fly, perched on the narrow ledges. As the eye gets accustomed to the rock, you can see thousands of fledglings at different levels, like little white specks, which but for their movements might be taken for stains on the rock. They are said to retain their position on these ledges by means of a gummy secretion. As regards the migration of the gulls, "it is positively asserted by the light-keepers, as an extraordinary fact, that they will return to the S. Stack during the same night on or about the 10th of February, and retire, with the exception of those that, having been robbed on the main, had resorted to the island to renew their labours of incubation, about the night of the 12th of August. The keepers state that in the middle of the former night they are warned of their arrival by a great noise, as it were a mutual greeting and cheering, adding that they look to their return as that of so many old acquaintances after a

long absence, announcing the winter to be over and spring approaching.”
—*Bp. Stanley.*

ROUTE 8.

BANGOR, BY MENAI BRIDGE, TO BEAUMARIS, PENMON, AND AMLWCH, THE EAST COAST OF ANGLESEY.

Omnibus plies over the Suspension bridge (fare 2s.); distance, 7 m. The Bangor and Holyhead Rly. (Rte. 7), after traversing the Tubular Bridge, has a stat. at Llanfair.

Beaumaris may also be reached from Bangor by Garth Ferry, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. across by boat (fare 2d.), which lands you 2 m. from Beaumaris.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Llanfair Stat.*, on the Anglesey side of the Straits (Rte. 7).

A terraced road here turns rt., and though at first shut in by trees and high walls of numerous villas, at length emerges upon the open seashore and commands lovely views of the Carneddys and Glydir mountains of Penmaenmawr, Great and Little Orme's Head, and Puffin Island.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Beaumaris** (*Inns*: *Williams-Bulkeley Arms, facing the sea, very good, first-class, but expensive; Sportsman). Beaumaris, county town of Anglesey, 2240 Inhab., returned 1 M.P. jointly with Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangefni, from 1832. It seems to

have had no existence until the erection of the castle by Edward I., who intended the town to be a commercial emporium for this part of Wales. For a long time it answered the purpose, and was the residence of a large number of well-to-do merchants. Its first charter dates from 1283; but its provisions were altered and enlarged by Elizabeth. Though commerce has long forsaken it, Beaumaris has enjoyed and still enjoys a steady and respectable watering-place reputation. Many families are annually attracted hither by the bracing air, the glorious scenery, and the economy of housekeeping; and with such a prospect of sea, mountains, and shipping always before him, the visitor will run less risk of ennui than in most other watering-places; and rides and walks around are both numerous and interesting. The town is clean and well built, and has a handsome terrace overlooking the *Green*, a large open space of green sward close to the *Pier*. The prospect from hence embraces the promontory of the Orme's Head, the front of Penmaenmawr, Aber, Bangor, and Penrhyn Castle, with the Caernarvonshire mountains (except Snowdon) in the distance.

At the N. end of the town, close to the sea, stands the *Castle*, a magnificent Edwardian ruin, built 1293, in the low situation of the "Beau Marais" (from which the place is named), and in that respect offering a great contrast to the bold sites of Conway or Caernarvon. It was placed so as to command a ready access to the sea, with which it is connected by a short canal. In shape it is a square enclosed within a regular octagon, both lines of wall being defended at intervals by huge drum and other towers. The entrance between 2 of these, deeply machicolated, under a pointed arch provided with portcullis, makes 2 abrupt turns, so as to expose an enemy to a

cross fire from both walls before he could reach the inner court. Here, in front, raised upon another gatehouse on the N. wall are the Grand Hall, with 5 large windows, and other State apartments. On the rt. side of the court is the *Chapel*, an elegant apsidal structure, Early pointed, with arcade running around it. A great portion of the circuit is traversed by galleries in the thickness of the wall. Within the daintily kept area is now a racket-court.

Close to the outer entrance, and running towards the sea, is a narrow wall, called by Mr. G. Clark "a spur work,"* formerly carried over the moat by an arch. This was called the Gunner's Wall, and was intended to overlook and protect the entrance of supplies, &c.

Considering the size and strength of the fortress, it is barren in historical events. In 1646 it was held for the king by Col. Sir Richard Bulkeley, until forced to surrender on honourable terms to Gen. Mytton. Deeds of the time of Edward III. show that the land on which the castle stands belonged to certain families in Anglesey, who gave it in exchange for property in other places.

The *Church of St. Mary* was built at the close of the 13th cent. (with the exception of the chancel, which is of the 16th), and has a nave with N. and S. aisles, chancel, and tower at the W. end, of which the upper part at least is modern. The piers of the nave arches are octagonal, and over them are small circular quatrefoil lights doing duty as clerestory windows. The roof of the nave is not the original roof, but one of the 15th century. Observe the heads on the carved woodwork and sedilia, which

all differ from one another, and are of greater antiquity than the present chancel, having perhaps been removed hither from some religious house at the suppression of the monasteries. On the Miserere seats are figures with rustic dress, and some with implements of the period. The monuments are good: one of white marble, by Ternouth, in the middle of the chancel, to the wife of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, daughter of Lord Dinorben; one by Westmacott, to the Baron Bulkeley; a monumental stone to Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Philip's father, at the end of the chancel; an alabaster altar-tomb in the vestry, of the date of the 15th cent., on which are the recumbent figures of a knight and lady, of the date of Henry VI.

There is also a mural monument on the S. side of the chancel in memory of 5 knights who were connected with the Irish government in the 16th cent., and a good brass of the time of Henry VIII. to a member of the Bulkeley family.

Baron Hill, the beautiful seat of Sir R. M. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., who is constable of Beaumaris Castle, is situated on a wooded hill overlooking the town, and surrounded by a park—open to the public. The charming grounds are closed to visitors, owing to abuse of the privilege by them in many instances. They occupy a range of terraces commanding lovely views, and are planted with choice pine-trees. Here is preserved the stone coffin of Joan, wife of Prince Llewelyn, daughter of K. John, who was buried at Llanfaes Priory. The present mansion is from designs by Wyatt in lieu of the former one erected in 1618 by Sir R. Bulkeley.

Om nibus daily to Menai Bridge (4½ m.) and Bangor.

Steamers daily in summer to Llandudno, Liverpool, Caernarvon.

* Consult for this and other Welsh castles 'Mediæval Military Architecture of England,' by George Clark. 2 vols. 8vo. 1884; an admirable work.

Excursions.—To Bangor, by Garth Ferry, 4 m., by road, 7; to Tubular Bridge and Llanfair Ch., 6; to the Anglesey Columns, Plas Newydd, and the Cromlech; to Penmon Priory, 4½; Puffin Island, 5½ m.

§ a. To *Penmon Priory, Puffin Island, and Redwharf Bay*, 12 to 13 m.

To *Penmon*, 4½ m., the road skirts the sea-side for a greater part of the way; 1 m. l. the *Friars*, a house belonging to Sir R. Williams Bulkeley. Near it stood *Llanfaes Priory*, a religious house of some importance, founded by Llewelyn previous to the building of Beaumaris. What appears to have been the conventual building is now used as a barn, which displays some lancet windows of the 13th cent. The *Church*, which has a broach spire, was rebuilt in the Dec. style in 1845, replacing one of the 14th cent. Inside are armorial bearings of the Whyte family, the former owners of the estate.

The Hamptons of *Henllys*, “the old palace,” have built a modern handsome house. Here are preserved many objects of antiquity, including a bedstead that formerly belonged to Owen Tudor.

3 m. l. *Trosyr Afon* (R. Williams, Esq.); and on the summit of a densely overgrown bank opposite is *Castle Lleiniog*, or *Castell Aberlleinog* (Capt. Mitchell), a square fort with a circular tower at each corner, founded by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098, when they invaded Anglesey and overran the country. A fosse surrounds the whole, and a hollow way is carried to the shore, at extremity of which is a large mound of earth to cover the landing.

From hence a rather bad road runs close to the water's edge, and passes the mountain limestone quarries which furnished the stone for the Britannia Bridge, to

4½ m. *Penmon Priory*. By following the coast the pedestrian will cut off a mile. *Penmon*, for the beauty of its situation and its architectural features, is a very interesting spot. A religious establishment was founded here (*Penmon* signifies the head of *Mona*) as early as the 6th cent. by Einion Frenhin, who placed over it his brother Seiriol, a religious recluse, after whom Ynys Seiriol or Puffin Island was named. The ecclesiastics of this establishment were of the order of St. Augustine. The conventual ch., which had fallen into great neglect, and part used as a sheepfold, was restored 1854 in the most simple and judicious manner. It is a cruciform ch., as the missing N. transept has been rebuilt. The general style is Norm., with the exception of the chancel, which is of the early part of the 15th cent. Notice the Norm. arcades in the transept, also the deeply recessed windows of the nave, and beautifully sculptured arch with Norm. moulding. At rt. angles to the ch. is a farm-house, formerly the prior's residence, to which the ruinous buildings of the refectory are attached. On a bank opposite the ch. is the ancient pigeon-house, with a domical roof of the time of Henry VIII. There is a very graceful and peculiar *cross* on the hill above covered with zigzag ornaments. The compartments represent the mockery of our Saviour by the soldiers, who are depicted with the heads of beasts.

Crossing the down on rt. the tourist will descend opposite the *Lighthouse*, erected in 1838. It is approached from the shore by an iron bridge.

He may then visit, in a few minutes by row-boat, *Puffin Island*, otherwise Ynys Seiriol and Priestholm. Probably the first ecclesiastical establishment was on this island, and was removed to *Penmon*

when it became of more importance. There still exists a rude oblong tower 40 ft. in height, with a low conical roof similar to the one at Penmon, of which it was very likely a counterpart. Mr. Bloxam considers it the earliest Christian structure in the Principality, and of as early a date as A.D. 680. He bases this opinion on its huge unhewn masonry, its rude mouldings, and "the pyramidal stone roof, which is perhaps not only the earliest type we have of a spire, but the earliest existing roof in the kingdom above ground." He claims that it should be preserved as one of our national antiquities. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions a legend, that the island was invariably overrun with mice whenever the monks began to disagree. Even now it is said to be unduly infested with the large Norwegian rat, which, together with puffins, rabbits innumerable, and the signal-station keeper, form the only population. The Puffin-auk or *Alca Arctica* also comes hither to breed in spring and summer, in great numbers.

The Mountain limestone of which Puffin Island consists is an outlier connecting that of Anglesey and Orme's Head.

On the dangerous shoals, Dutchman's Bank, which lies nearly due S., the 'Rothesay Castle' was wrecked Aug. 17, 1831, when upwards of 100 persons lost their lives. It was in consequence of this sad event that the Lighthouse was erected.

The tourist who can afford the time may very agreeably extend his wanderings to the E. side of *Redwharf Bay*, and return inland to Beaumaris.

The road skirts an elevated range of hill, passing the villages of *Llangoed* and *Llanfihangel* to *Bwrdd Arthur*, or Arthur's Round Table (also called *Dinas Sylwy*), the largest camp in Anglesey. It shelves N. towards the sea, and is

nearly surrounded by a deep fosse between 2 walls of stones placed edgeways. As is usually the case, the internal area contains traces of dwellings. There is a fine view from the summit both coastwards and inland, and a good general notion of Anglesey may be obtained from thence.

The very small ch. of *Llanfihangel*, which contains a movable pulpit, lies just underneath the E. slope. The road now descends the hill to *Llanddona*, beautifully situated, overhanging the bay of *Redwharf*, or, as it is locally called, *Traeth Coch*. In the Early Perp. ch. of *Llaniestyn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is a font of the 12th cent., and a slab of the 14th supposed to commemorate St. Iestyn, the tutelary saint. The inscription is almost defaced. From *Llaniestyn* the road runs over high ground to Beaumaris, which it enters from behind the woods of Baron Hill, leaving on rt. the small lake of *Bodgolched*.

§ b. The eastern coast of Anglesey will be best visited in an excursion from *Beaumaris* to *Amlwch*, 17 or 18 m. 1 m. rt. is the *Union House*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ a road on l. leads to *Llandegfan*, while a second road continues to *Llansadwrn*. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. at Trevor is a cromlech on l. of the road, and on rt. at different intervals are menhirion or erect stones. Further on we arrive at *Mynydd Llwydiarth*, a rugged chain of hills skirting the N. promontory as far as Penmon. On the S. slope is the small Llyn of the same name.

5 m. *Pentraeth* (*Inn*: Pantons Arms), a pretty village on the banks of a rivulet which empties itself, 1 m. N., into Redwharf Bay. *Plas Gwyn* was for many years the residence of the Pantons family, through whom it descended to Lord Vivian. The shores of Redwharf Bay are said to furnish some very rare varieties of shells. The cliffs are quarried for limestone,

which is shipped at *Porth Llongddu*, where is a small Inn.

1½ m. l. of Pentraeth is *Llandyfnan*. The ch., rebuilt in 1847, contains over the S. door a sculpture of the Crucifixion. A large maenhir stands in the adjoining field.

8½ m. rt. is *Llanfair-mathafarn-eithaf*, the birthplace of Goronwy Owen, a celebrated Welsh poet. In the ch.-yard is a mutilated Cross.

9½ m. l. *Llaneugrad*, in which parish are an ancient manor-house and park, with an Elizabethan pigeon-house. The fine modern mansion here called *Parciau* is the residence of Wm. Williams, Esq. 10½ m. rt. is the rude little ch. of *Llanallgo*, said to have been originally built in the 7th cent. The neighbouring ch. of *Penrhos Llugwy* has in its ch.-yard a rude inscribed stone said by some to commemorate St. Macutus of the Roman Calendar, and by others one of a tribe of Irish invaders, named collectively Decced or Degaid. The ch.-yard is the receptacle of the corpses of the ill-fated passengers of the 'Royal Charter' steam clipper, which was wrecked on the morning of 26th Oct., 1859. The ship struck on the sharp rocks of Moelfre about 3 A.M., and finally broke up between 8 and 9, when 465 persons lost their lives. In these 2 graveyards about 220 bodies were buried.

There is a fine cromlech near Moelfre placed upon 7 supports.

At 13 m. the river *Dulas* is crossed, the mountain limestone rocks giving place to those of the Llandeilo formation. The igneous rocks of the *Parys* Mountain are a very conspicuous feature in the landscape. (Rte. 9.)

14 m. (rt. 1½ m.) is *Llysduelas*, the seat of Sir Arundell and Lady Neave.

The grounds of this mansion slope down to the water's edge and command magnificent sea-views.

The restored ch. of *Llanwenllyfō* contains an elaborate brass of the 17th cent.

15 m. at *Pensarn* the road crosses the high ground between the Parys and Llanellian Mountains, from whence it descends to

17 m. *Amlwch* (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 9.

GAERWEN JUNCTION TO AMLWCH, BY ANGLESEY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

18 m. Leaving the main line at Gaerwen Junct. (Rte. 7), the Anglesey Central Rly. traverses the island pretty nearly in its centre.

2 m. the *Holland Arms* Stat., close to which is the *Holland Arms*, a comfortable roadside inn; ½ m. l. is *Plas Berw*, and 1 m. rt. the old Perp. ch. of *Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog*. The rly. now crosses the wide and desolate marsh known as the *Malldraeth Marsh*, which, however, has been to a certain extent drained by the embankment of the tidal river running from Llangefni to the sea at Malldraeth Bay. The traveller will perceive from the few melancholy-looking collieries that a small strip of coal-measures occupies the E. side of this depression as far as the S. coast.

3 m. l. is the ch. of *Llangristiolus*, in which parish is the *Henblas Cromlech*, now fallen; the upright stones which supported it are 10 ft. high. There is another with a menhir near Dinas, to the W. of Henblas, close to which the road to Amlwch branches off to the rt., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. the little town of

Llangefni (Stat.), with a population of about 1800 (*Inn*: Bull's Head). Its pleasant and central situation in the fertile vale of Cefni (which is here crossed by 2 bridges of 2 arches each) has contributed to raise Llangefni from a very small hamlet, which it was within the last century, to a busy little market-town. The ch. contains nothing remarkable except a stone inscribed CVLIDORI IACIT SECVNDO. 1 m. from Llangefni is the old entrenched mansion of *Tregarnedd*, of the time of Henry VII., now a farm-house, on the site of the residence of Ednyfed Vyehan, the friend and minister of Llewelyn the Great in the 13th cent. From him was descended Owen Tudor in a direct line. The name of Tregarnedd was doubtless derived from an immense carnedd or heap of stones for sepulchral purposes in an adjacent field.

Distances.—Gaerwen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Llanerchymedd, 7; Penmynydd, 4.

The rly. now proceeds along the banks of the Cefni through an uninteresting country to

7 m. *Llangwyllog* Stat.

11 m. *Llanerchymedd* Stat. (*Inn*: Bull's Head).

The *Church* has been restored in good taste; its principal feature is the tower, which has a deep military-looking parapet, similar to those of the Pembrokeshire churches. The bell-gable is curiously formed in the E. parapet. The town itself is famous for nothing but its cattle

fairs, and formerly for Welsh snuff in humble imitation of Lundyfoot. [3 m. E. is the little Perp. single-aisled ch. of *Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd*. There is an early cross in the ch.-yd. From hence it is from 4 to 5 m. to Moelfre Bay.]

12 m. rt. *Llwydiarth*, the beautifully wooded demesne of the Lloyd family. In the grounds is a famous Maen Chwyf or rocking-stone, called locally *Arthur's Quoit*.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. Rhosgoch Stat. To the l. rises the rugged eminence of *Parys Mountain*, the highest hill in Anglesey, riddled and quarried by the works of the *Copper Mines*, once the most productive in Britain. They are nearly exhausted, but copper is still obtained by drawing off the water saturated with copper from the mountain, and evaporating it and smelting the mud which remains. The process is worth seeing. The mine is said to be named from Robert Parys, Chamberlain of N. Wales in the reign of Henry IV. From the traces of old workings, and the fact that a cake of copper weighing 29 lb. 8 oz. was discovered in the neighbourhood marked with a Roman stamp, it is probable that a search for minerals had been systematically entered into by that nation. The modern history of these mines, however, does not commence until 1762, when Sir Nicholas Bayley, grandfather of the 1st Marquis of Anglesey, began to work them in conjunction with the Rev. E. Hughes, father of the first Lord Dinorben. This mine, situated in a volcanic rock, which intrudes into the Caradoc Strata, produced, in the early part of the 19th century, 20,000 tons of copper per annum.

From Parys a descent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. brings the tourist to

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Amlwch Terminus* (Rte. 8).

(*Inns*: Dinorben Arms; Castle; better quarters at Bull Bay), a dirty though busy seaport of 2664 Inhab., dependent in some way for support on the copper-works. For the accommodation of the vessels engaged in exporting the copper, a harbour has been excavated in the solid rock, which will receive vessels of 600 tons burden. For their protection a breakwater was afterwards added. A good portion of the ore is smelted here, causing the usual amount of unpleasant smoke and dirt always to be found in the vicinity of copper-works. There is a modern ch., built by the Parys Company, at an expense of 4000*l.*; also a very excellent library and reading-room.

Distances.—Holyhead, 20 m.; Llanerchymedd, 6½; Menai Bridge, 18; Beaumaris, 17 (through Llanallgo); Llangefni, 13; Gacrwen, 17.

A steamer occasionally calls from Liverpool and Holyhead.

A pleasant little watering-place has been set on foot at *Bull Bay*, 1 m. distant. A good *Hotel* and bathing establishment have been erected, and the pure air and fine sands attract visitors.

[An excursion may be made from Amlwch to the village of *Llaneilian*, 2 m. to the E. Adjoining the ch. by a passage from the chancel, is a small chapel, called the “*Myvyr*,” or place of meditation, in which is an old wooden altar of the 15th cent. fixed against the wall. “During the wake all the people enter this box: and should they get in and out with ease, having turned round in it 3 times, they believe that they will live to the end of the year at least; but if their dimensions be too large they give themselves up as lost.”—*Nicholson*.

The *Well of Eilian*, formerly much visited by pilgrims, is now nearly dried up. About ¾ m. from the village

is *Point Ælianus*, commonly called Point Lynas, upon which are a light-house and a signal-station, which, previous to the electric telegraph, communicated by semaphore with Holyhead and Puffin Island. From Llaneilian the tourist may proceed to Llanwcnllwyfo (3 m.), and so on to Beaumaris.]

[Another excursion can be made on the W. to *Llanfechell* (6 to 7 m.), through *Cemaes* (4 m.), the principal inducements being the beautiful coast-views, and an unusual number of early stones and cromlechs. About 1 m. N. of Cemaes, where there are a small pier and wharf, is *Llanbadrig* ch., situated on a precipitous cliff overlooking the sea. It is said to have been founded by St. Patrick on his way to Ireland. *Llanfechell* is an important little village, owing to the quarrying in the parish of a peculiarly rich ore of serpentine marble, known as “verd antique,” and considered by statuary of high value. *Llanfechell* ch. is remarkable for its apparently defensive character, its rude Norman-like font, its three light east windows, and a coffin slab with a floriated 14th-century cross. Three pillars or *meini-hirion*, and certain tokens or remnants of a so-called cromlech, perhaps account between them for the name of the adjacent farm, which is Cromlech. Hence the return to Amlwch, about 4 m., may be made by way of Bodewryd.]

ROUTE 10.

CHESTER TO RUTHIN AND DENBIGH,
BY HAWARDEN AND MOLD.

RAIL., 6 trains daily in less than 2 hrs.

For the first 3 m. the Chester and Holyhead Railway is travelled upon, the Mold line diverging to the l. opposite Sealand Mill.

5 m. *Broughton Hall* Stat. On rt., close to the rly., is Broughton Hall, and 2 m. rt. the castle and wooded demesne of Hawarden (Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.).

On a height, overlooking the surrounding country, the first high ground rising to the W. of the valley of the Dee, stand the little town and castle of *Hawarden*, pronounced Harden (in Domesday Book 'Haordine') (*Inn* : Glynne Arms). In the park, which is varied and picturesque, stands the modern castellated residence, of the last cent., with later additions, of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, containing his very select and extensive *Library*. Near the house, on the edge of a ravine, rise the keep and ruined walls of the *ancient Castle*, of Edwardian age, consisting of a drum keep and a curious outwork called the Dungeon, but probably a *Sallyport*, from which the garrison could issue and outflank the besieger, and retire across a deep, walled pit, by a temporary plank bridge. From the summit of the keep is a very fine view of the Vale of the Dee, a still finer view from the terraced garden of the Rectory. The castle was surprised on the night of Palm Sunday, 1282, by the Welsh under David, brother of Prince Llewelyn, who seized in

his bed its owner, the Lord Justiciary de Clifford, and carried him off prisoner, slaughtering many knights who were among the garrison. The castle was sequestered by the Parliament after its capture by their forces under Gen. Mytton, 1645, and was dismantled. It was purchased by Serjeant Glynne (a friend of Cromwell), in whose family it has remained ever since. It was originally the seat of the barons of Mont Alt, whence the name of Mold and the family name Maude, and afterwards of the Stanleys, to whom it belonged for 200 years, until in 1651, the Earl of Derby, being taken by the forces of the Parliament at the Battle of Worcester, was beheaded and the castle confiscated. Visitors are admitted to the park by entrance near the church.

The *Church*, Early Eng., was restored after a fire in 1857 and again in 1878. It contains good memorial windows and a recumbent statue of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bt., and a marble reredos of the Last Supper, memorials of Mr. Gladstone's 2 brothers-in-law. It is kept in perfect order.

Aston Hall, in the vicinity of Hawarden, belongs to Mr. Gladstone. *Trueman's Hill*, outside the town, to the W. of the ch., was an early British post.

Distances.—Chester, 7 m.; Northop, 5; Flint, 9½; Queensferry, 2; Mold, 7. Broughton Hall Stat., 1½ m.

The rly. ascends amidst the hills bordering the valley of the Dee. The level country soon begins to disappear, and the increasing gradients of the line show that we are approaching the hill-districts.

8 m. *Hope* Stat.

9 m. *Hope Junct.*

[From this a rly. runs to Connah's Quay and the mining district of Buekley (Rte. 4) to the N., and on the S. to Wrexham, passing

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Caergwrle* Stat. on l., the village of *Hope*, formerly a place of some importance, to which Edward the Black Prince granted a charter. In the ch., close to which runs Watt's Dyke, is a monument to Sir John Trevor of Plasteg, Comptroller of the Navy in the time of Elizabeth.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Bridge End* Stat. Close to this rise a ruined tower and broken walls, the scant remains of *Caergwrle Castle* (the camp of the giant Legion XX). It figures in the Wars of the Roses, but an older fortress once occupied the site. Remains have been brought to light of a hypocaust, inscribed tiles, bricks, all tending to prove that Caergwrle was a subsidiary garrison to Chester. A small portion only of the castle remains, a broken tower, fragments of walls, and a ditch, on a well-chosen site—an isolated rock with a precipitous escarpment. Vestiges of a rampart of earth and stones bespeak a fortress originally British, perhaps intended, in conjunction with *Caer Estyn*, to defend the passage into Wales. On the opposite eminence is the British post of *Caer Estyn*, beneath which the *Alyn* flows towards *Gresford* (Rte. 1) through a narrow and romantic ravine. Near the castle is *Bryn Iorckyn*, an old mansion said to have been built from designs by Inigo Jones.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Cefn-y-bedd* Stat.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Gwersyllt* Stat., close to which is *Gwersyllt Hall*, occupying the site of an ancient house, burnt down in 1738, and noted for being the residence of Col. Shakerley, a distinguished royalist commander in the time of Charles I. He is said to have crossed the *Dee* in a tub, that he might make a short cut with a despatch to the king, who lay with his army at *Rowton Heath*. Near

this house is a curious petrifying spring in the bed of the river.

7 m. *Wrexham* (Rte. 1)].

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Padeswood* Stat., from whence a branch rly. for minerals, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, runs to the *Coed Talon* Ironworks on l.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Hartsheath*, once the residence of Col. Wardle, who gained such notoriety in the inquiry that was held on the conduct of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke. On the opposite bank of the *Alun* is *Plas Teg*, built also by Inigo Jones for Sir John Trevor in 1610.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Llong* Stat. On l. are the beautiful woods and mansion of *Leeswood Hall*. The number of collieries that now come into view prove to the visitor that he has arrived at the very heart of the coal district of Flintshire, of which

13 m. **Mold Stat.** (*Inn*: Black Lion, C. good) is the capital (Pop. 5055). "It has a rich and beautiful *Perp. Church*, with remarkably high and elegant piers and arches, and enriched spandrels."—*Rickman*. It consists of a nave of 7 bays, with aisles; a panelled wood roof. It was restored by Gilbert Scott, who added a chancel as memorial to the Rev. Hope Wynne Eyton. The stained glass is modern and varied. That in the chancel is in memory of the late Dean Clough, Rev. Hope Wynne Eyton, and F. Charles Philips, Esq. A monumental statue to Mr. Robert Davies of *Llanerch*, with a bombastic inscription, in the corner of the S. aisle utterly obscures some carving of an arch or window. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, the son of a Welsh clergyman, is buried in the ch.-yd. His tomb is near the N. door (d. 1782).

At the top of the town, near the Ch., is an eminence called the *Bailey Hill*, but in old records *Mons Altus*, *Mealdes*, or *Mouhault*, whence by

further corruption comes the name of Mold; on the summit once stood a strong fortress, taken by storm by Owain Gwynedd in 1144, and again in 1322 by Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, who had risen in arms against the English. It commands a good view.

1 m. to the W. is a spot called *Maes-Garmon*, or the field of Germanus, the scene of another battle in the 5th cent., when the Britons under Germanus, or Garmon, Bp. of Auxerre (from whom are named Llanarmon in Denbighshire, and St. Harmon's in Radnorshire), gained the "victoria Alleluatica" against the Saxons and Picts. "On the appearance of the enemy, the Christian band, having been previously instructed by their leader, dashed forward with a loud shout of Alleluia, which so frightened the Pagans, that they fled and were put to the rout with great slaughter." According to Bede and Fuller, the newly-baptized Christian army (*reens de lavaero exercitus*) drove in confusion the panic-stricken foe through the river Alun, "lately the Christians' font, now the pagans' grave." A stone column was erected here in 1736 to commemorate the event.

1½ m. S. of the town is the residence of *Tower*, the main feature of which, as its name applies, is a tall machicolated and embattled Peel tower of the early part of the 15th cent., on one side of which is a dwelling-house of the time of Queen Anne. In the interior a circular turret staircase at the S.E. angle leads to the roof, and it has 3 doors within corresponding to the different stories. The battlements have loopholes of equal-armed crosses. This tower was noted for a tragical occurrence in 1465, when Reinalt ap Gryffydd ap Bleddyn hung Robert Byrne, the Mayor of Chester, from a staple in the wall, completing his crimes by fastening the men who had been sent to seize him inside the

building, which he then set on fire. In Pennant's time this residence belonged to the Wynnes, from whom it descended to the Wynne Eyttons.

Distances.—Northop, 3 m.; Ruthin, 10; Caerwys, 10½; Denbigh, 17; Flint, 7; Cilcain, 4.

Mold to Denbigh, 16 m.

The rly. from Mold to Denbigh takes a winding course among the hills, ascending for about 3 m. the picturesque valley of the Alun, bordered by limestone cliffs, reminding one of the Jura on a small scale.

Rhydymwyn Stat. (Inn: Antelope), a modern parochial district and Ch. From this the ascent may be made of *Moel Fammau*, the highest of the Clwydian Hills (5 m.), passing the village of Cilcain, whose Ch. has a fine Perp. roof. The summit, 1845 ft. high, crowned by the Jubilee Column erected in honour of George III. completing the 50th year of his reign, was partly blown down by a storm, 1862: The site commands such a view as is rarely obtained, on account of the comparative isolation of the range, and the immense extent of low ground which it overlooks. In clear weather it embraces from Cader Idris and Snowdon to Black Comb in Cumberland on the N., and southward as far as the Wrekin, while the whole length of the beautiful vale of Clwyd is spread like a map at one's feet.

Moel Fammau consists of Wenloek strata.

[1 m. rt. a road leads to Northop, 3 m., passing the demesne of *Soughton* (J. S. Bankes, Esq.). The house is of curious architecture, altered on the model of a Portuguese convent by a former proprietor, a great traveller.]

4 m. rt. is the rich mining district of *Halkin Mountain*, at the S. end of which is Moel-y-gaer Camp (Rte. 4). At *Hesp Alun*, a little to the S., the

Alun, which makes a sudden turn upon itself, has an underground course for some distance, thus prettily alluded to by Drayton:—

“Then Alen makes approache—who, earnest
to be there,
For haste twice under earth her crystall
heade doth runne.”

4½ m. l. *Ffynnon Leinir*, the flowing well, was remarkable in Camden's time for possessing a regular ebb and flow. The valley of the Churler, through which the railroad runs to Nannerch, is singularly romantic.

6 m. l. *Penbedw Hall* contains in the grounds a circle and a tumulus, the former 100 yds. in circumference, and originally composed of 11 stones, of which five are still *in situ*.

The Clwydian range of hills, which have bounded the horizon to the W., now rise up very steeply to the l. The point a little S.W. of Penbedw is *Moel Arthur*, a strong British post, defended by 2 ditches of great depth. This range is a marked feature in the physical geography of N. Wales, and runs nearly due N. and S. from Diserth to Llandegla below Ruthin, without a single break occurring. Advantage was taken of this chain of seven fortified heights in early times by the Ordoviees to protect themselves against the incursions of the Romans. On almost every one of the highest points a strongly fortified post was planted. The rly. is carried through a natural gap in the hills into the valley of the river Wheeler.

7 m. *Nannerch* Stat. of the Mold and Denbigh Railway. The parish is partly in Flint and partly in Denbigh, near the source of the river Wheeler, called Ffynnon Sarah. The ch. contains a monument to Charlotte, wife of R. Mostyn, Esq., of Penbedw, and grand-daughter of Sir Kenelm Digby. 8½ m. rt. is the little mountain ch. of *Ysceifog*.

9½ m. *Caerwys* Stat. (Pop. 804), a place formerly of importance, and the probable site of a Roman station. This impression is favoured by its name, derived from ‘Caer,’ a camp, and ‘Gwys,’ a summons (h. e. to a place of judicature), by the arrangement of the streets, which cross each other at rt. angles in a similar fashion to that of the Roman station at Caerwent in Monmouthshire. The *Church* dedicated to St. Michael has two equal and parallel aisles and a solid military tower at the W. end of that to the N. Great cattle-fairs are periodically held here, well worth a visit from any tourist passing through the country. The country between Caerwys and Newmarket is marked by a greater number of *Tumuli* than any part of N. Wales.

Maesmynan, the residence of Llewelyn, the last native prince of Wales, is situated at the entrance of a very romantic dingle.

13 m. *Bodfari* Stat. (*Inn*; Dinorben Arms) is a remarkably pleasant little fishing village overlooking the Clwyd at its junction with the Wheeler or Chwiler. It lies on the Roman road from Deva, or Chester, to Canovium (Caerhŷn). Urns, coins, and fragments of weapons have been found at Pont Ruffiths. Above it is *Moel-y-gaer*, another early fortified post. Near Bodfari is *Bryn-bella*, a villa built by Mrs. Piozzi, and *Nantllys* (P. B. Pennant, Esq.).

From Bodfari it is 1 m. to the Dinorben Arms, and the rly. enters the Vale of Clwyd, and crosses it, passing on l. Lleweni (Rte. 11), to reach

4 m. *Denbigh* *Junct. Stat.*, Rte. 11.

Mold to Ruthin by Road.

For the first 2 m. from Mold to Ruthin the country is bleak and barren, like most districts of the

millstone grit formation. Every now and then magnificent views are gained of the Clwydian range, conspicuous in which is the lofty Moel Famau (1845 ft.). See above.

15½ m. a steep hill descends to the valley of the Alun, which winds through a sweetly pretty glen. At the bottom of the hill is an old-fashioned roadside inn bearing the singular sign of the *Loggerheads*, and the inscription "We 3 Loggerheads be." Should the inquiring traveller seek to know why only 2 are visible on the signboard, the landlord will speedily let him into the secret as to who is the 3rd. This sign was painted by Wilson, whose father was rector of the parish, and who lies buried in Mold ch.-yd. From this inn to the summit of Moel Famau it is 3 m. The descent, 1¾ m., may be made to village of *Cilcen* or *Cilcain* (that is, the retreat on the Cain, a stream close by, 3 m., N. of the inn). Its *Church* contains in its S. aisle the most beautiful carved oak roof in the principality. The hammer-beams are terminated with carved figures of angels. During the restoration of the ch. a mutilated early Norman font was discovered, of unique design.

23 m. *Ruthin* is in Rte. 11. The distance from Ruthin to Wrexham, by *Llandegla* (Rte. 11) and *Minera* (Rte. 1), is 18 m.

ROUTE 11.

CORWEN TO RHYL, BY RUTHIN, DENBIGH, AND ST. ASAPH.—RAIL.

5 trains daily in about 1 hour 25 minutes to Denbigh; 25 minutes thence to Rhyl.

From *Corwen* Junct. (Rte. 3) a line of rail runs down the vale of Clwyd to join the Chester and Holyhead line at Rhyl. The Dec is crossed at Corwen.

2½ m. *Gwyddelwern* Stat.

5 m. *Derwen* Stat. *Derwen* ch.-yd., which lies to the l., contains a good *Cross*, and the ch. a handsome rood-loft of the 15th cent. The rly. quits the vale of Dec and enters that of Clwyd.

7 m. *Nantclwyd* Stat. and *Nantclwyd Hall* (Colonel Naylor Leyland), a grand Jacobean house, enlarged 1876, at a cost of 20,000*l.*; carved staircase.

Near this, road, river, and rly. traverse a narrow gorge in the limestone. There are extensive lime-works near this.

10 m. *Eyarth* Stat., at the end of a very picturesque little rocky pass.

2 m. rt. *Llanfair Duffryn Clwyd*, has an old ch. with fragments of a finestained-glass window (subject, the Crucifixion) and an altar-tomb of 14th cent. On l. is the quaint little ch. of *Efenechtyd*, containing a wooden font and a good rood-loft, which is made use of as a singing-gallery. The name implies that there was a monastery here, the old-fashioned knocker on the door illustrates the Parable of the Ten Virgins. In the neighbourhood is *Pool Park*, the beautiful demesne

of Lord Bagot, in front of which are preserved an inscribed stone pillar, and a stone chair locally called the "Queen's Chair."

12 m. *Ruthin Stat.* (*Inns*: Castle, comfortable; Wynnstay Arms), a pleasant, old-fashioned little town of 1130 Inhab., situated on rising ground on the rt. bank of the Clwyd, which runs due N. in a somewhat sluggish stream. Although it is of great antiquity, and contains some old houses, its history is scanty. In 1400 Owain Glyndwr committed a raid, and, it being unfortunately fair-day, created terrible havoc by setting the town on fire.

The *Castle* (Major W. Cornwallis West) is a modern building, like its predecessor, of red sandstone, from which it obtained the name of *Castell Coch* (Red Castle). The old fortress, of which some ivy-clad walls and towers remain, is said to have been built in Edward I.'s reign, but after sustaining a siege by Gen. Mytton during the Civil War, was dismantled and left to decay. "It consisted of a larger and smaller court, E. and W. of each other, and separated by a dry fosse cut through the red stone rock." Churchyard thus describes it:—

"This castle stands on rocke much like red
bricke,
The dykes are cut with tooles through
stonie crag,
The towers are hye, the walles are large
and thicke,
The worke itself would shake a subject's
bagge,
If he were bent to build the like agayne."

In the reign of Edward I., 1282, a grant of the castle and surroundings was made to Reginald de Grey, 1st Lord Grey de Ruthin, to distinguish him from another Welsh Lord Grey.

Admission to view the mansion is given to strangers on entering their names at the gate.

The *Church of St. Peter* was anciently conventual, and was sub-

sequently made collegiate by Lord Grey in 1310, who gave endowments for 7 priests, and erected the building as it stood before the ruin in the 17th centy. of the choir and collegiate portion. The *Parish Ch.* was restored in 1885. Adjoining the ch. are the buildings known as the cloisters, which formerly connected it with the residence of the canons. They now form a dwelling-house for the warden of Ruthin. The most noticeable features in the interior of the Church, which is of 14th cent. date, are the elaborate Perp. oak roof of the N. aisle, which is divided into panels, and ornamented with nearly 500 different devices, legends, and heraldic emblems, and the lantern arches of the tower. The founder is stated to have been buried here, although no tombstone at present exists:—

"A church there is at Wrythen at this day,
Wherein Lord Gray, that once was Earle of
Kente,
In tombe of stone, amid the chauncel laye."

A lofty modern spire in the style of the 14th cent. has added much to the external beauty of the Church.

There is a bust of Dean Gabriel Goodman, a native of the town, and a great benefactor. He was Dean of Westminster during the reign of Elizabeth, founded not only Christ's Hospital (Ruthin) but also the Grammar School, which has produced not a few Welsh scholars and antiquaries of note. He was one of the translators of the Authorised Version; 1st of Corinthians having been his work. His nephew, Godfrey Goodman, Bp. of Gloucester, endowed the school with exhibitions.

Underneath the walls of the castle and on the banks of the river is an ancient *Mill* of the reign of Edward I. It contains some lancet windows and a red sandstone cross over the gable.

1 m. rt. is the small mother ch. of *Llanrhudd* (the Ch. of the Red Sandstone), restored by the munifi-

cence of G. Johnson, Esq., of Plas Llanrhudd. It contains an interesting monument to John Thelwall of Bathafarn and Jane his wife (ob. 1585-6) with their ten sons and four daughters kneeling behind them.

Distances.—Mold, 10 m.; Corwen, 12; Denbigh, 8; Cilcain, 7; Wrexham, 18; Llandegla, 8.

[Several very beautiful *Excursions* may be made to the S. of Ruthin into the "wild hills of Yale," and the broken but difficult ranges which intervene between the bend of the Clwyd and the valley of the Dee. Taking the most easterly of the 2 roads (that to Wrexham), the traveller passes on l. 2 m. the little ch. of *Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd* (p. 78), and 3 m. Llanfair Chapel. The road now leaves the Clwyd to the rt., and winds along through a very picturesque ravine to the *Crown Inn* 9 m., though by a shorter road over the hill it is only 8 m. At 7 m. is a large tumulus known as *Tomen-y-Rhodwydd*, said to have been cast up as a foundation for a fortress built by Owain Gwynedd in the 12th cent. On l. is the village of *Llandegla* (Ch. of St. Tecla) near the source of the river Alun, where there is a famous well efficacious in cases of epilepsy—sometimes known as St. Tecla's disease. The cure was performed with many ceremonies. It was necessary that after ablution in the well the patient should offer fourpence, recite the Lord's Prayer, make a second votive offering of a cock, and finally enter the ch., make a pillow of the Bible and a blanket of the communion-cloth, and there sleep till break of day. By these means the disease was believed to have been transferred to the bird. In the neighbourhood is the ancient house of *Plas Bodidris*, an old residence of the Lloyds and Mostyns. 2 m. N. on the banks of the Alun, which rises in the parish of Llan-

degla, is *Gelli Gynan* (J. C. Jones, Esq.).

3 m. N. *Llanarmon in Yale*, the ch. of which, dedicated to the St. Germanus who led the Christians to victory at Mold (p. 76), contains under an arch in the S. wall the recumbent figure of a knight of the 14th cent., completely armed and with a shield on the left arm, inscribed "Hic jacet Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr," brought hither from Valle Crucis Abbey. Within a niche of the outer S. wall of the ch. is also the carved effigy of a bishop, 6 ft. 4 in. in length; also a singular brazen chandelier, with a figure of the Virgin in its centre, supposed to have been brought from the same religious house. Close to the ch. is another mound known as *Tomen-y-fardre*, hard by which is a cavern of considerable height and extent. From the Crown Inn the road winds round the base of *Cyrn-y-Brain* (which rises to the height of 1857 ft.) to *Minera* and Wrexham (Rte. 1).

Ruthin to Denbigh.

The rly. to Denbigh follows the l. bank of the Clwyd.

[1½ m. l. *Llanfwrog*.

Starting W. from the *Church*, a double-aisled one, with effective arcades, there is a pleasant and interesting *Walk* by taking the rt.-hand road to (2 m.) *Bont Uchel*, and following the stream 3 m. to *Gylliag*, through pleasing scenery. In returning, the footpath by the stream may be followed to Rhewl Stat.]

13½ m. *Rhewl Stat.*

1 m. rt. is *Llanychan*; and under *Moel Fenlli* and *Moel Famman* (see Rte. 10) are the villages of *Llanbedr* and *Llangynhafal*, from whence there is a short bridle-road to Cilcain (see Rte. 10). The Clwydian hills bound the view on the rt. for the remainder of the route to St. Asaph and Rhyl, and, although as a whole they lack

diversity, they are a beautiful feature in the landscape.

The rly. now skirts the *Clywedog*, a tributary of the Clwyd, having on l. *Bachymbyd*, the property of Lord Bagot, with three noteworthy chestnuts (the Three Sisters), the largest 35 ft. in circumference at 6 ft. from the ground, not far from the high road. Tradition says they were planted by the three daughters of Sir W. Salusbury, one of whom married Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, an ancestor of Lord Bagot.

15½ m. *Llanrhaiadr* Stat. The *Church* (restored 1882) is a large building with portions of Perp. and some earlier work. It possesses a good timber roof and a celebrated E. window filled with painted glass, representing the Root of Jesse. The ancient chest in which this glass was found, buried in the ch.-yd., is in one piece, hollowed from the trunk of a tree. The hinges and locks are very curious. There is an amusing monument to Maurice Jones, Esq., in which he is represented in fashionable court dress and peruke, and, according to the epitaph, founds his hope of salvation upon the grounds of having "fine parts both of body and mind and diverting conversation." Near the ch. are the remains of an ancient *well* (*Ffynnon St. Dyfnog*) supposed to work miraculous cures, out of gratitude for which the cost of the E. window was, according to one account, defrayed.

On approaching Denbigh the ruins of the castle are conspicuous on l. The Clwyd is crossed by bridge at Glanywern, 2 m. distant, and rt. the ch. of *Whitchurch* is passed. See p. 82.

Near the Stat. are remains of a Carmelite *Priory*, founded by John Salusbury of Lleweni, 1289. The chapel has a long line of graceful ogrees in its N. wall, and a large Perp. E. window.

Denbigh Junct. Stat. (*Inns: [N. Wales.]*)

Crown; Bull; both second-rate, near Market Place.)

Denbigh, the county town, a borough of 4422 Inhab., is built on a steep slope of the mountain limestone, at the top of which the rock crops out, forming a pedestal for the Castle to stand on. The town overlooks the broad vale of Clwyd, and is important for its fairs and markets (on Wednesday). The main street leads up from the rly. stat. to the market-place, passing l. a monumental column to Dr. Evan Pierce of this place.

The *Castle*, or rather fortress, so great is its extent, encircles the whole of the hill with two lines of walls and towers, part of which only remain. It may be approached from the market-place (remark its colonnaded shops likethose of Chester) by a steep narrow lane leading to the **Burgesses' Tower*, the only gateway in the outer bail now remaining; it is nearly perfect, with its flanking tower, machicoulis and grooves for portcullis. Crossing the space between the 2 walls once occupied by the old town, but now nearly deserted, you reach the **Castle Gate**, of grand proportions, flanked by 2 octagon towers, but so far stripped of its outer masonry and mutilated that the mouldings of the arch are nearly gone. The whole fortress, except part of the outer wall, is in a similar state of utter ruin; so completely was the Castle razed and slighted by order of Charles II., and so effectually has the gunpowder done its work, that little is left to please the artist or interest the antiquary. In a niche over the archway is a statue, said to be either King Edward I. or Henry de Lacy, founder of the castle. The inner court is an empty area carpeted with turf, around which on the l. may barely be distinguished fragments of well-compacted but shapeless masonry, once the Great Hall, Chapel, Kitchen, &c.; 8 towers origi-

nally surmounted the eastle, and parts of the walls and towers are made accessible by wooden stairs and platforms, and 2d. is the modest fee asked for admission. The view from them over the lovely vale of Clwyd, its fertile and well-wooded swells and picturesque lines of hills, is one of which the lover of landscape will not soon be satiated.

The outer wall, which enclosed the old town, depopulated and destroyed during the Wars of the Roses, and now reduced to about 40 poor cottages, was nearly a mile in circuit. Within it, at a short distance below the Great Gate, is the *Church of St. Hilary*, originally the Garrison Chapel, a plain, uninteresting building. Close to it rises a range of 8 tall arches, which, seen against the sky, might be taken for a railway viaduct. They are the commencement of a grand Protestant Church, begun 1579 by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who sold to him the castle and lordship, but resumed possession of it after his death in payment of a debt due to the Crown. He began the Church with the design, it is said, of transferring to Denbigh the see of St. Asaph, but his appointment to command the Queen's forces in Holland both withdrew her attention and diverted his resources from this object.

Between the 2 walls is the *Bowling Green*, worth a visit for its view over the vale of Clwyd, "embellished with woods and diversified with inequalities."—*Dr. Johnson*—and the Castle House, whose grounds include the most perfect portion of the town wall. Lower down is the *Goblin Tower*, descending to a well, whose water once supplied the garrison, but is now diverted.

During the *Civil Wars* Denbigh held out steadfast for King Charles. It became the resort and refuge of many Royalists, and was held with a

garrison of 500 men by Sir W. Salusbury of Rug, who strengthened the works to his best ability. After the battle of Rowton Moor the King himself took refuge in it for some time. Early in 1646 the forces of the Parliament, under Mytton and Myddelton, laid formal siege. Though repeatedly summoned to surrender, it held out, one of the last strongholds in the country, until in Sept. 1646, with the permission of the King, it was yielded up to the Parliament, and Salusbury marched out with arms and honour of war, drums beating and colours flying.

Two modern institutions deserve mention—the *Lunatic Asylum* for N. Wales, a fine pile of building immediately under the S. side of the castle, erected at a cost of 27,000*l.*; and a *College* for the reception of 50 orphan girls, who are educated and maintained from moneys bequeathed in the reign of Henry VII., by Thomas Howell, to the Drapers' Company.

Since 1874 Denbigh possesses a modern Gothic *Ch., St. Mary's*. The reredos, a relief in Caen stone, was the subject of a lawsuit, on account of the Crucifixion in the centre.

1 m. from Denbigh, on rt. of the Ruthin road, is the white tower of *Whitchurch*, or *St. Marcella*, a ch. of the Clwydian type, with two parallel aisles divided by 8 octagonal pillars. It is the parish ch. of Denbigh, and is used as a chapel to the *Cemetery* which surrounds it. Internally it contains some good features of Late Perp.: "well-moulded 4 centre arches arise from octagonal pillars; above these is a cornice filled with a great variety of sculptured detail, and a hammer-beam roof arising from very large corbels." In the porch is a brass to Richard Myddelton, governor of Denbigh Castle, and his 6 children, one of whom was Sir Hugh Myddelton (6th son), famous for the New River

scheme for bringing water to London. Sir Hugh was born at Gallthill, or Galch-hill, half a mile from the town, which he represented in several parliaments. There are also an altar-tomb of the 16th cent. to Sir John Salusbury and wife, and a bas-relief of Humphry Lloyd the antiquary, who lived before Camden, kneeling at his prayers, 1568. On the western wall is a marble tablet in memory of Thomas Edwards, better known as Twm o'r Nant, a modern bard commemorated by George Borrow in his 'Wild Wales.'

Among natives of Denbigh besides Sir Hugh Myddelton, inventor of the New River, London, is Henry Mortlake Stanley, the African traveller and discoverer of Livingstone, who was born in a cottage between the castle and the Bowling Green; his name was John Henry Rowlands.

Distances.—Ruthin, 8 m.; Corwen, 20; Llanrwst, 22; Mold, 16; Cefn Ogof, 5; Llansannan, 8; Rhuddlan, 9; St. Asaph, 6; Bodfari, 4; Llan-elhaiadr Ch., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

[*Excursions* into the sequestered scenery to the W. and S.W. of the Vale of Aled and its tributary brooks. The road at the W. end of the town leads over the wild Hirae-hog hills to Cerrig-y-Drudion, from which a bridle-road turns off at 5 m. rt. to the village of *Llansannan*, on the Aled (Rte. 5). 1 m. l. *Gwaeny-nog*, the seat of Oliver Burton, Esq., is associated with the memory of Dr. Johnson, who was an intimate friend of Dr. Myddelton, the then owner of the estate, who, to commemorate the great man's visit there in company with Mrs. Piozzi, proposed erecting an urn, to the great dislike of the Doctor, who philosophically observed, "I would as willingly see my friend, however benevolent and hospitable, quietly inurned." The monument, on which is a marble tablet, was however raised. Some lines written by Dr. Johnson are still

extant over the door of a cottage near *Ystrad*, belonging to the family of the late R. Sefton Wynne, Esq.

5 m. the pedestrian who does not wish to go on to Llansannan may turn to the l. to *Nantglyn*, a little village in a lovely situation, where, according to tradition, there was a sanctuary, and within the boundaries of which is an old camp 'Hên Ddinbych,' with an ancient road to it. The ch.-yard contains some splendid yews, as well as the graves of William Owen Pughe, the Welsh lexicographer and antiquary, Ancurin Owen, his distinguished son, editor of the 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales' (ob. 1851), and Robert Davies, parish clerk, author of a Welsh Grammar. He can return to Denbigh by another way, making in all about 11 m. The excursion to *Cefn Caves* is described under St. Asaph.]

Denbigh to St. Asaph and Rhyl, 11 m.

The Vale of Clywd Rly. is joined rt. by the line from Mold and Chester (Rte. 10).

[$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. *Lleweni*, the ancient seat of the Salusbury family; in the last century belonged to Robert Cotton, Esq., cousin to Mrs. Thrale, who, along with her husband and Dr. Johnson, spent 3 weeks here in 1774, making visits in the neighbourhood (see Johnson's 'Welsh Tour,' in Croker's 'Boswell').

In the neighbourhood Catherine Tudor, better known hereabouts as Catherine of Beren, held property as heiress to Tudor ap Robert Fychan. She married Sir John Salusbury of Lleweni, and on his death bestowed her hand on Sir Richard Clough, who took the opportunity of proposing to her as he gave her his arm at Sir John's funeral. Before the mournful ceremony was finished another suitor, Mr. Morris Wynn, offered his hand and heart, and was informed by the fair widow that she had just engaged herself, but con-

soled him by assuring him that, in case anything happened to Sir Richard, Mr. Wynn should have the next chance. She ultimately became his wife, and, surviving even him, married for the 4th time Mr. Thelwall of Plas-y-ward. In Charles II.'s time Lleweni came into the possession of the Cottons, from whom it was purchased by the Hon. T. Fitzmaurice, uncle to the Marquis of Lansdowne. He is said, among other eccentricities, to have built a bleaching-factory, the cloth from which he used to take to Chester in a coach and six, and there sell it.

1 m. beyond Lleweni, the Clwyd is crossed close to its junction with the Wheeler at *Pont Ruffydd*.]

23 m. *Treffnant Stat.* About 2 m. from this is Bodfari Stat., on the Mold line, 4 m. from Denbigh. It is about 2 m. from this stat. to the Cefn Caves, passing the copious well of Ffynon Fair.

Treffnant has a beautiful modern *Church*, erected by Mrs. Townshend Mainwaring, and Mrs. Mainwaring of Oteley, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

23 m. l. is the village of *Henllan*, h. e. "the old Chureh," of which the oldest portion is the detached massive square tower built on a rock at the N.E. end of the ch.-yd. *Henllan* contains vestiges of several old chapels and of battle-fields, barrows, and a once famous well. [The high road on rt. commands fine views over the vale, which are lost to those who travel by rail; it leads to 3 m. *Tremeirchion*, a village in the hundred of Rhuddlan, 3½ miles from St. Asaph, conspicuously placed on the slope of the Clwydian hills. The ch. contains the figure of "Davydd ap Hovel ap Madog," vicar of this parish about the middle of the 14th cent.; also a tomb of Sir Robert Pounderling, governor of Diserth Castle. High up on the hill stands a large *Roman Catholic Seminary*, to which has been

removed, after purchase, the head of a 14th cent. cross from the ch.-yd. There is an ancient well dedicated to St. Beuno in this parish. A little below the village is *Brynbellla*, on the site of the old mansion of Bachygraig, built by, and for some time the residence of, Mrs. Piozzi.]

The rly. now passes through a portion of *Llannerch Park*, arriving at

25 m. *St. Asaph Stat.* The cathedral city of *St. Asaph* or *Llanelwy* (*Inns*: *Plough, ½ m. from Stat.; Kimmel Arms), charmingly placed on rising ground between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy, which, for a short distance previous to their junction, run parallel with each other. Both streams are here crossed by bridges, and are fringed by some fine wychelms and other trees. The city itself is nothing but a quiet and simple but improving village of one street (1901 Inhab.), with the cathedral as its sole object of interest. The see was founded about 560 by Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, who, being driven from his own flock, retired hither and founded a monastery or college for 965 monks. On his recall home to Scotland he nominated a pious British monk, Asa or Asaf, to be his successor. He dying in 596, was buried in his own ch., which it is mentioned was first built of wood or wattlework. In Henry III.'s reign it was destroyed, and the bishop reduced to such straits that he was forced to live upon alms. After being rebuilt, it shared the same fate in Edward I.'s time, 1282, during the bishopric of Anian II., when only a portion of the building was left standing. Like its sister of Bangor it again sustained extreme damage at the hands of Owain Glyn-dwr, who burnt it to the ground in 1402, but it was restored in 1482 by Bishop Redman, and, although it suffered fresh insults at the hands of Cromwell, it has since then remained

with pretty much the same features, though considerable modern additions have been made. In the long line of Bishops of St. Asaph are included many divines eminent for their learning and goodness, among whom may be mentioned Dr. William Morgan, the principal translator of the Welsh Bible in 1588, Dr. Isaac Barrow, and the pious Bishop Beveridge.

The *Cathedral*, which stands within a well-kept enclosure, is a cruciform ch., with a central tower remarkable for its plain but massive appearance, which gives to the building a degree of venerable dignity. "Though not large, it has something of dignity and grandeur."—*Dr. Johnson*. The oldest portions now remaining are the aisles and the nave, the Dec. work of Bishop Anian in the latter part of the 13th cent. The transepts, nave, and lantern arches are of very plain and simple architecture, the mouldings of pier and arch unbroken by capital or impost. The chancel has been restored in the E. Eng. style by Sir Gilbert Scott, but the E. window is Dec. The interior has been re-arranged according to the suggestions of Mr. Freeman in the 'Archæologia,' by the removal of the screen, and substituting open seats for the pews which formerly disfigured the chancel. The old oak stalls of fine tabernacle work have also been cleaned, and supplemented by others of the same pattern. A reredos, and a *Bishop's* throne and pulpit, are amongst the restorations and improvements of Sir Gilbert Scott. There is an effigy and monument of a bishop temp. Edward I. in the S. transept, and a seated figure of Dean Shipley, by Ternouth. In the N. transept, behind the organ, is a monument to Bishop Luxmoore, and in S. aisle to the poet Mrs. Hemans, who during her lifetime was much associated with St. Asaph, as she resided some time in a house called Bronwylfa. Her mother and

others of the Browne family are buried here. She was buried at Dublin. The monument of Sir John Williams, of Bodelwyddan, is by *Westmacott*. Daily service is held here, and full cathedral service on Sundays. Bishop Isaac Barrow is buried in the ch.-yd. (d. 1680), near the W. end of the ch.—remark the epitaph—and near him, Bishop Vowler Short.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Canonry*, and at the bottom of the hill, on the other bank of the Elwy, the *Deanery*.

The *Palace*, rebuilt in part by Bishop Cary, stands on the hill; its gardens opening into the ch.-yd. During the Parliamentary wars the Bishop's residence was inhabited by the postmaster, who carried his desecration still further, by turning the font of the cathedral into a pig-trough, and stalling calves in the bishop's throne.

Distances.—Denbigh, 5 m.; Rhyl, 6; Rhuddlan, 3; Cefn Rocks and Caves, 3; Diserth, 5½; Bodelwyddan *Church*, 3; Abergele, 7 m.

[*Excursion* of about 6 m., to and fro, to *Cefn Caves*, in the rocky Vale of the Elwy, going past *Cefn*, the seat of Mrs. Williams Wynn, widow of Col. Wynn, and returning by Ffynnon-y-Capel and the turnpike-road. The view from the caves is one of the most charming in Wales. A lofty mountain limestone escarpment fringed with birches projects at a great height above the Elwy, which flows through a beautiful wooded ravine, winding round the promontory.

Below, and on the same bank of the river, the face of the cliffs is terraced out in zigzag walks leading to the caves, the key to which can be obtained by application to a cottager at the back of Cefn. Like many caverns in the carboniferous formation, they possess interest from the discovery of fossil bones of ex-

inct animals, bears, hyenas, hippopotami, east antlers of the red deer, together with flint flakes. They are mere holes in the rock, but the visitor will be repaid by the beauty of the Glen. The pedestrian with whom time is no object may follow the windings of the Elwy, through scenery which will please him, to Llanfair-talhaiarn, and from thence strike on to Bettws Abergele and Abergele (Rte. 5). Descending from the Cefn rocks and following the l. bank of the stream, the tourist in another mile will find a *Holy Well* called *Efynnon Fair*. It is in a field close to the river, and almost overgrown with ivy. The elegant building which once covered in the well was of the early part of the 15th cent., part Late Perp. Although the building is now ruined, the spring bubbles up as merrily as of yore, and the work of demolition has been put a stop to by enclosing the well and ruins with iron railings. The high road from Denbigh is re-joined close by *Pont-yr-alltgoch* (the bridge of the red cliff), where the Elwy is crossed by a handsome bridge of 1 arch.]

The parish ch. of St. Mary's Cefn is a modern structure in the E. E. style, from designs by Mr. B. Ferrey. The font, of white Carrara marble, a kneeling angel bearing a scallop shell, was a copy of Thorwaldsen's at Copenhagen by his pupil Stein: a rich memorial reredos has been added.

[1. About 3 m. from St. Asaph, is *Bodelwyddan*, the castellated house of Sir W. Grenville Williams, Bart. The **Church*, close to the N., or Rhyl, entrance to the park, together with schools and parsonage, was erected by the munificence of the Dowager Lady Willoughby De Broke as a memorial to her husband, 1856-61, from designs by Gibson of Westminster, and is said to have cost 50,000*l.* It is a cruciform Dec. ch., consisting of nave, transept, N.

and S. aisles, chancel, and a tower crowned with an octagonal spire, 200 ft. high. From its position on rising ground overlooking the vale, the building is a conspicuous feature in the neighbourhood. The interior has been fitted up with a lavish profusion of rich carving, marbles, and stained glass. The tastefully arranged pavement, the carved *Pulpit*, and the font of white Carrara marble, representing two children holding a shell, are some of the more notable features of the edifice, which is so perfect as a whole that no visitor to Rhyl or St. Asaph ought to pass it by unseen.

3½ m. from Abergele is *Kimmel*, the seat of H. R. Hughes, Esq., whose predecessor, Col. Hughes, was created Lord Dinorben. Kimmel House, burnt to the ground in 1841, has been twice rebuilt, the last time, 1874, in Queen Anne's style. In the deer park are some fine views and very majestic timber. 5 m. *St. George*, to l. of which on the eminence of *Parc-y-meirch* is a fortified post, with a triple entrenchment, nearly a mile in circuit, said to have been occupied by Owen Gwynedd on his retreat from Henry II.

7 m. *Abergele*. Rte. 4.]

27½ m. *Rhuddlan Stat.* (h. e. "red-shore," from the new red formation on which it is built). The *Castle*, seen on rt., occupies a striking position on the opposite bank of the Clwyd, and from its appearance raises expectations which are apt to be disappointed on a nearer inspection, for, although of great size and strength, it is in reality a mere ivy-clad shell. It is a red sandstone building of quadrangular shape, having at two opposite angles a round tower, while the other two are occupied by gateways flanked by two towers each. Part of the fosse, which is faced on both sides with

stone, is still in good condition, as well as a square bastion that defended the escarpment towards the river. Robert de Rhuddlan, lord of this place, under Hugh Lupus, his uncle, at the time of Domesday Book, was the founder of the castle. He was a great oppressor of the Welsh, but was ultimately killed in a skirmish with them under the Orme's Head, and buried, as Odericus Vitalis tells us, in the abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester. It was subsequently rebuilt by Henry II. in 1157. It was on several occasions the temporary residence of royal personages: of Richard II. when on his way to Flint as a prisoner; also of Edward I., who issued from hence the royal edict called the Statute of Rhuddlan, and whose queen, Elcanor, here gave birth to a princess. No Parliament was ever held here, as is supposed, and indeed narrated on an inscription let into an old wall in the village. From its position, it sustained its full share of border warfare. In 1646 it was taken from the Royalists by General Mytton, and ordered by the Parliament to be slighted or dismantled.

On the old road to St. Asaph there are slight traces remaining of a *Priory* of Black Friars, founded in the 13th cent., and adjacent to it a mound surrounded by a fosse, and called Tut-hill, the site of a more ancient fortress, said to have been built by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt (A.D. 1015). Not far from the Priory, too, is a farmhouse called Spital or 'Yspytty,' formerly a hospital of the Knights Templars. A figure of a knight of the 13th century is to be seen on one of the walls of the Abbey farmhouse. The *Church*, situated close to the bridge, is a well restored building with a large Dec. window and a rather massive tower, designed for a landmark to vessels out at sea when Rhuddlan was a busy port. It contains a recumbent figure in the S.

aisle, besides 2 incised coffin slabs, supposed to have been removed hither from the priory, and a modern monument to Dean Shipley. The village itself, though formerly an important borough, is now a decayed little place of only one main street.

The marsh of *Morfa Rhuddlan*, on the other side of the river, is celebrated in Welsh annals as being the scene of a dreadful battle in 795 between the Welsh under Caradoc and the Saxons under Offa, King of Mercia. The former were routed with great slaughter, their leader slain, and the prisoners all put to death, a national disaster which has been commemorated in the plaintive Welsh air of *Morfa Rhuddlan*:—

“And Rhuddlan saw, beneath o’erwhelming
foes,
The prince and nobles of her country slain.”

Bodelwyddan Ch. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rhuddlan Stat. (see p. 86).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is Diserth Castle (Rte. 4), and at the foot of the hill *Bodrhuddan* (pronounced Bōdruthan), the ancient seat of the Conwy family, containing a collection of ancient armour. On the l. bank of the Elwy, close to its junction with the Clwyd, is *Pengwern*, a seat of Sir W. G. Williams, Bt., which was burnt down in the spring of 1864.

The Voryd, or tidal part of the Clwyd river, which is crossed at Rhuddlan by a two-arched bridge built in 1595 by Bishop Hughes, is navigable from hence to its mouth. The rly. is carried over a dead level to

31 m. *Rhyl Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 4), there to effect a union with the Holyhead and Chester line.

ROUTE 12.

CONWAY TO BETTWS-Y-COED AND
FESTINIOG, BY TREFRIW AND
LLANRWST, BY CONWY RIVER,
AND BY RAIL.

Ascent of the River Conwy.—A small *Steamer* starts from Deganway or Llandudno Stat., when the tide is flowing, for Trefriw, on the left bank of the river, 10 m. up.

A little beyond the ferry and stat. of Tal-y-Cafn l. (see below) the steamer brings to, near Trefriw.

The steamer makes a very short stay there, returning with the ebb tide.

Leaving Conway Castle and the town walls and the Chester and Holyhead Rly., a fine view is gained of the town and castle as we cross the broad estuary of the river. A bend in its course soon shuts out Conway from view, but the mountains Carnedd Llewelyn and others appear rt.

[Nearly opposite the mansion of *Benarth*, on the rt. bank of the river, is the village of *Llansantffraid Glan Conway* and rly. stat. 4 m. l. are seen the rly. stat. and ferry of *Tal-y-Cafn*. See below.

4½ m. rt. *Caerhun* (H. D. Griffiths, Esq.), whose grounds contain the remains of the Roman station of *Conovium*, distant in the Itinerary 19 m. from *Varis* (Bodfari, Rte. 10) and 24 m. from *Segontium* (Caernarvon, Rte. 14). The entrance gate, nearly opposite the mountain road to

Aber, leads to the *Church*, which stands on the site of the Roman stat. The ruins are a little behind the ch.-yard towards the river. There is an enormous holly near this ch.-yard, the stem of which is about 9 ft. in circumference. From hence a Roman road on rt. may be traced over the hills through the solitary pass of *Bwlch-y-Ddeufaen* to Aber. Down the wooded slopes forming the l. bank of the river descend the streams rising in *Llyn Dulyn* and *Llyn Eigiau*, which form the pretty cascades of *Porth Lwyd*, and a little further on the Falls of *Dolgarrog*; but little is seen of them from the river.

1. **Trefriw** (pronounced Trev'rew') (*Inns*: Bellevue, close to the landing-place; Ship). At the mouth of a small glen, in whose upper branches lie the *Llynns Crafnant* and *Geirionydd*, stands the village, about a mile from the Pier, and landing-quay for timber and slate. It is becoming a small watering-place, owing to its mineral springs (sulphurous and chalybeate), rising in an old mine-working, which are received and dispensed from a gable-roofed *Spa-house*, and have caused numerous lodging-houses to spring up.

Trefriw is 3 m. distant from Llanrwst stat. (see below).

The travellers should visit the *Dolgarrog* waterfalls on the *Afon Ddu* river, 1½ m. from Trefriw village, above the springs. They are worth seeing after rain; 2 streams, one of them much the broadest, divide at some distance from each other. The rock down which the water is thrown is formed in horizontal ledges into deep clefts and chasms. The streams unite a little above the middle of the fall; they rush thence in foam over the rocks. The *Afon Ddu* river, which is crossed by the road at *Dolgarrog*, rises in *Llyn Cowlyd*, a long, narrow sheet of water about 6 m. up the mountains.

On the top of the high hill overlooking Trefriw, 500 feet above the Conwy, hard to find, but well worth a visit, is the little Church of Llanrhyehwyn, the mother ch., it is said, of Trefriw, but one of the rudest and most primitive of Houses of God in Wales, in a grove of 7 yews.

The Rambler will find charming and numberless walks in this neighbourhood.

a. Across the meadow to Llanrwst.

b. Along the base of the hanging woods to Gwydir and Gwydir Uehau.

c. Up the glen behind Trefriw to *Lake Crafnant*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The lake is about a mile long, and from the extremity of it a path strikes l. over the mountain to Capel Curig, 7 m.

d. The *Falls of the Porth Lwyd* are formed by a stream, which is crossed by the Conwy road on a bridge, close to which a path strikes up the steep hillside. After passing some cottages, a gate on l. leads to the falls, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., the highest of which descends 50 ft. over the face of the rock. The whole course of the stream is broken by slips of rock and piles of boulders, and lies partly through clefts and gorges. It is a wild walk upwards to *Llyn Eigiau*, which the stream traverses—a most romantic scene, the bluff face of the rock overhanging the water. 3 or 4 m. high the river takes its rise at the base of Carnedd Llewelyn.

e. The glen which opens out behind Trefriw is traversed by a river formed by two streams issuing from *Llyn Crafnant* and *Llyn Geirionydd*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Of both these lakes a fine view is to be had from the top of Cefn Cyfarwydd at the back of Trefriw. The former is picturesque in the extreme, the latter was the abode of Taliesin, the father of Welsh poets. He is said to have been found on the shore of the lake, like Moses in the bulrushes, by a son of Gwyddno Garanhir in the 6th cent. Other localities claim him, but it is very

likely that he lived here, as he refers to Llyn Geirionydd in one of his poems. A monument was erected by Lord Willoughby de Eresby to notify the place of Taliesin's residence; but even this is said to be put up on the wrong side of the lake.

The pedestrian may find some of the most splendid scenery in N. Wales by walking from Trefriw past the head of Llyn Geirionydd or Crafnant—ascending the pass and descending to Capel Curig—when Moel Siabod, Snowdon, and the Glyders all burst on the view in their majestic grandeur. He need not descend again to Trefriw, but may make his way by the rude village of *Llanrhyehwyn* and through the wood of Gwydir to 12 m. *Llanrwst*.

Conwy to Bettws-y-Coed by Railway, 15 m., 7 trains daily, in 40 min. The train starts from the Llandudno Stat., on the Conwy embankment under the Castle, and skirts the estuary of the Conwy, a broad lake at high water, a wide stretch of mud and sand at low.

Leaving on l. the rly. to Chester, our line bends round to

Glan Conway Stat. (Llansantffraid). There is a fine Cromlech close to the line 5 min. l.

7 m. l. is *Bodnoch* (H. D. Pochin, Esq.).

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Tal-y-Cafn Stat.* (a small Inn). By crossing the *Ferry* here, over the Conwy, the traveller may visit the Roman station *Caerhun*, and the waterfalls of the Porthlwyd and Avon Ddu, and the Lakes Dulyn (6 m.) and Cowlyd (described above under Trefriw), or may make the ascent of Carnedd Llewelyn (8 m.), a grand feature in the view from the rly. The river now contracts in width. The Abbey (Lord Newborough) retains the name of that of *Maenan*, founded by Edward I., of which nothing remains. Here is caught a delicate fish, the

Sparling. The rich hanging woods of Gwydir, and the towering rock of the Faleon's Craig, are fine features rt. on approaching

15 m. **Llanrwst Stat.**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, 1 m. from Trefriw (*Inns*: Victoria, near the bridge, 2nd class; Eagles). This town of 3688 Inhab. is in itself uninteresting, though prettily placed on the rt. bank of the Conwy, which is here crossed by a *Bridge* of 3 arches, having an inconvenient rise in the middle. It is said to have been built by Inigo Jones (N.B., he was born in London). The *old Church*, reached by a lane from the market-place, is charmingly situated on the bank of the river and shaded by yews. It is dedicated to *St. Grwst* or *Rhystyd* (i.e. *Restitutus*), whence the name of the town. Within, it is low and of no particular style, but contains a remarkably perfect and richly-carved *Roodscreen* and roodloft, said to have been brought from the Abbey of Maenan, but looking as though made for the place it occupies. Attached to the eh., on the S., is the interesting *Gwydir Chapel*, built 1633 by Inigo Jones (much in the style (Perp.) of Lincoln's Inn Chapel), for Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir, and serving as the burial chapel of that family for many generations. A marble tablet on the wall records their long pedigree: see also several late brasses; one an engraved portrait of Sarah, wife of Sir Richard Wynne; also a miniature effigy in marble of a swaddled child, Sydney Wynne. Against the S. wall is the singular monument of Meredith Wynne, flanked by 2 obelisks! On the floor lies the stone effigy in armour of Howel Cogtior, and the open stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great, brought from Conwy Abbey.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, across the bridge, is **Gwydir House**, the seat of Lady Aveland. The grounds and house are shown to visitors. It is a charming specimen of an Eliza-

bethan mansion of the 16th cent.; rooms low and not large, but snug and well preserved. A small part built by Sir John Wynne in 1555 still exists, the rest being an addition of 1816. In the interior are some fine old-fashioned rooms, with ancient furniture, and walls either panelled or hung with leather stamped with gold. They contain much oak-carving of the period of Elizabeth and James I., and several elaborately carved oak four-post beds of the date of Elizabeth. Among other curiosities is a screen said to have been worked by Mary Queen of Scots. Gwydir stands in a charming garden, suited to the style of the house, with bright parterres of flowers, clipped yews, formal hedges, and cypresses. Pictures of Sir John Wynne and Catherine of Beren are still preserved. Sir John also built another house on the rocks above, all of which is demolished save the *Chapel*. The Wynnes, who subsequently became the Wynnes of Wynnstay (Rte. 1), held this property till the latter part of the 17th cent., when the heiress of Sir Richard Wynne married the Marquis of Lindsey, and thus brought it into the family of Aneaster. The Baroness Willoughby, daughter of the Duke, married Sir Peter Burrell, afterwards 1st Lord Gwydir, and the estate has since remained in the present family of Gwydir. The views from the rocks above and the various parts of the grounds are very charming. There are also a waterfall and a picturesque lake.

For *Excursions* from Llanrwst turn to Trefriw, p. 88.

Conveyances from Llanrwst.—Rail to Conway, 12 m., and Bettws-y-Coed, 4 m., and Festiniog.

Distances.—Trefriw, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Caerhun, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Llyn Geirionydd, 4; Capel Curig, 10; Pentrevoelas, 11; Rhaiadr-y-Wenol, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Gwytherin, 6; Bangor, 25 m.

[An excursion may be made by a pedestrian through a broken and romantic country to Gwytherin, the site of an ancient nunnery and original burial-place of St. Winifred, and from thence by the valleys on Elwy and Aled to St. Asaph and Denbigh (Rtes. 5, 11).]

The Railroad to Bettws-y-Coed is on the rt. bank of the Conwy. The scenery rapidly improves in character, the vale becoming much narrower, and the woods on either side feathering down nearly to the water's edge.

Bettws-y-Coed Stat., opposite the centre of the village, near the old Ch. *Coaches* start from this to Bangor by Capel Curig (Rte. 12A). Omnibuses to the Hotels.

Bettws-y-Coed (*Inns*: **Waterloo, well managed, perfectly comfortable, obliging landlord and landlady; Royal Oak—the sign was painted by David Cox in one of his frequent sojourns in this Inn during 50 years; Gwydir Arms).

Bettws-y-Coed (*i.e.* the Station in the Wood) is one of the most charmingly situated villages in Wales, a little above the junction of the Llugwy, flowing from the N., with the Conwy descending from the S. Its houses, neat Gothic Ch., and hotels stretch for nearly a mile along the old Holyhead road, here an avenue shaded by fine trees, from the Bridge of *Pont-y-Pair* (the artists' delight), spanning the rocks and clefts, through and over which the Llugwy leaps, just below a craggy fir-crowned islet, to the Waterloo Iron Bridge over the Conwy.

The houses of Bettws look N. down the vale of Llanrwst, and are backed by a semicircle of precipitous hills clothed with rich woods, except along their bare craggy sears. Not a single high mountain-top is visible from the village, but by paths ascending above

these you may enjoy magnificent views of the Snowdonian chain.

Bettws has an old *Church* beyond the rly. stat., now deserted, and only remarkable for an effigy of Grufed ap David Goch and its old yew-trees; and a simple modern Gothic *Church*, whose elegant *Font* of Cornish serpentine, the gift of a lady in the neighbourhood, deserves notice. *Service* twice on Sunday, also on Saints days. Efforts are being made to increase the clergyman's stipend, which is miserably small.

Many neat cottages are scattered among the woods around the valley, none prettier than *Tyn-y-Bryn*, on an eminence above the Llugwy. It is sometimes let for the summer months; another is *Myria*, on a platform of the wooded hills opposite, studded with choice coniferæ, above the Conwy.

The truly beautiful scenery in the midst of which Bettws is seated, and the good accommodation furnished by 4 or 5 Inns, render it an excellent resting-place for travellers, and a centre from which charming

Excursions may be made:

§ *a.* A rough road leads up behind the modern ch., through the wood, to an upland moor, in the midst of which lies *Llyn Elsie*, a silent tarn amidst hillocks, from which a view of Moel Siebod may be obtained—distance about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

§ *b.* To the so called *Swallow Falls* (*Rhaiadr-y-Wennol*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bettws. The Holyhead road by Bangor passes close to them, ascending the rt. branch of the Llugwy. There is an Inn close to the Falls (see Rte. 12A). The pedestrian may cross *Pont-y-Pair*, and by a path on the left side of the Llugwy, ascending to a tower, which commands a fine view, may make his way down to the Falls and Capel Curig road, passing the frail wooden Miners' Bridge, distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bettws.

§ *c.* Three mountain streams, the

Lledr, the Machno, and the Conwy, form junctions within 2 m. S. of Bettws, and contribute largely by their scenery to the attraction of the district. No one should omit to walk or drive 3 m. along Telford's Holyhead road, as far as the bridge, where the road to Penmachno branches off rt., for in this distance it commands the most picturesque views in N. Wales, overlooking the grand wooded and rocky gorges of the three rivers; while in the background the mountain Moel Siabod is the most striking feature. The road passes, but out of sight and far below, the Fairy Glen and Conwy Falls. The latter are reached by a road turning out of that to Corwen at the second milestone. See § *d*.

§ *d*. The above-mentioned gorge of the Conwy includes 2 very striking scenes, both of which may be visited from the Corwen road (§ *c*). The *Fairy Glen* (Foss Noddyn), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bettws, is reached by crossing the *Waterloo Bridge*, of one elegant iron arch, constructed by Telford for the Holyhead road in 1815, and by taking the first turn rt. out of the Corwen road. This lower road runs up the rt. side of the Conwy, but instead of crossing at Beaver Pool Bridge, ascends a lane to l. through a gate, and in 200 yds. you reach a rude stair, leading down into *The Fairy Glen*, a rock chasm, where the Conwy forces its way among huge fallen blocks, and under cliffs worn in curves by the stones whirled round by the stream. It is a striking scene of rock, water, and foliage.

§ *e*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the Conwy, but to be reached by taking the Corwen road to the second milestone, where the road to Penmachno turns rt., are the very beautiful **Falls of the Conwy**. A wicket gate close to the bridge leads down the rt. bank to a deeper and more stupendous gorge, into which the Conwy and the

Machno, leaping down, unite their waters. The grandeur of this deep and narrow ravine is much injured by the intrusion of a modern salmon-ladder. Regaining the road and crossing the bridge over the Conwy (Pont Newydd), and following the road about 5 yds., a cross-field path may be found to the *Machno Falls*, and to the very edge of the precipice, between the rivers, at whose feet their waters meet. This is close to *Pandy Mill*, which artists have so often delighted to portray. It is reached by a detour, to gain Pandy Bridge, but there are stepping-stones just above the fall, bringing you to the mill direct. A rough cart-road down the l. side of the Conwy, very picturesque, leads from the Mill into the Lledr Valley and Bridge. It is about 2 m. from Pandy Mill to Bettws by this road.

§ *d*. Ascent of *Capel Garmon*. 10 yds. beyond Waterloo Bridge a flight of steps between 2 walls leads to a rough and steep path, which brings you in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to the summit, commanding one of the finest views of the *Snowdon Range* to be attained near Bettws, not including Snowdon itself, which is hid by Moel Siabod. The hill-top is marked by a cairn, and is accessible by a pony or car to within 200 yds. There is a *Cromlech* near this, Tyn-y-Coed.

Capel Garmon may also be reached by a steep carriage-road $\frac{1}{4}$ m. l. beyond Waterloo Bridge, or by following the Corwen high road for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., when a lane, practicable for a carriage, ascends the hill on l. It descends into the Conwy Valley 2 m. short of Llanwrst; and the excursion may be pleasantly extended by crossing the river by Llanwrst Bridge, and returning to Bettws (12 m.) past Gwydir and along the left bank of the Conwy, and over Pont-y-Pair.

§ *e*. To Llyn Ogwen, Llyn Idwall, and Nant Ffraneon Mill (Rte. 12A).

§ *f*. To *Llanwrst Church* and

Gwydir (p. 90), by rail or road, returning by road on l. bank of Conwy under hanging woods).

§ *g.* To Festiniog, by the Valley of the Lledr and Dolwyddelan—Rail. Rte. 12B.

Distances.—Llanrwst, 4 m.; Capel Curig, 6; Rhaiadr-y-Wennol, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Dolwyddelan, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Festiniog (Rly.) Pentrevoelas, 7; Penmachno, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Corwen, $22\frac{1}{2}$; Pont-y-glyn, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Coaches daily in summer to Bangor, 20 m.; to Llanberis—to Portmadoc, by Capel Curig, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., Beddgelert and Pont Aberglaslyn.

ROUTE 12A.

BETTWS-Y-COED TO BANGOR, BY CAPEL CURIG, NANT FFRANCON, AND THE SLATE QUARRIES. 20 m.

One of the most interesting roads in Wales for grand and varied scenery. Coaches—daily, to and fro in summer. Rail, Bethesda to Bangor.

The road from Bettws-y-Coed to Capel Curig passes in about a mile from Bettws the *Miners' Bridge*, a slim structure, steeply inclined, thrown across the river to some projecting rocks. The road commands some glorious glimpses of river scenery, continuing closely along the rt. bank of the Llugwy to

$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Rhaiadr-y-Wennol*, or Swallow Fall. The coach pulls up here in order that the passengers may run down the walks and visit the Fall. After rainy weather this may be considered a fine cataract for breadth and volume, though not in height. A small fee, for keeping the paths in repair, is given to the landlord of the Inn adjoining the Falls.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the Inn, the Llugwy is crossed by a picturesque bridge, Pont-y-Cyng. The road, which, since leaving Bettws-y-Coed, has been gradually rising, now keeps the l. bank of the stream past Tyn-y-Coed Inn, a comfortable and popular resort of artists. The dark summit Moel Siabod (pronounced Shabbod) becomes a marked feature in the landscape.

Tan-y-Bwlch (not to be confounded with a place of the same name near Festiniog) is a group of lodging-houses, with 2 little Inns, generally full of artists, who resort hither on account of the picturesque scenery round it. The Llugwy forms pretty rock-falls near a bridge, and its banks are well wooded.

[A little further on a road turns l. to *Capel Curig*, about 400 yds. off the Bangor road, on the way to Llanberis and Beddgelert. The Inn (Royal Hotel), a long straggling house, much frequented by travellers, is surrounded by a few trees, and stands in a bare district, near 2 small lakes, but commands the finest view of *Snowdon*, for the ascent of which mountain this place is sometimes chosen, though it is 9 m. to the summit, 4 of them along the high road (see Rte. 17).

1 m. rt. from Capel Curig a track crosses the shoulders of the hill to Llyn Cowlyd amid some very wild and grand scenery. Thence you may follow the Afon Ddu to Dolgarrog and the Conwy (Rte. 12).

Distances.—Bettws-y-Coed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rhaiadr-y-Wenol, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Llanrwst, 10; Llanberis, 10; Penygwryd, 4; Snowdon, 9; Glyder, 5; Moel Siabod, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Beddgelert, 12; Llyn Ogwen, 4; Bethesda, 9; Bangor, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.]

On regaining the Holyhead road there is a continued ascent through marshy ground, until the watershed is crossed dividing the Llugwy from the Ogwen. The traveller who has left the Snowdon valley on the l. will

soon have reason to rejoice in the magnificent scenery that is once more opening before him; for, with the exception of the Llanberis pass, he is now entering the finest gorge in the whole country.

On the rt. is the enormous block of mountain of which Carneddau Dafydd and Llewelyn are the centres, while on the l. a still more savage and precipitous chain intervening between Llyn Ogwen and Llanberis, the Glyders and Trifaen, seems as if about to close over the pass and entirely to block it up.

[At a bridge where the Llugwy is crossed for the last time, the ascent may be made to *Carnedd Dafydd* or *Carnedd Llewelyn*—a steep and fatiguing pull, but one that is amply repaid by the splendid views. The Llugwy must be followed up to Glan Llugwy, whence strike up the shoulder of Craig Llugwy, and keep along the ridge until it divides. The one to l. is the ridge of the Black Ladders, and on rt. is *Bwlch-cyfrwydrym* (the Saddle-back Pass), a narrow ledge, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, which ends at the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn. On each side are tremendous abysses, the one to the E. containing a tarn, *Ffynnon Llugwy*. “The summit, which is 3469 ft. in height, is said to have been marked by a fortified camp of Llewelyn, who from this eminence beheld Bangor in flames at the hands of the army of King John, to whom he sent his daughter Joan with terms of peace.”—*Lloyd*. But little traces are left of it, though the Ordnance surveyors have raised a memorial in the shape of an enormous cairn. Probably, for extent, the view is equal to any in Wales, particularly to the N., in which Anglesey and the coast appear at one’s feet. On the S. the most prominent points are the Glyders, the strangely-indented head of Trifaen, and the Snowdon range behind them. Aber lies to the N.W.,

and a descent can be made thither in 6 or 7 m. The llyns under Cefn-yr-Arryg to the N.E. are Melynlllyn and Llyn Dulyn, which supply rivulets to the Conwy. Should the tourist not wish to descend to Aber, he can retrace his steps to the Black Ladders and visit Carnedd Dafydd (3427 ft.), below which there is a deep semi-circular *cwm*, containing the little Ffynnon-y-Lloer. From Braich-ddu there is a practicable descent, though very steep, to the shores of Llyn Ogwen, where it receives the Afon Lloer, exactly opposite the Trifaen. Or a good descent may be made directly into the valley of the Afon Lloer, joining the road about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Capel Curig. This is shorter than descending by Braich-ddu or returning by the Black Ladders to Craig Llugwy. The geologist should look out for evidences of iceberg or glacier action on the flanks of the mountain.]

8 m. **Llyn Ogwen** is a narrow sheet of water nearly 1 m. in length, occupying the whole of the pass between *Braich Ddu*, a shoulder of Carnedd Dafydd, on the N., and the Trifaen and Glyder Vach on the S. The Holyhead road is carried along its S. margin. It is a favourite lake with anglers, though (perhaps from poaching) it is by no means as good as it used to be. Shore-fishing is nearly useless; therefore the angler must hire a boat, which belongs to the hotels at Capel Curig or Bethesda (Douglas Arms). This practically puts the fishing into the hands of the landlords, and generally entails, besides the expense of a boat, the necessity of a car and driver. The lake belongs to Lord Penrhyn of Penrhyn Castle, and is open to all anglers.

The Ogwen issues from the lake through a narrow savage gorge, called the Pass of the Benglog, whence it is precipitated in a series of falls for more than 100 ft. From the broken

and disjointed character of the rocks it becomes rather a series of short falls than one large cataract.

At the roadside, close to the lake, is a Cottage furnishing refreshments and a bed at a pinch, close to a water Mill, at which *honestones* are cut and fashioned out of the slate here quarried; in an adjoining shed horses and traps can be put up. At this spot the traveller should turn aside to *Llyn Idwal*, the wildest and most savage of Welsh lakes, which lies in a deep crater a little higher on the mountain, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the road, to the S. of the W. end of *Llyn Ogwen*. A path at the side of the hone-mill, marked by flat stones laid upon the wet marsh, ascends the hill, and crossing several watercourses, leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr's. walk to the *Llyn*. The rocks on either side consist of feldspath porphyry, and interbedded grit. The waters of the lake are dammed up by an ancient moraine, and there are many marks of ancient glaciers around. For gloomy grandeur it has not its equal: "bare rocks rising precipitously from it, darken its calm surface."

On the W. side of the *llyn*, high up in the face of the precipice, exists an extraordinary chasm, called *Twll Ddu*, the Black Hole, or the *Devil's Kitchen*. It is a narrow cleft in the rock, about 100 yards deep, between perpendicular cliffs of black slaty rock, down which the water from *Llyn-y-Cwm*, on the mountain above, finds its way to *Llyn Idwal*. To climb into it requires a considerable amount of nerve and steady footing, as the rocks are fearfully slippery, and a false step might lead to serious consequences. It is possible to scramble up the rocks on the left side of this cleft to a small tarn, *Llyn-y-Cwm*, at the base of *Glydir Fawr*, and thence to descend into the Pass of *Llanberis*, opposite the old ch. But no one should attempt this, or to approach *Twll*

Ddu in misty weather without a guide.

[A little to the E. of *Llyn-y-Cwm* is the eminence of *Glyder Fawr*, and connected with it by a range of precipices is the **Glyder Fach*, the highest points in this range. The summit commands exquisite views over *Llanberis* and the lakes to the S.W., the peak of *Moel-y-Wyddfa* (Snowdon) being directly opposite. Immediately to the N. is *Y Trifaen*, a spur of the *Glyder Fach*. "The summit of the *Glyder* seems as if it had been washed by a tremendous sea; the stones (huge blocks, slabs, and obelisks) lie loose and strewn at hazard, as on some wild coast: rocks, bare, cloven, and jagged, lie crossing each other in different directions, while the huge pointed *Trifaen*, with its sharp angular projections, height above height, seems like some huge monster; these and a magnificent natural *carnedd* of enormous blocks, fit crown to the grandest crag and block scene in Britain, are special attributes of the top of the *Glyder Fach*."—*Roscoe*. It supplies an exciting scene in Kingsley's 'Two Years Ago.' The *Trifaen* is remarkable for the two enormous rocks on its summit, which from the vale below appear like figures. Although this mountain is seemingly inaccessible, it may be scaled without much difficulty on its western side. With the Cambrian rocks underlying the Boulder drift on its summit, it is full of interest to the geologist. In *Cwm Bochlwyd*, underneath the *Glyder*, is *Llyn Bochlwyd*, one of the most perfect examples of a glacier lake in the district.]

The river *Ogwen* issues out of the lake, and at once descends in the series of step-like falls, called *Benglog*, amid broken and fissured rocks into the romantic *Nant Efrancon*, the Beaver Glen, about 3 m. long.

10 m. The *Ogwen* at the Falls

is crossed by a bridge at a sudden turn of the road, which immediately begins to descend the grand vale. An excellent terrace-road skirts the rt. of the vale, enabling the traveller to view at his ease the vista of mountains on each side. In Pennant's time the journey through the vale was so formidable that he described it as the "most dreadful horsepath in Wales."

The road keeps above and on the rt. bank of the Ogwen, passing *Ogwen Bank*, the charmingly-situated shooting-seat of Lord Penrhyn. A little to the l. the huge accumulations of slate-rubbish, almost as sombre-looking as the cinder-heaps of the coal districts, betoken the proximity of the *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*, the property of the Pennant family, which have been worked for many years on the very largest scale. The valley of the Ogwen expands into a basin, surrounded by the grandest mountains, Carnedd Dafydd, N., and Y Glyder Fawr on S.

15½ m. *Bethesda* Stat. (about a mile from the quarries and the *Inn*, Douglas Arms), a slate village, or rather say a busy town, with shops and chapels, a neat parish *Church* and parsonage, several schools, and a hospital, all erected for the use of the quarrymen. The sight and sounds here are singular enough to a stranger. The whole side of the mountain is cut away in ledges or terraces, and dotted here and there at different levels by minute figures of workmen hacking at and detaching the slates. Here a busy group is seen carrying away a block to the workshops to be split; there a solitary quarryman hangs dangling by a rope, like a spider at the end of his web, suspended from the rock above, in the face of which he is patiently boring a hole to be filled with the charge of gunpowder. On a sudden a horn winds with a long and peculiar note; the busy workmen gradually dis-

appear into holes and crannies, and, after the lapse of a few minutes, the horn again sounds, and from 20 to 50 blasts are discharged in irregular and rapid succession from all sides and levels of the vast amphitheatre: masses of slate are rent away, falling down the sides like an avalanche, and fragments are sometimes driven through the air into the quarry below. The present improved regulations as to fixed times of blasting, and the strongly-constructed sheds made for the men to take refuge in, have greatly diminished the number of casualties and the loss of life which formerly occurred, chiefly from inattention to the warnings. The explosion cracks the rock to a considerable depth, enabling the men to detach large pieces with their bars; they are afterwards conveyed away on trams to the workshops to be split. The peculiar metallic sound emitted as the slates shoot down the steep inclines, the oft-recurring reverberation from the blasting, the enormous sombre heaps of rubbish, the materials of which are ever restless, ever working, the Babel of Welsh tongues shouting and vociferating, as only a Welshman can shout, the constant and ceaseless bustle—all combine to make it a picture full of interest. In the centre of the quarry rises a pyramid or conical pillar of greenstone, which having intruded itself into the midst of the slate, and being too hard and unprofitable to excavate, has been left standing by the workmen.

The slates, when dressed, are packed close, edges uppermost, in wooden framears, and are thus taken down to Port Penrhyn, about 6 m., where they are shipped for exportation.

The quarries and Bethesda are now connected with Bangor by a short Railroad which, within a mile of the Stat. quits the vale of the Ogwen, here lined on each side by wooded banks, and through a tunnel

enters that of the Cegin, by Tre-garth, and

Felin Hen Stat.

[This Rly. leaves on the rt. the model village of *Llandegai*, situated on the Holyhead road, whose neat and well-kept cottages, each forming a part of a consistent design, cluster round the *Church*, which stands on a slight eminence embosomed in trees and approached by a densely thick avenue of yews. It was restored by Lord Penrhyn, and contains a mural monument to Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the time of James I. Upon an alabaster altar-tomb rest the effigies of a knight and lady unknown. There is also a monument to Lord and Lady Penrhyn, by Westmacott, supported on one side by a female figure in the attitude of grief, and on the other by a slate-quarrier, bearing the implements of his profession. At the entrance into the village is the fine Norm. gateway leading into *Penrhyn Park*, described in Rte. 7. *Llandegai* was the scene of a fight, in 1648, between Sir John Owen, of Clenneney, and Col. Twistleton, at the head of the Parliamentary army, in which the former was taken prisoner.]

The Bethesda Rly. joins that from Chester to Holyhead, between the 2 tunnels leading into

37 m. **Bangor Station** (*Inns*: George Hotel, near the Menai Bridge; British, near Railway; Castle). See Rte. 7.

ROUTE 12B.

**BETTWS-Y-COED TO FESTINIOG BY
DOLWYDDELAN — LOND. AND N.
WEST. RAIL.**

12½ m., 5 or 6 trains daily in 40 min.

This single line, very difficult of construction, costing more than ½ a million sterling, was made by the Lond. and N.-W. Rly. Comp. to open out the slate district of Festiniog to the sea.

From Bettws Stat. it is carried behind the Waterloo Hotel and Bridge, and up the l. bank of the Conwy as far as the Beavers' Pool and the junction of Lledr, where it commences the ascent of that lovely valley, terraced on the hillside high above the stream, which it crosses at 3 m. by a stately *Viaduct* of five arches, somewhat to the detriment of this, the most charming part of the valley. The river here finds its way through narrow ravines of fallen rocks, while the vista is closed, at the upper end, by the striking outline of the mountains above Festiniog, of Siabod and of Snowdon beyond.

4 m. *Pont-y-Pant Stat.* (a small Inn), near a wooden bridge over Lledr, is a favourite spot with artists. The gorge is here succeeded by an open basin of meadows, with few trees, in the midst of which stands

5½ m. *Dolwyddelan Stat.*, a village of scattered houses, chiefly slate-quarriers' dwellings (*Inns*: Elen's Castle, small but clean; Benar View, ½ m. from Stat.). 1 m. higher up the vale is

Dolwyddelan Castle, a tall rough square tower, finely placed on a bold projecting steep, overhanging the

road, of great thickness of wall, with a fragment of a second tower. The date of its erection is very uncertain. This castle was formerly the residence of Iorwerth Drwyndwn (the Broken Nose), father of Llewelyn the Great, who was born here. The claims of Iorwerth to the throne of Wales were disallowed in consequence of his deformity. In the time of Henry VII. this district was torn to pieces by the quarrels of rival families and clans. "To such lengths did they carry their animosity, that Meredydd ap Ivan is stated to have purchased the castle as a place of defence within which to retreat from the violence of his own relations, although the immediate vicinity was beset with bands of robbers and outlaws.

Meredydd built the present *Church* of Dolwyddelan, now modernized, which contains brasses of himself and wife, 1525, and a house called *Penamnaen* in the *cwm* of the same name. The scenery at Dolwyddelan is remarkably fine, from its being so entirely surrounded by mountains, conspicuous amongst which the enormous mass of *Moel Siabod* towers high in the air. At the very head of the valley the Lledr takes its rise in the recesses of Yr Arddu and Moel Lledr, shoulders of that great "mob of mountains" of which Moelwyn is the chief.

rt. The peaks of Snowdon come into view for a moment.

The valley of the Lledr is crossed at Dolwyddelan by the *Sarn Helen*, a Roman road which traversed this district, probably between Segontium and Heriri Mons (Tomen y Mur). It may be plainly traced ascending the deep curve of Penamnaen, and crossing the hills to the S. With reference to this Roman road, the Rly. comp. have named the next stat.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Roman Bridge Stat.*, though they have no authority but their own for attributing such an origin

to any structure in the neighbourhood.

[There is a pleasant walk of 6 m. from this Stat. to Capel Curig, either following the line of the Roman road to Pont-y-Pant, or by the lakes of Diwaunydd. Guide needed in misty weather.]

The rly. here quits the Lledr valley and buries itself in a *Tunnel* nearly 3 m. long, blasted in the slate-rock, and emerges near the slate quarries of Pant yr Afon.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Blaenau Festiniog Stat.*, about 4 m. from the village of Festiniog (see Rte. 20), and close to *Diffwys Stat.* of the Toy Rly. to Tan-y-Bwleh and Tremadoc (*Inns*: N. Western Hotel, close to Stat.; Queen's H.). See Route 20.

A short line is carried across the summit of the vale of the Dwyryd, commanding a sweeping view down it, to

4 m. *Festiniog Village Stat.* (see Rte. 20).

ROUTE 13.

BETTWS-Y-COED TO CORWEN, BY PENTREVOELAS.

22 m. This is a part of Telford's great Holyhead road, now deserted for the railway. For the first 3 m. the scenery is splendid, the intermediate distance is over bare, treeless table-land, which improves only on nearing Corwen. Quitting Bettws-y-Coed (Rte. 13) the road crosses the Waterloo Bridge of one iron arch, built in the year of Waterloo. The scenery at first is on the highest scale of beauty, and the traveller should stop on his way by all means to see the Fairy Glen, the Falls of the Conwy and Machno, and the

junction of those 2 rivers, if he has not visited them from Bettws (see Rte. 12).

The first part of the road runs up the Vale of the Conwy; along a continuous ascent. [1 m. l. of Waterloo Bridge, on the high ground, is *Capel Garmon*, in which parish, on the farm of *Tyn-y-Coed*, are a *carnedd* and *cromlech*.]

The gorge of the Conwy, called *Fairy Glen*, is best approached by the lower road. rt. after crossing Waterloo Bridge, but it may also be reached by a footpath from the Holyhead road across the fields.

At the 2nd milestone the road to Penmaelno turns rt., and immediately reaches a bridge, just below which are the very picturesque *Falls of the Conwy* (described in Rte. 12), a scene of great grandeur. Near this there is a noble view of interlacing rocky headlands and far-off ranges of hill beyond.

At 6 m. the road, having reached a high tableland, commanding distant views of the Snowdon range looking back, takes leave of the Conwy (which turns suddenly as it flows from the S.W.), and reaches,

7 m., *Pentrevoelas*—a small village more often resorted to by the angler than the tourist, as there is but little to detain any one. (*Inn*: Voelas Arms, good and comfortable.) *Voelas Hall*, the seat of Col. Wynne Finch, a handsome modern house of slate and red sandstone, contains some good pictures and local antiquities, inscribed stones. Near it are an earthwork, the site of the post of *Castell Coch*, and an upright inscribed stone, supposed to have been erected over the grave of *Llewelyn ap Seisyllt*, slain here in 1021. Three roads run in here—on the l. from *Llanrwst*, on the rt. from *Festiniog* through *Ysptyty Ivan* (Rte. 21), and a little farther on l. from *Denbigh*.

From hence the road follows the course of the *Merddwr* (a small stream, flowing into the Conwy), on very high and bleak ground, to

9½ m. *Cerniogau*, which, although now a single farmhouse placed in the midst of desolate, unproductive highlands, was, previous to the introduction of the locomotive, an important hostelry and posting-house during the palmy days of coaching on the great Holyhead road. This is generally considered to be the highest ground on the whole of the route between London and Holyhead, and is the watershed between 2 great basins of the Conwy and Dee, into which the road soon begins to descend. [The ranges of hills which have accompanied the road to l. for the whole distance from *Llanrwst* are the *Mynydd Hiraethog*, a wild and bleak mountain-chain which intervenes between the Dee and its tributaries, and the *Elwy* and *Aled*. The character of the scenery is not such as will repay exploration, although the valleys on the other side are full of beauty. About 5 m. N. of *Pentrevoelas* is *Llyn Alwen*, a considerable sheet of water, in which the *Alwen* takes its rise. It is preserved by Col. Wynne Finch, of *Voelas*, and contains large pike and perch. About 2 m. farther is *Llyn Aled*, giving birth to the *Aled*.]

Notwithstanding the generally dreary aspect of the road, the views, looking back, of the Snowdon range which occasionally present themselves will compensate for much.

12½ m. *Cerrig-y-Drudion*, “The Stones of the Heroes,” is a primitive Welsh village near a rocky elevation, from which probably it takes its name (*Inn*, *Lion*). The high road leaves the village on l., and passes 13 m. at some little distance on l. the eminence of *Penygader*, a fortified post which tradition assigns to Ca-

raetaeus. "After he had been routed by the Romans he retreated to this castle for safety, but was, with his whole family, betrayed to the enemy by Queen Cartismandua, and sent prisoner to Rome.

At 15 m. the road is joined by the picturesque little river *Geirw*, which flows joyously down to meet the Alwen.

16½ m. *Pont Glyn Diffwys*, to the right of the high road, a striking and romantic scene. A deep chasm is crossed by a bridge of one arch of 50 ft. span, springing from two sheer and sharp rocks, beneath which the river rushes over a series of rocky slopes. Borrow calls it "a kind of Devil's Bridge flung over the deep glen and its foaming water."

17½ m. l. the Goat Inn, rt. *Maes-mawr*, the beautifully-wooded seat of Mrs. Kerr, a little beyond which the *Geirw* joins the Alwen.

19 m. Druid Inn.

The road next passes *Rûg Park*.

21 m. on a road to Ruthin (Rte. 11), is *Rûg*, long the fine seat of the Vaughans, but on the death of Sir Robert Vaughan, it was bequeathed to the Hon. C. H. Wynn, 2nd son of Lord Newborough. It formed part of the property of Glyndwr, but on the forfeiture it passed into the hands of the Salusburys and the Vaughans like the rest. Owain's knife, fork, and dagger are still preserved here. Within the grounds of *Rûg* is a private *Chapel* of the Vaughan family, of the Jacobean type, bearing date 1637, and quaintly but handsomely decorated. The carving of the seats is good. At no great distance from it is a well, supposed to be Ffynnon Sulien. Between 2 and 3 m. to the N.W. of *Rûg* is the ch. of Bettws Gwerfyl Goeh, which contains a very interesting screen.

22½ m. Corwen (Rte. 3).

ROUTE 14.

BANGOR TO TREMADOC, BY CAERNARVON AND AFONWEN.—LOND. AND N. WESTERN RAIL.—THE NANTLLE LAKES.

9 trains daily in ½ an hour to Caernarvon.

The line to Caernarvon diverges from the Chester and Holyhead Railway at

Menai Bridge Stat., 5 minutes' walk to the bridge (described Rte. 7) and ½ m. from the George Hotel. The rly. soon after leaving Bangor dives into a tunnel, from which it emerges near 3½ m. rt.

Treborath Stat. is a few hundred yards from the *Tubular Bridge* (Rte. 7).

See rt. the entrance gate to *Vaynol*, the finely-wooded demesne of G. Duff Assheton Smith, Esq., who inherited it from the late Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the noted sportsman, a large land-holder in this district, and the proprietor of the Llanberis slate-quarries.

4½ m. the rly. approaches close to the Menai Straits at

Port Dinorwic Stat. (i.e. the Port of the Northmen), a busy little harbour solely employed in the embarkation of the slates, which are brought from Llanberis by a rly. 7 m. in length. There is safe anchorage for about 120 vessels of 200 tons burthen. Here are *Moelydon*, and a little lower down *Porthamel*, the scene of the different "trajeetus" of Suetonius, Agricola, and subsequently of Edward I.'s army (Rte. 7).

From this an excursion may be made to the Celtic remains of Dinas Dinorwic (4 m.).

6½ m. *Griffith's Crossing Stat.* On rt. the ch. of *Llanfair Isgaer*, close to the water's edge, and *Plas Llanfair*. On the opposite bank are the woods and mansion of *Plas Llandidan*, the estate of Lord Boston. [The turnpike-road from Bangor keeps close to the rly., but being on higher ground and free from the necessity of cuttings and tunnels, it commands more beautiful views of the Menai and Anglesey.]

9 m. **Caernarvon Junct. Stat.** (Pop. 10,258) (*Inns*: Royal Hotel, close to the station; Royal Sportsman, in the town; Castle; Prince of Wales). Independently of its own attractions, Caernarvon stands at the entrance of the Menai Straits and at the mouth of the *Seiont*, as it were, at the portals of the finest scenery in N. Wales, the very heart of which can be reached within a moderate walk, Snowdon itself being not more than 12 m. distant, ½ hour by rail to Llanberis. From the earliest times the metropolis of the Segontiaci, who were of such importance that Cæsar received an embassy from them. *Caer Seiont*, near Llanbebleg, was subsequently occupied by Ostorius Seapula and Suetonius Paulinus, who, to keep their conquests from recapture, founded the camp of *Segontium*, which under the later Roman rule grew up into a city. The history of *Caer Seiont*, after the Romans left the country, is a series of savage raids and incursions, in which the town was repeatedly pillaged and burnt. In 1098 Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, endeavouring, though unsuccessfully, to bring the Principality under his power, fortified this place. About this date the people bestowed upon it the name of *Caer yn Arvon*, "the Fort in Arvon," or the stronghold on

Arvon's shore opposite Anglesey, a title which it has ever since maintained. The year 1284 saw the first visit of Edward I., and the commencement of the erection of the *Castle*, one of the most important fortresses in Wales. It was long the reputed birthplace of Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, in the Eagle Tower; but from diligent examinations of the public records, it has been satisfactorily established that Edward II. could not have been born in it, for the very good reason that this part of the castle was not then built. Though founded in 1284, or even 1283, and as legend says finished in one year, it was not really finished until 1322. Subsequently Caernarvon underwent 2 sieges by Owain Glyndwr in the 15th cent., and one by the Parliamentarians during the civil wars under Captain Swanby, who took and garrisoned the fortress (1646).

The Castle (4d. for admission) occupies nearly 3 acres of ground on the W. and N.W. of the town, on the rt. bank of the *Seiont*, and is in plan an irregular oblong, surrounded by high walls, surmounted at intervals by 13 polygonal towers, with light turrets rising from them. It is said to have been built partly from the materials of old Segontium, and partly with stone from Anglesey. The principal entrance or King's Gate faces the N. nearly opposite Castle-street, and is approached by a modern bridge over what was once the moat. Above this noble gateway, which is flanked by a tower on each side, and was defended by 4 portcullises, is a statue of Edward II.,* who completed the castle, dagger in hand, under a canopy. The interior was divided into 2 wards or Baileys, but, as the dividing wall or building has disappeared, it is chiefly marked

* See Mr. George Clark's 'Mediaeval Military Architecture of England,' Vol. I., 8vo., 1884.

by a change of level, which is highest on the E. side. The Great Hall, kitchen, and chapel have been swept away. The S.W. tower is now repaired, and fitted up for the town *Museum*. The W. portion contains the state apartments, which occupy the S.W. angle, overlooking the mouth of the Seiont. They are spacious, and lighted with good tracery windows. At the extreme W. is the famous *Eagle Tower*, which commands attention from its height and beauty. It has 3 slender angular turrets issuing from its top. It is the only one to the summit of which an ascent can be made, as the staircase has been safely repaired. It derives its name from mutilated figures of eagles on the battlements. A room, not 12 ft. long nor 8 broad, is shown in which Edward II. is supposed to have been born, though we have already seen that that fiction is quite dispelled. The Eagle Tower was probably built by Edward II. himself and finished in 1317, and the gateway, out of which he is said to have been exhibited by his mother Eleanor, 3 years later on, when he was of the mature age of 36. As at Beaumaris, galleries (in tolerable preservation) run through the thickness of the walls, which are pierced with loop-holes.

The view from the Eagle Tower is very fine. W. and N. are the Menai opening into a wide expanse of sea, and a large portion of the Anglesey coast with its sandbanks, its undulating hills, and white villages. On the S. the Seiont runs through a picturesque dingle, of which the one bank is covered with the woods of Coed-Helen, and the other is lined with long quays by the side of which numerous coasting-vessels are occupied in shipping the interminable rows of slates. To the W. rises Snowdonia in all its rugged variety, terminated by the steep cliffs of Yr Eifl and Carreg-y-Llam, which forms such a conspicuous

feature in all the Caernarvon views. At the foot lies the town, with its walls, its busy streets, and quays.

The tower on rt. of gateway is the Well Tower. The upper ward contains on l. the Dungeon Tower, probably the one "in which the stout-hearted William Prynne—author of 'Histriomastix'—the persecuted alike of Churchman and Independent, of Laud and of Cromwell—was imprisoned."

The granary is at the N.E. corner, the Black Tower on the S. side, and between the two is a gateway known as the Queen's Gateway, on a platform raised above the rest of the castle, which originally led into the town by an elevated causeway and drawbridge. On the outside there is a very considerable drop, owing to the town-wall, upon an esplanade of which the gate opened, being swept away, together with the deep fosse below.

When viewed from the outside, the castle perhaps raises the expectations higher than are realised by a nearer examination, for, in spite of its elements of size and grandeur, it is but an empty carcase, and lacks the more interesting details of Beaumaris and Conway. The same architect was employed, viz. Henry de Elreton. The castle is Crown property, and was much repaired and strengthened in 1845 by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests under the architectural guidance of Mr. Salvin.

Passing N. between the Castle and the *County Hall*, the building with a portico, you reach *The Esplanade*, extending outside the Town-wall by the margin of the Straits, as far as the docks and pier. Pursuing this breezy and cheerful walk you pass the Town Chapel, forming part of the wall, and the *Guildhall*, rebuilt over a gateway in 1874.

The *Town Walls* were about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, and extended from

the Eagle Tower (where 2 small posterns gave admittance) directly N. as far as a small turret called "Twr-y-gloch;" they then turned sharp round to the E. for a short distance, and again to the S., rejoining the castle near the Queen's Gate.

A large modern eh. has been erected near the *Rly. Stat.* In its main feature the town presents the straight arrangement of streets which bears that evident design always found in Edward I.'s towns.

The other buildings consist of the *North Wales Training Institution* for schoolmasters; the *Guildhall*, over the E. town gate; the *County Court-hall*, nearly opposite the castle entrance.

One of the finest views is obtained from the summit of *Twt Hill*, an eminence at the back of the Royal Hotel, from whence the tourist can study, as from a map, the external outlines of the hill country. Besides the esplanade before mentioned, there is also a timber-pier and a long slate-pier by the banks of the Seiont. Immense quantities of slates, as well as a considerable amount of copper, are brought down from the vale of *Nantlle* by rly.

The site of *Segontium* lies at Llanbeblig, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside the town on the Beddgelert road, which indeed runs right through it. Excavations at this spot brought to light a Roman well or eloaca, where the vicarage now stands: also portions of a street and hypocaust, together with numerous coins of the reigns of Domitian, Maximus, Aurelian, Constantine, and Tetricus. The walls are in tolerable preservation on 2 sides, about 10 ft. in height and 6 in thickness. Through them ran the causeway of Helen or "Sarn Helen," which led to the fortified post of *Dinas Dinlle*. The excavations are now filled up, and the visitor will have some difficulty in

tracing the external features of the defences. The total area of the station was about 7 acres. Many of the places in the vicinity bear the name of Helen, such as Bryn Helen, Sarn Helen, Ffynnon Helen, Coed Helen, &c. They were so called in honour of the Princess Helena, daughter of Octavius, the Duke of Cornwall, and wife of Maximus, first-cousin of Constantine, who was born at Segontium.

The old historic sites (so called Druidic) on the opposite shore of Mona, near Llanidan, are described in Rte. 7, and may be visited by ferryboat crossing the Strait.

Distances.—Bangor by road, 9 m., by rail, 9; Llanberis, 10; Snowdon, 12; Capel Curig, 18; Pwllheli, 20; Tremadoc, 20; Beddgelert, 13; Pont Aberglaslyn, $14\frac{1}{2}$; Clynnog, 10; Llyn Cwellyn, 7; Bettws Garmon, 5; Yr Eifl, 14; Tubular Bridge, 10; Beaumaris, 13; Drws-y-Coed, 11; Menai Bridge, 8 m.

Conveyances.—Rail to Chester, Bettws-y-Coed, Llanberis, Afonwen Junctn. with the Cambrian Line, &c.; coaches to Capel Curig; to Beddgelert, Portmadoc. A steamer frequently makes excursions during the summer up the Menai, and sometimes as far as Llandudno or Moelfre Bay. A steamer also plies betwixt the Quay and the Anglesey coast.

The Caernarvonshire branch of the Lond. and N. West. Rly., by which the tourist proceeds S., crosses, 1st, the Seiont, and 2nd, the Gwyrfaï, before a halt is made at

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Dinas Junct. Stat.* or the North Wales Narrow Gauge Rly.; a line branches off to the foot of Snowdon by *Bettws Garmon*, *Snowdon Ranger* (station for *Beddgelert*) see Rte. 19, and Rhyd-du Stat.

Pen-y-Groes Stat. Junct.

[Here a branch rly., diverges to the Nantlle Lakes, slate-quarries, and the pass of *Drws-y-Coed*. The views, as the tourist approaches the 2 lakes, are fine, but the valley and lakes are sadly defaced by enormous masses of slate rubbish and by the scars made on the hill-side by quarries. The valley is a narrow amphitheatre, occupied almost entirely by the *Llyniau Nantlle*, two beautiful lakes, along the N. side of which the road and rly. are carried. The hills on either side, but more particularly on the S., are grand and precipitous, where the escarpments of *Llwyd Mawr* terminate in the black slaty cliffs of *Craig Cwm Dulyn* and *Craig Cwm Silyn*. From the W. end of the lakes, *Snowdon* is seen closing the pass, in one of its most beautiful aspects—a scene well known from the celebrated picture of *Wilson*, which was taken from a spot called *Dolbebin*, a little to the rt. *Nantlle* (9 m. from *Caernarvon*) is a quarrying and mining district, the scenery of which is undoubtedly marred by the heaps of rubbish, the smoke issuing from the chimneys of the slate-works and the cottages of the workmen, of which there are a goodly number. Nothing, however, can spoil the cliffs of *Drws-y-Coed*, “the door of the wood,” which overhang the pass, as if to forbid farther progress. A fair road skirts the northern side of the gap, until the head of the pass is reached at *Bwlehy-felin*, directly in front of which *Snowdon* rises with outstretched arms in all its magnificence. On crossing the head of the pass, *Llyn Cwellyn*, noted for its char., and the source of the river *Gwyrfa*, is opened out on the l.; on rt. is *Llyn-y-Gader*, a weird-looking lake, in the midst of desolate moors. The road ascends, passing copper mines under *Y Garn*, until it reaches a height of 750 feet above sea-level. In descending the

opposite slope, see close to the road the little *Llyn Dywarchen*, which once attained a celebrity far beyond its deserts for possessing a floating island, which, however, in reality, is nothing more than an erratic piece of turbary, whence its name, i.e. “the pool of the sod.” A little further on the road joins at *Pont-Rhyd-du* (Rte. 19) the *Caernarvon* and *Beddgelert* road.

3 m. N. of *Nantlle* rises the buttress of *Snowdon*, called *Moel-y-Trifaen*, near the summit of which is an old *sea-beach* containing marine shells of Arctic type, at a height of 1350 ft. above the sea.]

From *Pen-y-Groes* Stat. it is 6 m. to the fine ch. of *Clynnog* (Rte. 15).

From *Pen-y-Groes* the line keeps due S., passing the village of *Llanllyfni*. A long incline is now ascended, skirting the western slopes of *Llwyd Mawr*, and the rly. then descends the valley of the *Dwyfach* to

11 m. *Brynkir* Stat. for *Moelfra* Slate Quarry. On the rt. are the noble masses of *Bwlehmawr* and *Gyrn-ddu*.

16 m. *Chwilog* Stat., to l. of which is *Gwynfryn*, the seat of *H. J. Ellis Nanney, Esq.*, and the village of *Llanystumdwy*, charmingly placed on the border of the *Dwyfawr* (Rte. 24).

17 m. *AFONWEN* JUNCT. Hence a branch line, keeping near the sea-shore, runs by *Abererch* to

21½ m. *Pwllheli*, 4 m. W. (Rte. 15).

The *Cambrian Railway* is continued from *Afonwen* by *Criccieth*, 4 m., and to

Tremadoc, *Harlech*, and *Barmouth* (Rte. 24).

ROUTE 15.

CAERNARVON TO PWLLHELI,
BY CLYNNOG.—ROAD. 20 m.

The Rly. train may be taken as far as Pen-y-Groes stat., whence it is a pleasant walk of 5 m. to Clynnog.

Soon after quitting Caernarvon, the road to Pwllheli crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the Seiont, which flows through a very picturesque dingle. Rt. on the coast, at the extreme point is *Belan*, a miniature fort and bathing-place of Lord Newborough, guarding the entrance of the Menai, and adapted for a summer bathing retreat.

2 m. at *Pontnewydd* the road crosses the Gwyrfa, which issues some miles up from Llyn Cwellyn (Rte. 19). On rt. is the ancient post of *Dinas Dinnoethni*. There are traces of several forts in this neighbourhood. From hence an interminably straight road leads to Clynnog, passing on l. *Glynllifon*, the magnificently wooded park of Lord Newborough, into whose family the estate came by marriage of the heiress of the Glynnys with Thos. Wynn of Bodnan. Its beauties, however, are screened from public view by a high wall. This long road may be circumvented by following the Nantlle road from Caernarvon, and turning off at Pen-y-Groes to the rt. by a by-road to Pontllyfni.

5 m. rt. the restored eh. of *Ilandwrog*. Overlooking the sea is *Dinas Dinlle*, a large station said to have been connected with Segontium. Although probably made use of by the Romans, it was evidently a British post, and is strongly fortified with a double range of

escarpments. Its seaward front has suffered considerably from the action of the waves.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. the Llyfni is crossed near its mouth.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ m. l. on rising ground is the cromlech of Penardd. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. of straight road are agreeably terminated by the pretty little village of

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Clynnog* (no tolerable Inn), whose fine old *Church* embosomed in trees (restored 1858), is cruciform, and a magnificent specimen of Late Perp., about the time of Henry VII. It consists of nave, chancel with sacristy, two transepts, and chapel, with a tower at the W. end, and a *Porch* surmounted by a muniment-room leading into the nave. The tower is 74 ft. high, of 3 stages, and supported by buttresses of 8 stages at each angle. The nave is entered from the porch by a flight of steps. It is 80 ft. long, and lighted by windows of 3 lights, of which the middle is ogee-headed. The chancel is separated from the nave by a beautifully carved *Rood-loft*, under which is a row of sedilia of carved oak. There is also a good carved timber roof. Inside the communion-rails on N. is an altar-tomb, and above it a mural monument (date 1609) representing an adult figure with several smaller ones kneeling. The sacristy to the N. of the chancel has a groined roof, and contains the chest of St. Beuno, formed out of a solid tree, for the reception of the offerings to the saint. Its solidity and triple locks have made St. Beuno's chest pass into a proverb. There are also a mural brass (date 1633) in the N. transept, and an altar-tomb, dividing a pew underneath the reading-desk, to Col. Twistleton, 1667, who, in the civil wars, took Sir John Owen prisoner. At the S.E. angle of the chancel a circular staircase leads to the roof and the roodloft. From the tower porch a passage runs S, to

St. Beuno's chapel, which is thus, to a certain degree, cut off from the ch. It has probably been erected on the site of a much more ancient building. It is lighted by windows of beautiful design. The first ch. was founded by St. Beuno in 616, in the time of Cadwallon, son of Cadvan, King of Wales, who gave the land for the purpose, receiving in return a golden sceptre worth 40 cows. A legend is connected with St. Beuno similar to that of St. Teilo related in the 'Liber Landavensis,' viz. that the saint was buried here.

The New Inn, at S.W. corner of the ch.-yard, is a very old house, probably coeval with the ch. *The well* of St. Beuno, a cursing well, like St. Eilian's, and a wishing or healing well like St. Winifred's, lies on the l. of the road, a little past the ch., but, like most of the once sacred wells, is neglected and uncared for. The ch. claims to be one of the finest in N. Wales. In a field overlooking the sea, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the W., is the *Bachwen* cromlech, noted for its eup marks.

The road from Clynnog soon begins to ascend, as it winds along the western slopes of the large conical blocks of mountain known as *Gyrn Ddu*, *Gyrn Goch*, and *Moel Penllechog*. These mountains are of the same group as *Yr Eifl*, or, as they are commonly called, *The Rivals*, which rise in such sudden abruptness on the rt.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the head of the pass is reached at the small village of *Llanaelhaiarn*, the ch. of St. Aelhaiarn, also possessed of a sacred well. Viewed from this spot, *Yr Eifl* presents a magnificent escarpment of frowning precipices, though on the S.W. and S. sides the ascent may be made with perfect ease.

[A path from *Llanaelhaiarn* on the rt. runs at the foot of the cliffs, and through the pass of *Bwlch-yr-Eifl*,

from which there is a lovely retrospective view of Clynnog, the coast and bay of Caernarvon. On rt. is the smaller *Eifl*, no great height above the pass, but fearfully precipitous on the seaward side. The accessories peculiar to the working of a copper-mine at the very head of the cliffs rather add than otherwise to the striking wildness of the scene. On the l. *Yr Eifl* par excellence rises abruptly to the height of 1868 ft., though on the E. side there is a lesser peak of only 1400 ft., which is the more interesting of the two, as it contains within its fastnesses, at about the distance of a mile and a half from *Llanaelhaiarn*, the early fortified town of *Tre'r Ceiri* (h. e. "the town of fortresses") one of the most perfect and interesting examples to be found in the whole county. To ascend this mountain follow the high road to Nevin for a mile and a half, and then strike off to the l. up the slope, until reaching a narrow green pathway. A modern wall of loose stones is the only difficulty to be surmounted. The configuration of the town follows that of the mountain. "It consists of several groups of cells or 'cyttiau,' surrounded by a wall enclosing upwards of 5 acres, being more than 300 yards from E. to W. The inner wall, which is very perfect, is in many places 15 ft. high, and in some 16 ft. broad, and has a parapet and walk upon it. There are 9 groups of cells of various forms—round, oval, oblong, square, and in some instances a combination of hexagonal chambers leading to a circular one."—*Arch. Cambr.** At the N. end is a high artificial mound, probably designed for a look-out post. The entrances, three in number, are on the western and weakest side. *Tre'r Ceiri* may have been a vast storehouse for the plunder gathered from the mainland by its seafaring oeu-

* 1855, p. 256. See also Vol. for 1871.

pants, or a last refuge of the Gael against the invading Cymry. History is utterly silent respecting this important post—at all events a negative proof of its immense antiquity. The view over the promontory of *Lleyn* to the S.W. is very fine, the whole outline of the coast, with its various cliffs and bays, being spread out as in a map. The conical hills rising abruptly in the centre are *Carn Boduan* and *Carn Madryn*. More to the S. are the little port of *Pwllheli* and *St. Tudwal's* road, opposite to which is the coast of *Cardigan Bay*, with the *Merionethshire* hills in the background. For grandeur, and at the same time for a certain peculiar wildness, the view from *Yr Eifl* has not its equal. There is a tradition current that these mountains are magnetic, from which fact they have obtained the name of *Llithfaen*, or “stone-attracting,” and masters of vessels are careful not to approach too near the coast, in consequence of the effect that they believe to be exerted on their compasses. The fact probably is that there is a strong under-current setting in all along this coast, which is dangerous to vessels, and very apt to lead them out of their course. The path through the pass is carried at the head of a wonderfully precipitous ravine, shut in by the sea on one side, and on the others by walls of mountain, forming the most complete picture of isolation that it is possible to imagine.

This hollow of *Vortigern*, or *Nant Gwytheryn*, is said to have been the last resting-place of that British king, “who fled hither to escape the rage of his subjects, excited by his inviting the Saxons into Britain,” and found the spells of *Merlin* and other enchanters impotent to save him from divine vengeance. A small homestead or two are the only signs of life in this secluded glen.

Further S. is *Carreg y Llam*, the

rock of the leap, overhanging the sea in one tremendous precipice, of such height that even in the views from *Caernarvon* this rock is plainly visible. *Hercupon* is fabled to have been built the castle of *Vortigern*, destroyed in one night by lightning. There is said to be a cave at the foot of it, and it is a great resort of seabirds, who add their discordant cries to the roaring of the waves. From hence the pedestrian must strike inland until he gains a rough road which runs past the solitary little mountain ch. of *Pistyll*, leading to *Nevin*. There is an important quarry on the rocks near *Pistyll*, from which quantities of stone are sent by sea to *London*. The distance from *Llanacelhaiarn* to the little town of *Nevin* by this route is about 7 m.]

From the top of the pass a long descent leads through an uninteresting country, passing the conical eminence of *Carn Pentyrch* and the village of *Llangybi*, where there is a mineral well, to

20 m. *Pwllheli Stat.*—pronounce *Poolth-eli* (*Inns*: *Tower*; *Crown*; *Whitehall*), a brisk little corporate town and seaport of some 3242 Inhab., doing a good deal of business, notwithstanding its out-of-the-way situation. It is, however, the principal emporium for a very large district extending to the extremity of *Lleyn*, besides possessing some lesser advantages, such as a remarkable profusion of fish, especially shell-fish, and facilities for bathing, which, as far as regards clear water and a fine beach of 4 m. long, are unsurpassed. It is, moreover, one of the cheapest watering-places in Great Britain. At the mouth of the port is the picturesque *Gimlet Rock* or *Carreg-y-Rimbill*, and large embankments have been made at a considerable expense to protect the harbour from encroachment of the sea. The town itself presents nothing

of interest, but magnificent views of the Merionethshire coast are obtained from the heights above *Deneio*, at back of the town, where the parish ch. is situated. The walk may be extended to *Llanor*, 2 m. N., near which, at Penprys, where there are some inscribed stones of the 6th century.

Distances.—Caernarvon, 20 m.; Criccieth, 8; Nevin, 7; Aberdaron, 20; Clynnog, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Yr Eifl, 7; Portmadoc, 14; Edeyrn, 8; Porth Dinlleyn, 8 m.

A coach daily (except Sundays) to Nevin and Aberdaron (Rte. 16).

For Bardsey Island, see Rte. 16.

ROUTE 16.

PWLLHELI TO BARDSEY ISLAND, BY NEVIN AND ABERDARON.

An interesting excursion may be made to Nevin, and from thence through the promontory to Aberdaron, returning by the coast to Pwllheli, the distance being about 36 m.

At times a *Steamer* makes the voyage from Portmadoc to Bardsey Island, and in *fine weather* it is a very agreeable trip, from the lovely views commanded of the picturesque coast, the grand range of Snowdon, combined with the Castle of Criccieth, the Gimlet Rock, Pwllheli, &c.

The road passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. of *Bodegroes*; rt. 1 m. is *Llanor*, with its inscribed stones. 3 m. rt. is *Bodvel Hall*, an old mansion-house belonging to G. W. Duff Assheton Smith, Esq., interesting as being

the birthplace of Mrs. Thrale, the wife of Piozzi, and friend of Dr. Johnson, who visited the place with her, 1774, and found it decayed, and the 2 churches, which were in Thrale's gift, neglected and unpaved. 4 m. the village of *Boduan*. *Boduan Hall* is one of Lord Newborough's seats, situated just underneath *Carn Boduan*, which rises abruptly from the plain to a height of about 900 ft. It may be ascended for the sake of the view, which is finely panoramic; but if the tourist has ascended Yr Eifl hills, it is a needless toil. 6 m. the road turns sharply to the rt. to,

7 m., *Nevin*, a fishing-village, Pop. 2003, at the foot of *Carn Boduan* (*Inn*: Nanhoron Arms). Coach daily to and from Pwllheli. There is nothing worth seeing in it. The ch. has a singularly narrow tower, with a disproportionate ship for a weathercock. 2 m. to the S.W. is *Porth Dinlleyn*, to which place a remarkably good road was constructed from Pwllheli many years ago, under the impression that Government was going to make a packet-station here. Telford's grand highway, and the Conway and Menai Bridges, put a stop to this. During the railway mania its claims were again urged against those of Holyhead as an Irish port. From hence a road runs S. through the village of Edeyrn, where it divides. The route to the l. offers the best scenery, passing close to the foot of *Carn Fadryn* or *Madryn*, the largest of the two conical mountains which are so conspicuous in the promontory. Nant Llaniestyn runs between the road and the mountain, formerly an important stronghold of the sons of Owain Gwynedd, to whom this portion of the country belonged. On the summit are still visible traces of eyttiau, so common in these early fortified posts.

7 m. from Porth Dinlleyn is *Sarn Mellteyrn* (*Inn*: Penrhyn Arms,

comfortable, the best quarters from which the pedestrian can explore the W. part of the promontory; limited, but clean), a hamlet at which several roads meet, and, amongst others, the second road from Edeyrn, which passes the village of Tudweiliog. On Mynydd Cefn Amwlch is a very perfect cromlech with a peculiarly peak-shaped superincumbent stone. About 1 m. to the S.W. is the fine triple-aisled *Church* of Llangwnadle, which contains a good sculptured font. From Mellteyrn to Aberdaron (6 m.) the road traverses the dreary common of Rhos Hirwaun, and by the side of Mynydd Ystum, on which is a large circular camp called *Castell Odo*.

14 m. *Aberdaron* (Pop. 1247)—*Inn*: Ship (poor)—is a remote little village on the sea-coast, very near the most S. extremity of Llyn, 15½ m. from Pwllheli (stat.), from which town an omnibus runs daily (except Sundays). It was a frequented halting-place for pilgrims bound for Bardsey, while the abbey existed. The old *Church*, which was for a long time in such neglect that the waves were actually eating away the walls, was restored by Mr. Kennedy, and consists of N. and S. aisles, of which the N., the oldest, is entered by a circular-headed doorway. It has a good Perp. E. window, with ogee-headed lights. It is now used as a school. A modern pseudo-Norman building was erected; the parishioners, however, disliking the innovation, subscribed to have the old one restored. The parish is large, and contains several antiquities—as *Castell Odo*; the old mansion of *Bodwrda*, of the time of Charles I.; and traces of the ancient chapel of *Eglwys Fair*, just on the head of Braich-y-pwll, the extreme point of Llyn, and the Canganum Promontorium of Ptolemy. Here, as Pennant was told, is *Efynnon Fair*, our Lady's

well, a freshwater spring with sacred properties, below high-water mark.

This district, though eminently wild and primitive, is worth visiting, if it is only for the coast scenery, which is grand, especially on the S. and W. of the promontory. At *Parwyd*, opposite Bardsey, the cliffs descend to the water in a sheer precipice of 600 ft.

Few of the tourists who penetrate Llyn have time or courage to visit *Bardsey* Island, which lies 7 m. from Aberdaron, separated by a tidal current of such rapidity and force, that the island is called in Welsh Ynys Enlli, or the Isle of the Eddy. The difficulties of making the passage are often insuperable, and cases have been known of travellers, who have succeeded in making the island, being detained there for a considerable time, much against their will. A boat (the charge about 15s.) can be obtained by those who are determined to make the trip at Aberdaron or Porthmeudwy. An occasional steamer (see above) may obviate these difficulties.

The island is about 2 m. in length, and rises very precipitously on the N.E. face. Giraldus Cambrensis thus mentions it:—"Beyond Llyn there is a small island inhabited by religious monks called Cælibes or Colidei (Culdees?). This island, either from the wholesomeness of its climate, owing to its vicinity to Ireland, or rather from some miracle obtained by the merits of the saints, has this wonderful peculiarity that the oldest people die first, because diseases are uncommon, and scarcely any die except from extreme old age. Its name is Eneli in Welsh, and Berdesey in the Saxon language; and many bodies of saints are said to be buried there."

The present inhabitants number about 84, and obtain their living mainly by fishing. They pay a rental to Lord Newborough, but beyond

that recognize no government but their own, "cultivating a spirit of mutual independence, and electing from themselves a king, who also goes through the duties of minister."

At the S. end of the island is a *Lighthouse*, from whence on a clear day St. David's Head is visible at a distance of 62 m. Although there is no ch. nor any religious establishment now, Bardsey was famous in former times for its abbey of St. Mary, of which a portion is still left. It was founded in 516 by Cadvan, King of N. Wales, and speedily attracted numbers of devotees, to the number it is said of 20,000 saints, "to whom it afforded an asylum during life, and after death graves to as many of their bodies. Well, therefore, it might be called *Insula Sanctorum*, the Isle of Saints; but, with Dr. Fuller, I must observe that it would be much more facile to find graves in Bardsey for so many saints, than saints for so many graves."—*Pennant*. The only remains of this once extensive building is a portion of a tower of the 13th cent.

On the return to Pwllheli the coast-road to the S. should be followed, passing the villages of *Llanfaelrhys* and *Rhiw*, which is situated on high rugged ground overlooking the sweep of *Porth Nigel*, or Hell's Mouth, a bay much dreaded by mariners on account of certain currents, and, as *Pennant* expresses it, the Scylla to the Charybdis of Sarn Badrig, whose extremity lies nearly opposite. The 'Transit' was wrecked on the E. side of the bay in 1839. The parish of *Llanengan*, in which this occurred, is remarkable for its fine *Church* of the early part of the 16th cent. Having fallen into decay, like many of its neighbours, it was restored by Mr. Kennedy. It contains a very richly-carved *Roodscreen* running across the aisles, which for ornamentation of design is unsurpassed in

Wales. The bells are said to have been brought from Bardsey.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is well worth exploring, particularly at the headland of *Trwyn-cilan*. There are a number of camps and fortified posts allround. *Nanhoron*, on rt. of road, is the seat of F. Lloyd Edwards, Esq., very romantically situated at the entrance of the dingle through which the *Bodglas* flows. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Llanengan* is *Abersoch*, a small fishing harbour. From hence the road skirts the bay, passing rt. *Llanbedrog*, to

Pwllheli, in Rtc. 15.

ROUTE 17.

CAERNARVON TO CAPEL CURIG, BY LLANBERIS.—ASCENT OF SNOWDON.—PASS OF LLANBERIS TO GORPHWYSFA.

Railway to Llanberis, 12 m.; 7 trains daily, in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; thence *Coaches*, &c., to Capel Curig.

From the train, as you quit Caernarvon, you have a fine view of the castle; and on leaving the Cambrian Rly. rt., which leads to Barmouth, you ascend the vale of the Seiont.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Pontrythalt Stat.* The rly. is carried through and among rocks and cliffs partly rounded by glaciation, which has left many moraine heaps behind.

4 m., a road l. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to the

early fortified post of *Dinas Dinorwic*, of an oval shape, and strengthened with a triple ditch. On rt. is *Bryn Bras*, the castellated modern seat of Wm. Dew, Esq. Overhanging the road is *Caer Carreg-y-fran*, which is easily accessible from

Cwm-y-glo-Stat., from which there is said to have been a paved way to *Llys Dinorwic*. "A strong wall of cyclopean masonry was carried along the edge of the cliff; the entrance faced to the W., and had a projecting bastion on each side. The railroad now runs close alongside of the *Seiont*, which, issuing from *Llyn Padarn*, flows into the *Menai* at *Caernarvon*. On the other side of it is a Railway, which conveys the slates from *Llanberis* quarries to *Port Dinorwic* (Rte. 14), 7 m.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ m. the mountains, which have been gradually drawing nearer, now come down close to the road, leaving but a small space between them and the W. shore of *Llyn Padarn*. They are, in fact, the spurs of *Snowdon*, which is seen piercing the sky with its sharp peak. On rt. are the slate-quarries of *Glyn*, the property of *Lord Newborough*.

12 m. **Llanberis Terminus.** *Inns*: *Victoria*, a large but comfortable house (60 beds) in a fine position; nice garden; near the mouth of the glen, up which runs the path to *Snowdon*. The *Padarn Villa Hotel*, too, is a good house, as are also the *Castle* and *Llyn Peris Hotels*, the latter overlooking the lake of that name.

Llanberis is a village of 2000 Inhab., great part of whom work in the slate quarries; but it includes many handsome villas scattered along the shores of *Lakes Padarn* and *Peris*, and lying at the N. foot of *Snowdon*. It has an old *Church* ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the stat.) and a new one, 3 or 4 chapels, and a *Hospital* for quarry accidents.

Llyn Padarn, so named after the saint *Padarn* or *Paternus*, who it is said had a cell in these parts, is the lowest and largest of the 2 lakes that fill up the valley. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, though of moderate breadth. It is inferior in beauty to *Llyn Peris*, which is considerably smaller, but is surrounded by grand hills emanating from *Moel Eilio* and the *Elidrys*, which descend to the very brink of the water. A broad expanse of green meadow intervenes between the 2 lakes, which are, however, connected by a stream, crossed by a bridge and road leading to the quarries, and the hospital for quarrymen.

On a rocky eminence at the back of the *Victoria Hotel*, and overlooking the lower end of *Llyn Peris*, rises the round tower of *Dolbadarn*, a very striking feature in the scenery of the valley from its isolated and commanding position. It is a remnant of a castle known to have been possessed by *Maelgwn Gwynedd* in the 6th cent. For 23 years it was the prison-house of *Owen Goch*, immured here by his brother *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth*, as a punishment for rebellion; and in the time of *Edward I.* it sustained a siege at the hands of the *Earl of Pembroke*, when garrisoned by *Dafydd*, brother of *Llewelyn ap Gruffydd*. It was designed to defend the pass into the interior of *Snowdonia*, and from its position at the mouth of the pass, it played an important part in defending the mountain districts, which were guarded on the other sides by *Caernarvon*, *Dolwyddelan*, *Criccieth*, and *Harlech*. It is a cylindrical tower of 3 stages, entered on the 2nd stage by a stair against the wall outside. It is of rude masonry, but from its wall stair, pointed arch, and general proportions, may be pronounced to be of E. E. or Dec. date. It has long

been in ruins, the tower only being left in Leland's time.

The hills on the opposite side of the lake are disfigured—indeed, utterly defaced—by the *Slate-quarries of Dinorwic*, which, next to those at Penrhyn, are the largest and most important in Wales, employing nearly 3000 men. They are quarried out of the same formation—nay, out of the very same hill—whose opposite end is hollowed out by the Penrhyn quarries; and in due time the two will meet, and the whole mountain will have been cut away like a plum-cake. The Llanberis quarries were commenced by the late Mr. Assheton Smith, of Vaenol, and are now the property of his heirs. "The rock in these quarries has been worked to the depth of 300 perpendicular feet. The hillside is divided by 15 or 20 stages or steps, and the stranger's attention is soon arrested by the constant rattle of slates sliding down the tips, mingled with the clang of the pick, interrupted from time to time by the loud explosions of blasting. A horn is blown to give warning of the blasts, when the men shelter themselves in huts and holes. The blast brings down lumps of rock 50 to 100 tons in weight, which are broken up and distributed among the workmen in sheds, where they are split and fashioned by simple tools. Strangers, who if left to themselves would run risks from the explosion, are conducted by a guide through them. The roofing slates are split and dressed in numerous sheds, while the slabs are sawn and ground at powerful steam and water mills in the neighbourhood. Convenient tramways, about 23 m. in extent, are laid along the various workings and quarry banks; upon these small waggons are run, into which the slates and slabs are loaded and taken to the inclines, whence they are let down by wire ropes to the rly. The

slates are transported from the quarry to the place of shipment, Port Dinorwic, by a separate railway skirting the N. shore of the lakes and river Seiont. It is a singular sight to watch the quarrymen who live along the line of rly. returning home by the aid of 30 veloeipedes, which are placed on the rly. and worked by the men themselves by means of a windlass. Each veloeipede carries 8 persons, and, proceeding in the direction of the port, deposits the labourer at the nearest point to his dwelling."—*Life of Assheton Smith*.

A path opposite the Victoria leads up a glen in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the very pretty *Waterfall* of Ceunant Mawr, 60 ft. high. The ascent of Snowdon by this same path passes close to the fall. See Route 17A.

The original village of Llanberis is distant about 2 m. from rly. stat., nearer to the entrance of the pass, with mountains towering around. The *Church* is a little to the rt. of the road, and is a picturesque building. It retains only part of a Perp. edifice, the rest being modern. It has a good timber roof of the 15th cent., and bits of screen work. The ch. has been well restored.

Geology.

The rocks on both sides of Llanberis and Dolbadarn exhibit in the faces of the cliffs flexures of the oldest strata, viz. Cambrian rocks, the equivalents of the Longmynd. "Containing the best roofing-slates in the world, and subordinate courses of grit, with rocks of igneous origin intermixed, they are seen to fold over and plunge to the E.S.E., so as to pass under the great and massive succession of schists which constitute the distant heights of the Snowdon range. The unfossiliferous slaty rocks of Llanberis pass into the overlying strata, which, by their imbedded organic remains, are known

to be of Lower Silurian age.”—*Murchison's Siluria.*

Not less interesting are the frequent and clear signs of glæcier action all through the valley. “The rocks when unweathered are round and mammillated, and their smooth surface sometimes grooved by ice.”

Excursions.—The first and chief of these is the **Ascent of Snowdon**, which may be made more easily from this than from any other point; the distance being about 5 m., requiring 2 to 3 hrs. up and less than 2 down. Guides, 7s., and ponies, 5s., may be hired at the Victoria and other Inns (see p. 116).

The Pass of Llanberis.—*Coaches* daily to Capel Curig, Bettws-y-Coed, and round Snowdon to Beddgelert and Caernarvon. The circuit, 40 m., is made in 8 to 10 hrs., stoppage included.

This is undoubtedly the most desolate and the grandest pass, as it is also the loftiest carriage-road in Wales. Leaving behind Llanberis and its lake, it enters the black defile separating the Glyder Fawr Mountain on l. from Snowdon on the rt. hand.

For nearly 4 m. the road is carried at the foot of precipitous mountains, which rise up on each side in cliffs some 2000 feet high. Stern black and rugged rocks bound the valley, those on the rt. being strewn with fragments fallen from the toppling crags above. A broad turnpike-road, as smooth as any in England, winds up with a gradual ascent for the convenience of tourists. [Nearly opposite the old ch. a path may be found striking steeply up the heights on the l., and leading over the shoulder of Glyder Fawr (rt.), to the little tarn *Llyn-y-Cwm*, whence there is a very steep descent by the side of the Devil's
[*N. Wales.*]

Kitchen to Llyn Idwal and Llyn Ogwen (Rte. 12A)].

At 11½ m. the road crosses the river at *Pont-y-Gromlech*, “where bosses of felspathic porphyry rise like little hills in the middle of the valley.” On l. is a large block of fallen stone misnamed a *Cromlech*. It was once called *Ynys Hettws*, or Hetty's Island, from the circumstance of an old woman of that name taking up her abode in the angles formed by the blocks. She occupied herself during the summer by tending sheep and milking cows.

[Opposite this spot rt. the deep ravine of *Cwm Glas* runs up into the very heart of Snowdon, terminating with the precipices of *Crib-y-Ddysgyl*. This was one of the most extensive glæcier valleys, and many signs plainly betoken it to the observant eye, such as moraine heaps, boulders, and “roches moutonnées.” The pedestrian should ascend this *cwm*, for at the extreme end of it lies an upland valley declared by Professor Ramsay to be unmatched for wildness in all Wales, “bounded on 3 sides by tall cliffs and mountain peaks, in the midst of which lie 2 little deep, clear tarns, 2200 ft. above the sea, each in a perfect basin of rock, resembling on a small scale the *Todten See* and the lake behind the hotel of the Grimsel.” This valley is separated from the lower part of the *cwm* by a steep escarpment of rocks, some 800 ft. in height. From hence the pedestrian may climb the ridge of *Crib-y-Ddysgyl*, and so to the summit of Snowdon.]

Near the great Boulder stone the full grandeur of this pass develops itself, its character being wild desolation. The heights which bound it are nearly precipitous, dark or black, and almost herbless. Trees there

are none. A continuous ascent leads up to

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Gorphwysfa*, "the resting-place," where a roadside *Inn*, with fair accommodation, and a group of cottages, at the axis of the watershed (1200 ft.), invites 5 minutes' rest. The view both before and behind is perfect for severe mountain landscape—not a tree, not a token of cultivation, but wild, bare, rocky peaks rising one above the other until they are lost in the clouds.

[Here the path turns off to ascend Cwm Dyli and Snowdon (p. 118), the route always taken by the guides from Capel Curig. The summit is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. No one should omit the short walk to Llyn Llydaw about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see Rte. 17A) in fine weather, even if they do not ascend Snowdon; from no point can a finer view of that mountain be had with less trouble. Glacier markings are plainly visible close to path going up Cwm Dyli.

Gorphwysfa, the summit of the Pass of Llanberis, is a good starting-point for the ascent of Snowdon, 5 m. For the first 2 m. there is a good ear road, passing some deserted Copper-Mines, to the margin of *Llyn Llydaw*, whence the magnificent view of Snowdon, mentioned above, is obtained, for the sake of which alone it is worth while to walk or drive thus far, in clear weather. For the rest of the ascent see Rte. 17A.

From *Gorphwysfa* also the *Great Glyder* may be ascended. Its top commands the best near view of Snowdon.]

No sooner does the road descend than a view opens over the valley of Nant-y-Gwryd, at the end of which the enormous mass of Moel Siabod fills up the picture. To the rt. the

lovely valley of Nant Gwynnant expands, showing signs of softer beauties that are very gratifying to the eye after so much desolation.

14 m. *Pen-y-Gwryd Inn* (Rte. 18), 6 m. from rly. stat. at Llanberis, small and of no pretensions, but comfortable for those who do not require superfluous luxuries. It stands at the junction of the road from Capel Curig with that from Beddgelert. It is a capital station for fishermen in consequence of its proximity to the Mymbyr lakes, Llyn Gwynant, Llyn Llydaw, and several smaller ones. The host is a good guide to them all, as well as to the neighbouring mountains. The nearest lake is *Llyn Cwmffynnon*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the inn, at the foot of the Glyder Fach. Though small, the fishing in it is good, char having been introduced with success; a boat is kept on the lakes. There is also fishing in the *Gwryd*, the little river which runs down to the Mymbyr lakes. "The angler, fond of bottom fishing, may soon fill his basket by merely keeping out of sight of the quick-eyed trout, and begin his pursuit at less than 5 minutes' walk from the inn."—*Cliffe's Angler*.

Distances.—Llanberis, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Capel Curig, 4; Snowdon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Beddgelert, 8 m.

From Pen-y-Gwryd it is a gradual descent through the valley of Nant-y-Gwryd, to *Capel Curig*. The scenery is desolate and severe, unrelieved by foliage and cultivation, although every now and then a farmhouse gives the appearance of life; but the farms in these upland regions are very different to the snug, wooded homesteads of English counties, as the most valuable part of them consists in extensive mountain pasturage and sheepwalks. At the end of the valley lie the *Llyniau Mymbyr*, two fine sheets of water, situated close to

17½ m. **Capel Curig Hotel** (Royal), a comfortable Snowdonian resort, embosomed in almost the only trees in the district. These lakes, at one time full of fish, are now worth little to the angler, owing probably to the too free use of the net. One advantage possessed by this solitary Inn is the fine view it commands of Snowdon, which at favourable times is beautifully reflected from the surface of its cheerless lakes. It stands near the junction of the roads to Bangor (Rte. 12A), to Bettws-y-Coed, to Beddgelert, and to Llanberis. For the ascent of Snowdon see Rte. 17A. Capel Curig is a central and excellent station for exploring Nant Ffrancon, Carnedd Davydd and Llewelyn, the Glyders, Trifacn, Llyn Idwal, all of which are described in Rte. 12A.

One of the most extensive views in the whole district is obtained from *Moel Siabod*, which rises a little to the S. of Capel Curig to a height of 2870 ft. On the N. and W. it is easily ascended, as on these sides it is rounded and covered with smooth turf until near the summit, which is broken and rocky; but the E. face is grand and precipitous, with a crater-shaped escarpment, at the bottom of which lies the small tarn of Llyn-y-foel. It is easy to descend from the summit in a S.E. direction to Castle Dolwyddelan, and thence down the Lledr to Bettws-y-Coed.

Coaches.—Daily in summer to Bettws-y-Coed; to Bangor, by Nant Ffrancon; to Beddgelert and Caernarvon; to Llanberis.

ROUTE 17A.

ASCENT OF SNOWDON:—1. FROM LLANBERIS; 2. FROM BEDDGELEERT; 3. FROM LLYN CWELLYN AND THE SNOWDON RANGER; 4. FROM CAPEL CURIG (GORPHWYSFA). — THE SUMMIT. (SEE MAP.)

Snowdon, with the vast numbers of subordinate peaks and shoulders that belong to it, occupies a very considerable area, of which Llanrug, Bettws Garmon, Beddgelert, Nant Gwynnant, Capel Curig, and Llanberis may be taken as marking the outer limits. This, of course, will not include the district of Snowdonia generally so called, which extends from the Conwy to the Irish sea (Introduct., p. viii.), but merely that portion of Snowdon proper which is divided from the rest by some distinctive valley or pass. The area within these points may be roughly estimated at from 10 to 12 m. N. to S. by 6 m. E. to W. The principal attraction in this enormous block of mountain is, of course, *Moel-y-Wyddfa* ("the conspicuous summit"), the loftiest eminence in England and Wales, which towers up to the height of 3571 ft. above the level of the sea. A bird's-eye view looking down upon Snowdon would present somewhat the appearance of a starfish. From the central knot radiate 5 great arms enclosing deep combs, with lakes at their bottom, and sides rising like huge walls, very nearly precipitous. The different lines of ascent commence in these hollows, and gradually rise to and surmount the ridges connected with the summit, the steepest part of the ascent. Of these primary ridges the most northerly is (1) *Crib-y-*

Ddysgyl (the Toothed Dish), with the branch of *Crib Goch* to the E., and *Clogwyn Du'r Arddu*, a grand escarpment in itself, to the W.; while between these 2 last the *Llechog*, or *Llechwedd-y-Re* (the rapid ascent), slopes down towards Llanberis. Between the *Clogwyn* and *Llechwedd* is *Cwm Brwynog*, containing the tarn of *Llyn Du'r Arddu*. *Cwm Glas* lies between *Crib Goch* and *Llechwedd*, which is still further indented by the small supplementary valley of *Cwm Glas Bach*. The shoulder of *Clogwyn Du'r Arddu* is prolonged N.N.W. into a series of heights, such as *Moel-y-Cynghorion* and *Moel Goch*, which are terminated over Bettws Garmon by the bluff slopes of *Moel Eilio*. (2) The ridge of *Bwlch-y-Maen* runs S.S.W. for a short distance, and soon subdivides into (i.) the *Llechog*, just opposite *Drws-y-Coed*, and (ii.) *Bwlch-y-Llan*, which is terminated above *Beddgelert* by the lofty peaks of *Yr Aran*. Between *Clogwyn du'r Arddu* and *Llechog* lies the deep *Cwm Clogwyn*, holding in its bosom *Llyn Glas*, *Llyn Coeh*, *Llyn-y-Nadrodd*, and, a little lower down, *Llyn-fryn-on-gwâs*. Between *Llechog* and *Yr Aran* lies *Cwm Craigog*, a valley of no great importance. (3) S.E. runs the ridge of *Bwlch-y-Saethau* (the pass of arrows), which does not subdivide, but is prolonged into the jagged edges of *Lliwedd*, overhanging *Nant Gwynnant*. Between it and *Yr Aran* is *Cwm-y-Llan*, a "corrie" of enormous depth; and on the N. side of *Lliwedd* is *Cwm Dyli*, the grandest of all the *Snowdon* valleys, containing at its highest end the small tarn of *Glaslyn*, and lower down *Llyn Llydaw*. These are the main physical features and divisions of the *Snowdon* mountains, which every tourist will find it to his account to master, as a knowledge of the geography of the different ranges adds immensely to the pleasures of the ascent. See the Map.

The occasions are rare on which the visitor obtains a complete *Panoramic* view from the top.* For the most part he has to content himself with peeps and glimpses caught through openings of the drifting clouds, and very often when the mist is stagnant around the summit he is denied even this, and is perhaps wet through by the rain. It is at all times very cold on the top, so that wrappers should be provided, especially for ladies.

All the upward tracks from *Llanberis*, *Llyn Cwellyn*, *Beddgelert*, and *Capel Curig* (or *Gorphwysfa*), are so broadly and plainly marked, that in clear weather any person of moderate experience in mountains could easily find his way up without a guide; but if there is the slightest chance of a fog (and fogs often come on in the most sudden and inexplicable manner) the tourist should not start unattended, more particularly if it is the first time that he has ascended. By the same rule no night ascent should be made without a guide, as fatal accidents have happened by neglecting this precaution. There is nothing about the excursion calling for any but moderate exertion, care, and nerve, which are requisites for everybody visiting any mountain district.

During summer *Coaches* run daily, making the *tour of Snowdon*, from *Caernarvon* to *Beddgelert*, *Pen-y-Gwryd*, *Gorphwysfa*, and *Llanberis*, a circuit of 35 miles.

1. *The Ascent from Llanberis* (about 5 m.) is the easiest, most accessible, and consequently the most frequented of any, several hundred excursionists having been known to go up in one day. Guides and ponies may be en-

* A *Panorama*, showing the names and altitudes of all the principal mountains as seen from the summit of *Snowdon*, is published by W. J. Adams, 59, Fleet Street, London, price 1s. 6d. It will be found a useful companion on this excursion.

gaged at the hotel. The charge for the guide is 7s., and 5s. for pony, a high price considering the distance. An additional charge of 3s. is made if the tourist descend by a different route. The pathway up the mountain is well marked throughout, and in summer is crowded with climbers. It opens directly opposite the Victoria Hotel, in the gulley or glen which encloses the pretty Waterfall of Ceumant Mawr, 60 ft. high, which is passed, on rt., about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the hotel. Turning away from the Waterfall, the path runs S.E. along the slope of Llechog or Llechwedd, overlooking *Cwm Brwynog*, one of the largest, though least grand, of the 5 great glacier valleys that run down from Moel-y-Wyddfa. In this glen is an ancient stone (Maendu-yr-Arddu), concerning which a tradition was current that any person who slept a night upon it would awake either a poet or a madman. The stone, computed by Ramsay to weigh 5000 tons, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. of the Llyn Du'r Arddu.

At the head of *Cwm Brwynog* is the small *Llyn* just named, lying at the foot of the tremendous cliffs of *Clogwyn Du'r Arddu*. As the tourist mounts *Llechog*, lovely views open up of the *Llanberis* lake, and of the country down to *Caernarvon*. At the summit of this shoulder a path turns off to the rt. to a copper-mine.

From hence the path becomes steep and zigzag. Ere long the narrow ridge of *Crib-y-Ddysgyl* is reached, near the point where the *Capel Curig* (*Gorphwysfa*) route comes in.

[By a short detour to the l. here, and by ascending 100 ft. or so, the traveller may obtain a peep down into the terrific glen of *Cwm Glas*, together with extensive views of the *Glyders*, *Mynydd Mawr*, and a large expanse of country.]

A sharp pull speedily lands the visitor at the topmost peak of *Moel-y-Wyddfa*.

2. *The Ascent from Beddgelert* involves an uphill walk along the turnpike-road to *Caernarvon* (*Rte. 19*) for 3 m., until the tourist reaches *Pitt's Head*. The whole distance is 6 m., and the charge for the guide is 7s., but to descend on the other side 10s. The roadside walk up the valley of the *Colwyn*, which brawls by the side of the road, is pleasant enough, but is felt by most tourists to be rather a nuisance, and to fatigue one somewhat before commencing the real ascent. At times the stage-coach or omnibus may give them a lift.

Turn off to the rt. at the farmhouse of *Efridd Uchaf*, through which the track leads up broken and rough ground, though not very steep. The way soon becomes steep up the *Llechog*, and the grand scenery spread out often tempts the traveller to halt.

Moel Hebog, *Mynydd Mawr*, *Llyn Cwellyn*, and *Moel Eilio* are the principal objects in front, while through the pass of *Nantlle* the sun gleams on the sea at *Clynnog*. To the rt. *Anglesey* and *Caernarvon* are visible, and to the l. the eye wanders over *Tremadoc* and the coast of *Harlech*. Nearing the summit of *Llechog*, we suddenly look over the fearful cliffs of *Cwm Clogwyn*, a deep caldron or corrie, running N.W., and containing several tarns, which can be visited in the route from *Llyn Cwellyn*. At the top of *Llechog* we suddenly emerge upon the very narrow and prolonged ridge of *Bwlch-y-Maen*, or, as it is called by some, *Clawdd Coch*, the most exposed and critical point in the ascent of *Snowdon*—as for a few yards there is no fence or holding on either hand. It is about 8 ft. in breadth, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and divides *Cwm Clogwyn* and *Cwm Llan*, the cliffs of which descend on each side in fearful precipices. Many are the accounts and experiences of this famous pass. *Bingley* declares, "that if a person held a large stone

in each hand, and let them both fall at once, each would roll above a quarter of a mile, and thus, when they stopped, would be more than half a mile asunder." The close proximity of these 2 immense gulfs is enough to make one look to one's steps with no ordinary circumspectness. The path is, however, quite safe, and ladies may ride along it. Even in times of fog this spot is very grand—to see the whirlpools of vapour on both sides boiling and settling, until a gust of wind suddenly makes a great gap, so as to allow the bottom of the *cwm* to be visible: but it is only for a moment; for before the eye has had time to fathom the depth and understand it, it is closed up, to open elsewhere. It seems as if you were at sea, with the clouds for ocean.

"A vast mist enveloped the whole circuit of the mountain. The prospect down was horrible. It gave an idea of numbers of abysses concealed by a thick smoke furiously circulating round us. Very often a gust of wind formed an opening in one place, at others in many; at once exhibiting a most strange and perplexing sight of water, fields, rocks, and chasms, in 50 different places."—*Pennant*.

The rapidity with which the fogs close up round the peaks and glacier valleys of Snowdon is a singular feature; for even on a fine clear day the summit will suddenly become enveloped: and it is this peculiarity which demands such care on the part of the tourist.

3. *The Ascent from Llyn Cwellyn or Snowdon Ranger*. Although this is not the grandest approach to Snowdon top, the opening of a branch rly. from Dinas Stat. (Rte. 19) to Rhyddu Stat., beyond the Ranger Inn, has caused it to be much frequented (see Rte. 19). The distance is 4 m.

The *Snowdon Ranger* is a small solitary Inn near the side of Llyn

Cwellyn, 4 m. from the top. The path, a former copper-mine track, is carried over a large extent of somewhat swampy ground, along the southern slope of Moel-y-Cynghorion (Hill of Council). From hence it gradually ascends to Bwlch-cwm-Brwynog, and gains the summit of the cliffs of Clogwyn Du'r Arddu. In its course it passes on rt. a large erect stone, or *Maenbras*, which, though it appears as if it had been set up by design, is nothing more than an enormous erratic block brought down by the glacial drift. By this route the deep hollow of of Cwm-y-Clogwyn is passed on the rt. with its 4 small lakelets—*Llyn Glas* (Blue Lake), *Llyn Cock* (Red Lake), *Llyn-y-Nadrodd* (Lake of Adders), and *Llyn Ffymmon-Gwâs*, or Servant's Lake, so called from a farm-servant having been drowned in it while washing sheep. *Llyn-y-Nadrodd* contains no fish, probably from the existence of some mineral poison, but the others have trout, which are very shy and difficult to catch.

4. *The Ascent from Gorphwysfa*, (Rte. 17) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., is perhaps the most difficult, but by far the grandest of all. The distance from *Capel Curig* is nearly 9 m. The path quits the high road at *Gorphwysfa*, "the resting-place," at the watershed of the pass, where there is a small roadside Inn. The path, for 2 m. a car road, turns off at once to the l., and, climbing over some rough and rocky ground, passes the small *Llyn Teyrn*, where there are some deserted miners' cottages. It soon enters the grandest valley of Snowdon, *Cwm Dyli*, and comes in sight of *Llyn Llydaw*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Gorphwysfa*. This beautiful Alpine pool is of the darkest green colour, and about 1 m. long. Its broadest end reposes under the lofty precipices of *Lliwedd*, lying at the height of 1527 ft. above the sea. "Around

it rise the cliffs of Lliwedd, Crib Goeh, and Pen-y-Wyddfa, seamed with veins of white quartz, that gleam like streaks of snow on the tall black rocks encircling the vast amphitheatre, with scarred sides and ragged outlines." This view of Snowdon is striking, and so easily accessible, that it is worth the while of those who do not mean to ascend to drive or walk thus far, not 2 m. from the high road, to enjoy it, weather being fine. Its beauty has been much shorn by an ugly embankment, made by the miners for the purpose of access to a copper-mine on the N.W. side of the pool, which, by this proceeding, has been drained to a considerable extent, and lowered to a depth of 12 ft. The road is carried across the embankment, and then follows up a little river which issues from Ffynnon Llyn Glas, or Glaslyn, a small tarn on a much higher level, situated in a deep basin directly under the precipice of Moel-y-Wyddfa. The whole of this track has been made and used by the copper-miners, who have driven a level into the heart of the rocks just above the lake. Above this the path becomes zigzag and steep, and demands considerable care, and keeping Llyn Llydaw on the left, begins to mount upwards by the side of a stream. The ascent is very trying up to Crib-y-Ddysgyl, on the summit of which ridge the path joins that from Llanberis.

Summit of Snowdon.

The visitor who has arrived at the peak of Snowdon by any of these routes will be much mistaken if he comes prepared for mountain solitude, for Moel-y-Wyddfa in the season is one of the most crowded spots in Wales. The guides have erected 2 or 3 huts on the highest point, where refreshments, such as eggs, cheese, tea, and bottled beer, may be obtained at tolerably reasonable prices, con-

sidering the labour of getting them up. In foggy or wet weather it is no slight relief to find a dry room and blazing fire. A charge of 6s. is made for bed and breakfast, to those who wish to see the sun rise. Fortunate are they who have ascended on a cloudless day, for the prospect is one of almost boundless magnificence. "In this great prospect the mountain tarns, which gleam upon you from the bosom of the hills, form the most remarkable feature. I counted 23; among them one, very far up its own mountain, gleamed out as from a brimming basin, over the Holyhead road, at least 1500 ft. above the neighbouring track of human traffic."—*Talfourd*. The distant views embrace the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, Pen-yghent and Ingleborough in Yorkshire, the Isle of Man, the hills of Wicklow with a good part of the Irish coast; while nearer home we have the whole of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire at the feet, and we might almost say the whole of N. Wales. To the W.N.W. and W. rise Moel Eilio, Mynydd Mawr, the Glyders, Moel Siabod, Trifaen, Carneddys Davydd and Llewelyn, Penmaenmawr, and the Menai Straits, with the Clwydian hills in the distance. To the S. is Moel Hebog, and W. are the pools of Nantlle, Drws-y-Coed, Gyrngoch, and Yr Eifl, with the sparkling sea beyond; while to the S.E. the eye wanders over a perfect wilderness of mountains—Moelwyn, Cynicht, Moel Lledr, and the Manods above Festiniog, the Arennigs, the Berwyns, Aran Ben Llyn and Aran Mawddwy near Bala, Llawllech and the Rhinogs over Harlech, Cader Idris near Dolgelley, the rounded hills of Montgomeryshire, with Plinlimmon and the Cardigan-shire hills in the far distance. Directly at the feet lie Llanberis, with its lakes, Llyn Cwellyn and Llyn-y-Gader, and the beautiful vale of Nant Gwynnant,

while a stone might be thrown into any of the deep valleys underneath. From 25 to 30 lakes are visible altogether from the summit.

The early name for Snowdon was Eryri, or Craig Eryri, which some have taken to mean the Rock of Eagles, and others the Snowy Mountains, a term which is not well applied, as it is generally free from snow from May to November, although in late seasons drifts lie in the hollows considerably longer. Camden speaks of the Snowdon range as the British Alps, "*Alpes, si placeat, Britannicæ merito hos montes appelles, nam præterquam quod totius insulæ maximi sunt, etiam in eis undique rupibus, non minus quam Alpes, præcipites.*" Snowdon was made a royal forest by Edward I., and was then famed for its deer. It was, however, disafforested in 1649, though a ranger is still appointed by the Crown. This by no means implies that the mountain was ever covered with trees, at least in historic times.

The *Geology* of the mountain is very interesting. It has been already seen that the rocks at Llanberis are the equivalents of the Longmynd or Bottom Rocks. To these succeed dark bluish-grey slaty schists, representing the inferior part of the Llandeilo formation. "In them, however, no clear fossil evidences have been detected. They are traversed by eruptive rocks, consisting of porphyry or greenstone."—*Siluria*. At the summit of Snowdon are the Caradoc or Bala Rocks, "although the original beds alternate rapidly with volcanic dejections of ashes and felspathic materials." Many typical casts of shells may be found here with very little search. "All these porphyries are true Silurian lava-beds, accompanied by volcanic ashes of the same period. They are perfectly interbedded with fossiliferous strata; and it is worthy of remark

that the slates on which the porphyries rest have been altered at points of contact by the overflowing melted masses, whereas the slaty beds that rest upon them, having been deposited on a cooled surface, are unchanged by heat."—*Ramsay*. The observer, standing on the summit of Moel-y-Wyddfa, will be able to understand the different courses which the glaciers took in flowing through their respective valleys, at the bottom of which he will mark the striations on the rocks above, besides the numerous blocs perchés, roches moutonnées, and moraine-heaps which are scattered about in every direction.

Botany.

Snowdon offers a rare harvest to the botanical collector, though many of the more uncommon plants have become very scarce, owing to the repeated raids upon the Flora of the district by enthusiasts in the science and fern dealers. Bingley, who was an experienced botanist, enumerates the following:—*Anthericum serotinum*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *C. latifolium*, *Saxifraga stellaris*, *S. nivalis*, *S. oppositifolia*, *Lychnis alpina*, *Cyathea fragilis*, *Asplenium septentrionale*, *Pteris crispata*, *Mecanopsis cambrica*, *Viola alpina*, *Geum rivale*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Saxifraga aizoides*, *Poa glauca*, *Festuca rubra*, *Arenaria verna*, *Asplenium viride*, *Oxyria digynus*, *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Aspidium lonchitis*, *Polypodium arvenicum*, *Arabis hispida*, *Rubus saxatilis*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Heliocaris cæspitosa*, *Schænus nigricans*, *Hieracium alpinum*. Besides these there have been found *Polygonum viviparum*, *P. phlegopteris*, *Habenaria albida*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Lycopodium alpinum*, *Woodsia alpina*, and *W. Ilvensis*.

ROUTE 18.

CAPEL CURIG OR LLANBERIS TO BEDDGELERT, BY PEN-Y-GWRYD AND NANT GWYNNANT.

The high road from Capel Curig (Rte. 17) to Llanberis (6 m.) throws off, at the small but comfortable Inn of Pen-y-Gwryd, another which leads due S. to Beddgelert (8 m.), descending the pretty valley of the Nant Gwynnant. It is traversed daily in summer by *Coaches* going to and fro. The view from the Inn, down Nant Gwynnant, is charming.

Soon after commencing the very steep and long descent, the road leaves on rt. the opening of the wild glen of Cwm Dyli, which, penetrating into the heart of Snowdon, sends forth the Dyli to join the Colwyn at Beddgelert. It takes its rise in the little tarn of Glaslyn, lying immediately under the summit of Snowdon; and enters Nant Gwynnant, flowing over a series of cascades for about 300 ft. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. it falls into *Llyn Gwynnant*, the most exquisite of Welsh lakes, situated under the precipices of Lliwedd, and with woods feathering down to the water at the lower end. It is about 1 m. in length, but with a shallow weedy bottom, full of fish. The injudicious use of the net by the landlords of the hotels, has, however, considerably spoiled the fishing. The trout are fine and strong, and "of 2 varieties, bright yellow, which when cooked eat red, and an inferior sort, of darker colour with white belly." Cliffe states that from one net alone, in a single season, 15,000 dozen of trout were taken. There are several boats here, and amongst others one

belonging to the landlord of the *Pen-y-Gwryd Inn*.

The old road, which diverges from Pen-y-Gwryd on a lower level, following the track of a Roman road, here joins the present coach-road.

The traveller who is journeying from Beddgelert perceives from a considerable distance the long line or scur faced by a wall, traversing the side of the mountain, which marks the road to Llanberis, reminding him of the zigzags in some of the grand roads over the Alps.

Previous to arriving at *Llyn Gwynnant* is a track on l. leading through *Bwlehehediad* into the valley of the *Lledr* and *Castell Dolwyddelan*, which is about 5 m. distant (Rte. 12). On the S. side of Gwynnant lake are 2 pretty villa residences.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. are the woods of *Plas Gwynnant*, opposite to which *Cwmly Llan* runs up N.N.W. under the very peak of *Moel-y-Wyddfa*, the peak of Snowdon, which in clear weather is seen peering down through the gap to greater advantage than perhaps from any other point. Nowhere in the Principality are the rude and giant masses of the British Alps more happily blended with the softer scenery of the fertile valley.

After crossing the Glaslyn,

6 m. a smaller sheet of water, *Llyn-y-Ddinas*, opens out, connected with *Llyn Gwynnant* by the Glaslyn, which has become a tolerably broad stream. It is of an oval shape, completely shut in by mountains, although it does not quite come up to *Llyn Gwynnant* in scenic effect. *Yr Aran*, another of Snowdon's loftiest shoulders, towers over the W. bank. Towards the S.W. the scenery is peculiarly fine, including a part of *Dinas Emrys*, and terminated by *Moel Hebog*. The fishing is inferior.

[Between the 2 lakes, on the S. side of *Plas Gwynnant*, a road to l. follows the course of a small brook

which rises in the precipitous ranges of the Lledr mountains. The scenery, especially the views of Snowdon and its great glacier valleys, will well repay exploration; and to the fisherman there is an additional inducement in 3 lakes, *Llyn Edno*, *Llyn Llagi*, and *Llyn-yr-Adar*. The former in particular is celebrated for its large red trout, which vary from 1 to 2 lbs., and have been caught as large as 6 lbs. They are, however, shy, and the fishing is dangerous on account of the rocks shelving rapidly into very deep water. On *Llyn-yr-Adar* are numbers of the black-backed gulls, which breed on an islet. From hence it is not very far (but difficult walking) to the summit of *Cynicht*, a wild peak belonging to the Festiniog group (Rte. 19).]

[After quitting the lower end of *Llyn-y-Dinas* the road passes rt. under *Dinas Emrys*, a singular isolated rock clothed on all sides with wood, containing on the summit some faint remains of a building defended by ramparts. According to the legend, Vortigern, the British king, spurned by the Saxon Hengist, whom he had treacherously introduced into the country, when flying from his own injured subjects retired to the top of this insulated hill, where he commenced a fort, which fell to pieces as fast as it was raised, until his wise men bade him sprinkle the fortress with the blood of a child born out of due course. Such a child was found in Merlin Ambrosius, who helped the king by more effectual means than bloodshedding, and proceeded to construct it conformably with his advice. It was here that the outcast king learned from the seer all the evils that destiny had in store for him; and here, deep in the rock, yet lie buried the golden throne and diamond sword of the enchanter. To him Vortigern gave up his residence, himself retiring to Nant Gwr-

theyrn (Rte. 15), where he ended his days. Emrys is of course a corruption of Ambrosius.

“For thou heardst wise Merlin first relate
The destinies’ decree of Britain’s future fate,
Which truly he foretolde proud Vortiger
should lose,
As when him from his seat the Saxons should
depose;
And to that mightie king which rashly undertooke
A strong-wall’d tower to reare, those earthly
spirits that shooke
The great foundation still, in Dragon’s horrid
shape,
That dreaming wizard told; making the mountain
gape
With his most powerfull charmes, to view
those caverns deepe;
And from the top of Britt, so high and
wondrous steepe,
Where Dinas Emrys stood, shew’d where the
serpents fought,
The white that tore the red; from whence
the Prophet wrought
The Britain’s sad decay then shortly to
ensue.” *Drayton’s Polyolbion.*

From hence the river runs in an exquisitely-wooded vale to

8 m. Beddgelert. (Rte. 19.)]

Those who wish to shorten the journey to Caernarvon, can take the train to *Snowdon Ranger*, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Caernarvon and $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Beddgelert.

Caernarvon is in Rte. 15.

ROUTE 19.

CAERNARVON TO PORTMADOC, BY
BEDDGELERT, PONT ABERGLAS-
LYN, AND TREMADOC.—N. WALES
NARROW GAUGE RLY. TO SNOW-
DON RANGER, RHYD-DU.

A narrow-gauge passenger Rly. has been made from Dinas Junet., by Bettws Garmon and Llyn Cwellyn, to Rhyd-du Stat., beyond the Snowdon Ranger Inn.

Rail to Rhyd-du and omnibus to Beddgelert, 16 m.

The coach-road, on leaving Caernarvon, crosses the Seiont river and the rly. to Llanberis (Rte. 17), and ascends a long hill commanding views over Anglesey. It passes *Llanbeblig*, the mother church of Caernarvon. The *Church*, restored 1842, is a plain structure with Irish-stepped battlements. It contains some stained glass, and a beautiful alabaster monument, adorned with figures on the sides, to William Griffith, son of Sir William Griffith, and Margaret his wife. Llanbeblig is dedicated to St. Peblig or Publius, a son of Maximus and Helena, and was given by Richard II. to the nuns of St. Mary at Chester.

3½ m. *Dinas Junct Stat.*, Rte. 14. Change here for North Wales Narrow Gauge Rly.

[A considerable extent of bleak high ground is crossed, and at the road beyond Trefau Stat. the railroad rises above the valley of the *Gwyrfai*, where the scenery becomes broken and varied. On rt. is the rocky

eminence of Moel Smythau, nearly opposite which the bluff smooth heights of Moel Eilio tower over the village of

Bettws Garmon Stat., so called from the militant missionary, whose name is associated with the British victory at Mold (see Rte. 10). Ironstone has been worked on the sides of this hill; and the entrance of the levels, and the incline down which the ore was brought, are visible.

6½ m. the scenery improves, and at *Nant Mill*, or Nant Melin, the tourist has one of the most lovely bits in Wales, which has been often transferred to the canvas of numberless artists. The *Gwyrfai* here rushes from Llyn Cwellyn at its N.W. extremity over its steep and rocky bed, while on the l. bank a ruined mill is placed, as if on purpose to give effect. On the l. are the thick pine-woods of Plas-y-Nant; and on rt. the tremendous precipices of Craig Cwm Bychan, and the black glen of Cwm Du, frown defiance over the lake. These rocks are the barren and perpendicular escarpment of *Mynydd Mawr*, which intervenes between Llyn Cwellyn and the Nantlle Pass (Rte. 14); and although very fine over Drws-y-Coed, they are surpassed in height and grandeur by Cwm Du.

7 m. *Llyn Cwellyn* is a plain sheet of water, about 1½ m. in length, lying in an elongated basin between the spurs of Moel Goch and Moel-y-Cynghorion on l., and Mynydd Mawr (2300 ft.). At its N.W. end the cliffs of Craig-ewni-Bychan descend precipitously to the water's edge, and one isolated rock in particular was crowned with an early British fortress, called *Castell Cidwm*, "the Wolf's Castle," of which scarce a trace remains. It most likely obtained its name either from the savage aspect of the rocks,

or from its being the veritable haunt of wild beasts in the days when Snowdon was still a forest. "On the crest of Mynydd Mawr, which overhangs the waters of the lake, was the hold of a robber-chief, who was said to have murdered the brother of Constantine the Great, by shooting him with an arrow as he was passing along the valley below with some soldiers, on the way to meet his mother, who, as she was joyfully advancing to the rencontre, was met near Tan-y-Bwlch by the messenger bearing the intelligence of the death of her son. 'Croes awr i mi!' she exclaimed in her anguish (Oh! adverse hour for me!) and to this day the spot which witnessed her distress is still called Croes awr."

The scenery of Llyn Cwellyn is rather of a melancholy character, owing to the absence of trees, and to the long barren expanse of hill that slopes down from Snowdon.

7 m. *Snowdon Ranger Stat.*, near the middle of the lake, a solitary but comfortable little Inn, "*the Snowdon Ranger*," much patronised by anglers, and chosen by many as a favourable point from which to make the *Ascent* of Snowdon. The landlord acts as guide, and the distance is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Rte. 17A). The best point for fishing is at the head of the lake, where the water is shallow, and there is a grassy and weedy bottom. The lyn contains char (Welsh, "torgoeh," red belly), which are taken generally in winter and in deep water. The trout are plentiful, but indiscriminate netting is now forbidden, the lake being carefully preserved for anglers. There are boats which belong to the Inn, but, as Llyn Cwellyn is subject to violent squalls, fishermen who do not know the water should be particularly careful when the weather is inclined to be rough. The best flies are red spinner, mackerel, and drake's wing.

The mountain-views from the road are very fine, Moel-y-Wyddfa being a conspicuous object on the l., and the ranges that guard the pass of Drws-y-Coed towering one over the other on rt. This spot inspired Wilson with the idea of his celebrated picture.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Rhyd-du Terminus.*

4 m. from Rhyd-du the ascent of Snowdon is often made.

A bridle-road on rt. leads past Llyn Dywarchen, through the pass of Drws-y-Coed, to the lakes of Nantlle (Rte. 14).]

10 m. rt. of the coach-road, in a wild, barren table-land, is *Llyn-y-Gader*, "the Pool of the Chair," a lake of no great size, on which there is a boat belonging to the hotel at Beddgelert. The trout are small, about $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, and very plentiful, but, owing to the boggy shore, a boat is absolutely required.

A little further on, at the top of the watershed, on rt., is a large rock or boulder-stone, named *Pitt's Head*, from a singular resemblance to the profile of that statesman.

Nearly opposite this rock a path on l. leads to Ffridd Uchaf farmhouse, through which the track to Snowdon runs from Beddgelert (Rte. 17A).

From hence the road runs rapidly down the valley of the Colwyn, the woods, which have been hitherto very scarce, now beginning to fringe the road. On the rt. *Moel Hebog*, the Hill of the Hawk, is a grand object, and rivets the attention by its scarred and shattered sides. High up on the hills are seen mountain-farms, or *Hafodtai*, "summer-homesteads," on the sheep-walks of which enormous flocks of sheep are pastured. The tourist will frequently have his attention struck by the melancholy sound of a horn, which is used by the inmates

of the farms to call the shepherds to their meals. The vale becomes deeper and more beautifully wooded, and at 13 m. unites with the exquisite valley of Nant Gwynnant, at the pretty Welsh village of

13 m., **Beddgelert** (*Inns*: Goat Hotel, outside the village, a large house, very full in summer; table-d'hôte 5s. Less pretending are Prince Llewelyn, comfortable, and Saracen's Head, in the village).

Beddgelert, a large village beautifully situated in a green basin shut in by mountains and high precipices, is a great centre of tourist traffic. *Coaches* run from this round the base of Snowdon to Caernarvon; to Llanberis, 14 m. (Rte. 17); to Tremadoc Stat., on the Cambrian Rly. It stands on the junction of the Colwyn with the Glaslyn river, under the towering heights of Moel Hebog, Yr Aran, and Craig-y-Llyn. The *Church*, in a corner near the river, is a mean rough building, with 3 pointed arches built up into the N. wall, showing that it forms part of an old ch., perhaps attached to a convent said to have been founded here. An excellent view of the valley may be gained by crossing 4 or 5 fields behind the Goat Inn.

The spot of greatest interest here, which the stranger should not delay visiting, is the grand **Pass of Pont Aberglaslyn**, an easy walk of 1½ m. from the Goat, down the valley, which, being traversed by the high road to Tremadoc, is described farther on (p. 126).

The story of Prince Llewelyn and his greyhound Gelert is familiar to all, and under altered names occurs in the legends and folklore of many countries and nations, not only of Europe, but of Asia. On this spot, however, it has especially taken root, since it gives the name to it—"The Grave of Gelert." Llewelyn came to this place during the hunting

season, with his child, who, left unprotected, was attacked by a wolf which had entered the house. On Llewelyn's return from the hunt he was met by Gelert, wagging his tail, but covered with blood, "*faucibus sanguinolentis*." Alarmed at the sight, and thinking that the dog had injured the child, the impetuous prince drew his dagger and slew his hound. But, on entering the house, the dead body of the wolf, lying within a few yards of the sleeping child, too late disclosed to him his fatal mistake and the fidelity of Gelert. To his memory, in grief for his good dog, he raised a tomb, and called the spot Beddgelert. This tomb is said to exist in a field close to the ch., without any authority but that of the landlord of the Goat, who felt compelled by the cravings of tourists to invent a grave. It may be reached by a path from the garden of the Goat, and is marked by a group of stones. The tradition has been preserved and prettily transferred to verse by the late Hon. William Spencer:—

"Ah, what was then Llewelyn's pain!
For now the truth was clear;
The gallant hound the wolf had slain
To save Llewelyn's heir."

Coaches daily from Beddgelert to Llanberis 14 m., by the charming valley of Nant Gwynnant, Dinas Emrys, and Capel Curig (Rte. 18):—to Portmadoc by Pont Aberglaslyn.

Omnibus to Rhyd-du Stat., whence rail to Caernarvon (see p. 123).

Excursions to Moel Hebog, &c., and to the top of Snowdon, 6 m. (see Rte. 17A, No. 2). The ascent may also be made by another path, following the Nant Gwynnant road as far as the turn to the Cwm-y-llan Quarries. Follow the quarry road as far as it goes, then climb straight up to the summit.

Distances.—Snowdon top, 6 m.; Capel Curig, 12; Dinas Emrys, 1½;

Llyn-y-Gader, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Moel Hebog, 2; Pont Aberglaslyn, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Tremadoc, 7; Tan-y-Bwlech by old road, 10 m.

[A most magnificent view is obtainable from *Moel Hebog*, one of the Snowdonian hills composed of Caradoc formations, which rises immediately behind the Goat to a height of 2578 ft. The ascent presents no difficulties, although it is extremely rough and steep, and an active climber may ascend in a direct line from the hotel. There are two farms at the foot, for which the pedestrian had better steer, and from thence he may climb the shoulder. There is a very fine *cwm* on the N.E. side, but, generally speaking, although of a broken surface, Moel Hebog is without those Alpine glens which are so characteristic of this district. The view extends up to Pen-y-Gwryd on the E., with Llyn Gwynnant and Dinas, and over the peninsula of Llyn, the Bay of Cardigan, down to St. David's Head on the W. and S.]

Moel Hebog is considered by the guides an unerring barometer as regards the ascent to Snowdon, to attempt which is useless when the Moel Hebog is covered with clouds.

Beddgelert to Pont Aberglaslyn and Tremadoc.

From Beddgelert the road continues along the rt. bank of the Glaslyn, which, from a cheerful mountain-stream, begins to assume the character of a rapid torrent. The hills on each side become more naked, wild, and precipitous, and at $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Goat approach each other so nearly as scarce to leave room for the river as it rushes through the Pass of **Pont Aberglaslyn*, one of the most striking of all the North Welsh scenes. The road has been terraced, at great expense, out of the solid rock. This is undoubtedly one of the most grand and romantic defiles in N. Wales:—

"Where the blue Glaslyn hurries her fleet course

To wanton on the yellow level sands,
On either side, in their ascent abrupt,
The rocks, like barriers that in elder times
Walled the huge cities of the Anakim,
Upblacken to the sky, whose tender hue
With mild relief salutes the o'erlabour'd sight."—*Milman*.

The lover of the picturesque should walk leisurely through the pass for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. In a carriage he will be hurried too rapidly past the beauties of the scene. On the rt. rises a mountain precipice, probably 800 ft. high, towering over the road; its rugged surface is tinged with a russet hue, barely modified by a scanty tint of green from the partial vegetation growing upon it, augmented, since the planting of the Tremadoc Estate, by fir trees, whose seed have been blown up the gorge by the wind into crannies of the rock, inaccessible to human foot. At its foot the Glaslyn rolls its clear waters, which have a singular beryl-green colour. It is as though the mountains, Craig-y-Llan on l., and Moel Hebog on rt., had been split asunder to let the river—"the blue pool"—pass. This scene forms the great charm to the neighbourhood of Beddgelert.

"He led him on

Till now the black and shaggy pass spreads out

To a green quiet valley. . . .

. The stream

Here curl'd more wanton, lightly wafting down

The last thin golden leaves the alder drops,
Like fairy-barges skimming the blue waves."—*Milman's Samor*.

The geologist must look out in this pass for striations and glacier-groovings, a notice of which is given in the late Dr. Buckland's own writing, to be seen in the Goat Hotel. At the Merionethshire, or lower entrance to the pass, an ivy-clad stone *Bridge* of one arch crosses the river, carrying the road to Tan-y-Bwlech, which from this is about $8\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Sewin and salmon are in the habit

of coming up the river in considerable quantities to the bridge, but poaching is carried on to such an extent that the sport is good for little. A pointed rock in the pass of Aberglaslyn is shown as the Chair of Rhys Goch, a bardic partisan of Owain Glyndowr, who lived to an immense age. See Borrow's 'Wild Wales,' Vol. II., p. 165. [The old road to *Tan-y-Bwlch* opens a short cut for pedestrians who wish to reach that place at once; carriages may take the road to *Tan-y-Bwlch* by *Penrhyn Deudraeth*, which saves 3 m.]

1½ m. l. is *Dolfrïog*.

[*Ascent of Cynicht.* At 2 m. a bridle-road l. runs up the vale of *Nanty-y-Mor*, at the bend of which the tourist should turn to the rt., and breast the slopes of the hill above *Cwm Celli Iago*, from which some sharp climbing will place him at the head of the cone at the summit of *Cynicht*, which rises to the height of 2372 ft. It is an ascent rarely undertaken, but it is well worth the trouble for the sake of the magnificent view. *Snowdon* lies to the N., with all its concomitant ranges, and to the S.E. is the mighty jagged mountain of *Moelwyn*, separated only by the deep *Cwm Croesor*.]

The road from *Pont Aberglaslyn* to *Tremadoc* rises considerably above the river, overshadowed by a long range of rocks, which in fact keep company with it for the whole distance. Many of these have rounded forms and mammillated surfaces, with deep grooves engraven by ancient glaciation on the sides of *Snowdon*, which left these marks behind in its descent towards the sea. Looking back, a very beautiful view of *Snowdon*, *Yr Aran*, *Cynicht*, and *Moelwyn* is obtained. The river, after its impetuous rush through the pass, becomes broad, deep, and sedate—in fact a tidal river—winding its

way through an alluvial flat, which at once suggests the probability that the sea formerly came up very nearly to *Aberglaslyn* itself.

4½ m. from *Beddelert*, at the *Glaslyn Inn*, a road and path turn l. direct to *Portmadoc*, 7 m. After passing this, the road enters the wide level of *Traeth Mawr*, and the river empties itself into the sea at the N.E. extremity of *Cardigan Bay*.

Still hugging the shade of the slate-rock of *Allt Wen*, which, with its precipitous sides lined with overhanging brushwood, forms a picturesque feature, the tourist soon arrives at

20 m. *Tremadoc*. (*Inns*: *Madock Arms*, better at *Queen's H.*, close to *Stat.* at *Portmadoc* or *Sportsman*, in the town). On the outside of the town are the hanging woods and groves of *Tanyrallt*, a pretty residence built by the late *W. A. Madocks*, now *Rev. Walter Kitching*.

Tremadoc is a neat village now rather deserted for *Portmadoc*. It stands on the W. side and a little above the plain of *Traeth Mawr*, which owes its reclamation from the sea entirely to the late *W. A. Madocks, Esq., M.P.* As early as 1625 the scheme of rescuing these tracts struck the attention of *Sir John Wynn of Gwydir*, a very energetic and useful man in his day, who, unable to commence the speculation by himself, tried to induce *Sir Hugh Myddelton*, of *New River* celebrity, to join him. *Sir Hugh*, being at the time fully busy with his own undertakings, declined, and the plan therefore fell through, and remained untried until 1800, when *Mr. Madocks*, who had purchased *Tanyrallt* in 1791, with more success, reclaimed the land on the W. side of the river, thus gaining 2000 fertile acres. He then proceeded to convert the drowned lands within the *Traeth* by extending an embankment across

the arm of the sea, for which purpose he obtained an Act in 1807 giving him possession of the whole range of sands from Aberglaslyn. The latter stupendous undertaking, however, on which he expended a fortune (100,000*l.*), has not been attended with complete success; since the wall, in spite of its thickness, is not water-tight, and the sea pouring in at high tides converts the greater part of the space behind it into a vast lake. At the further extremity of the dyke the river Glaslyn is crossed by a strong stone bridge, between the arches of which are stout flood-gates, closed at high-water to prevent the entrance of the sea, and opened as the tide recedes, to allow the accumulated waters of the Glaslyn, the recipient of all the numerous streams which pour into this extensive estuary, to discharge themselves. Its channel has been considerably enlarged, and its banks protected by smaller dykes, to restrain it from flooding the surrounding district. The length of the embankment is about 1 m., the breadth being 100 ft. at the base and 30 at the top, along which the road to Tan-y-Bwlch and the Festiniog Rly. are carried. Its benefits are not confined to shutting out the sea, and reclaiming the land; they give, besides, an intercommunication from shore to shore, and obviate the danger to human life of crossing the sands. The total cost of this great undertaking, by which 7000 acres were reclaimed, was over 100,000*l.*

The road from Tremadoc to Portmadoc, 1 m., crosses the land barely recovered from the sea; where boats were navigated in 1812; its surface is still mere sand, and it is in places 3 ft. lower than the level of high tide. Part of it was then a saltmarsh, upon which a few sheep found pasturage, and were liable to be driven by high tides to take refuge on the rocky eminences

rising out of the plain, which were once islets.

Portmadoc Stat. (*Inns*: Queen's H., near Cambrian Rly. Stat.; Sportsman, P. H.; conveyances may be hired here.

Railways to Pwllheli and Caernarvon viâ Afon-wen (Rte. 14); South to Barmouth, &c., Harlech and Dolgelley. To Tan-y-Bwlch and the Slate Quarries by the Festiniog Narrow Gauge Railway from the Stat. at the W. end of the town, beyond the Sportsman Hotel (see Rte. 20).

Portmadoc is a rising **little port** of 2000 Inhab., doing a large business in the exportation of *Slates*, which are brought down from Festiniog slate-quarries by rly. In the very heart of the town is *Morfa Lodge*, another seat of the late Mr. Madock, and now the residence of Mrs. Breese, situated under a high ridge of rocks called Moel-y-Gest, which overlooks the sea, and from the summit of which is a splendid view of the Merionethshire coast. The tourist who is curious in slates should pay a visit to the wharf. The name of Tremadoc Slates was given by Prof. Sedgewick to the formation occurring near this town, and lying above the Lingula Flags.

2 m. on the *Criccieth* road is the village of *Penmorfa*, the *Church* of which contains a monument to Sir John Owen of Clenemey, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Llandegai by Col. Twistleton at the head of the Parliamentary army. After his defeat he was brought up for trial in company with Lord Holland and others, and sentenced to be beheaded, when it is recorded of him that he made a low bow to his judges, and thanked them for their unexpected clemency. On being asked wherefore, he replied "that it was a great honour for him to lose his head in such good company, for that he was afraid that he

should have been hung," which ready answer procured him a pardon.

The geology of the country round Tremadoc is very interesting, and affords typical sections of the lower rocks. Here are seen the equivalents of the upper Longmynd rocks, which are immediately overlaid by the Lingula flags, the equivalents of the strata at the Stiperstones.

Distances.—*Criccieth*, 5 m.; *Pwllheli*, 13; *Caernarvon*, 21; *Tan-y-Bwlch*, 7; *Festiniog*, 10; *Pennorfa*, 2; *Pont Aberglaslyn*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

ROUTE 20.

**PORTMADOC OR MINFFORDD JUNCT.
TO DIFFWYS SLATE QUARRIES, AND
FESTINIOG, BY TAN-Y-BWLCH.—
NARROW GAUGE RAIL.**

14 m., 6 trains daily, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. up, 1 hr. down.

This Miniature Railway is one of the curiosities of Wales, and deserves to be visited both on account of the peculiarities of construction, by which the diminutive Bogie-Fairlie engines, with driving wheels only 2 ft. 4 in. diameter, can draw heavy and long trains up an ascent of 700 ft. in 13 m., and traverse sharp curves of 6 or 8 chains radius round the shoulders of the hills and along the edge of precipices with perfect safety and at a high rate of speed. The Bogie principle consists in each pair of wheels moving on a central pivot, so that they can turn while the carriage above remains unbent. Owing to the narrowness of the gauge, only 2 ft., the passenger-carriages are in proportion, 6 ft. wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, yet perfectly comfortable. The long train constantly assumes the line of the letter "S" in the rapid succession of curves and reverse curves following the contour of the hills. It is a nearly uninterrupted ascent all the way.

[*N. Wales.*]

The succession of views up and down the valley of Festiniog, owing to the commanding height at which the line is carried, are superb. The cuttings are only just wide enough to admit the trains. The Engineer was Mr. James Spooner, who devised the plan and the gauge, and applied to it the "Bogie" engine. The Rly. cost only 6000*l.* per mile.

Portmadoc Terminus (Rte. 19) is on the long Embankment stretching out into the sea, across the Traeth Mawr, near the Bridge and Sluices. Observe the magnificent view from this Stat.; N., Snowdon, and S., Harlech Castle (see Rte. 24).

2 m. at *Minffordd Junct. Stat.* it crosses over the Cambrian line, which has also a Stat. here (Rte. 24), so that passengers can change from the one to the other.

The line is carried throughout along the slopes of the hills, on the rt. side of the valley of the Dwyryd, whose beautiful windings and reaches are well seen, as well as the distant sea and Harlech Castle.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Penryn Deudraeth Stat.*, a small village in a lovely situation, near which rises the fine modern castellated mansion of Mrs. Williams. Road l. to Beddgelert by Pont Aberglaslyn. The rly. for some distance penetrates the oak woods of Plas Tan-y-Bwlch, passing directly above that beautiful house and its grounds. It next makes a great bend up a side valley to reach

$7\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Tan-y-Bwlch Stat.* Omnibus to the *Oakley Arms Inn*, 1 m. down hill. *Maentwrog Inn* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. off (Rte. 22). *Pont Aberglaslyn* is 8 m. distant.

As the line skirts the edge of this precipice it commands fine views of the sea, of Plas Tan-y-Bwlch, of the mountains at the head of the valley of Festiniog. Before and after this stat. the line is carried through tunnels, one 700 yds. long in Syenite.

Tan-y-Bwlch is a mere hamlet

the chief building being the *Oakley Arms Hotel, very comfortable, close to *Plas Tun-y-Bwlch*, the beautiful seat of W. E. Oakley, Esq., situated on a ledge or terrace halfway up the lovely vale of the Dwyryd, between Tremadoc, on the sea, and Festiniog mountain village at its upper end.

The Plas is a handsome modern Gothic mansion, nestling in fine woods, commanding lovely views. To the private grounds and walks, guests staying at the Inn have the privilege of access.

The narrow rly. continues to ascend round the shoulder of Moelwyn, leaving Festiniog behind, on the opposite side of the valley. Through a tunnel a barren upland is reached.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Tan-y-Grisiau Stat.* 630 ft.

[The best starting-point for the ascent of *Moelwyn* is *Tan-y-Grisiau*, where a little stream descends from Cwm Orthin. Follow the stream beyond the lake, keeping to the rt. of it, and climb the steep of Moel-yr-Hydd, from which a rocky ridge leads to the summit, 2566 ft. above the sea. The way is broken and difficult, but only requires common mountain qualifications, and the top is reached in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from the stat. The view of Snowdon is superb, also of the coast from Harlech to Criccieth Castles. The ascent up the western arm from the Beddgelert road is practicable for a pony. On the E. and N. sides the face of the mountain is marked by deep *cwm*s, the rocks on each side rising up in more jagged and broken form than is exhibited by any other mountain in Wales. Geologically speaking, all this group consists of porphyries and embedded ash thrown up at a time of great disturbance during the deposition of the Llandeilo flags. They are consequently of an older epoch than the embedded ashes of the Snowdon group, which belong to the Bala series.]

13 m. *Blaenau Festiniog Stat.* is close to the slate quarries, and to the Stat. of Lond. and N. W. Rail to Bettws-y-Coed and Dolwyddelan, Rte. 12B, and to Bala.

Here is the Railway Hotel built by the L. and N. Western Company.

The Narrow Gauge line continues on to

14 m. *Diffwys* (pronounced Diffwoos) *Terminus*, close to which is the Queen Hotel, fair, and not far off a third Rly. Stat., that of the Great Western, whose line runs to Festiniog village (4 m.) and to Bala (Rte. 21). There are thus three *dis-junctions*, and passengers changing at the same spot!

Diffwys is a village at the head of the valley of the Dwyryd. It stands in a wilderness of shattered slate, under a semicircle of precipices partly bored through with slate quarries or mines, one of which was long worked by Lord Palmerston, and is now by his heirs. Several thousand men and boys find employment in the quarrying of slate in this district. The quarries differ from those of Penrhyn and Llanberis, inasmuch as they are in part underground, descending one story beneath the other, the roof being supported by piers of slate left standing, and following the dip of the strata. They deserve a visit, but strangers should employ a guide, not only to show the way, but to keep them out of danger from falling slates. It is a striking sight to look down into the dark depth of the mountain and see men working like mites at the bottom of deep pits, and rolling tramways in places crossing gaps on subterranean bridges.

The Great Western Rly., Bala Branch, runs from Diffwys to Festiniog village, 4 m., passing under the slopes of the two *Manods*, conspicuous mountains, between which is Llyn-y-Manod, a small lake (see Rte. 21).

4 m. *Festiniog Stat.* is described in Route 21.

ROUTE 21.

BALA TO FESTINIOG, BY RHYD-Y-FEN, TRAWSFYNYDD, AND MAENTWROG—G.T. WESTERN RAIL.

Rail 22 m., 3 trains daily, in 1 hour 20 min. Bala is in *Rte. 3*. This line of rly., part of the Great Western system, opened 1882, ascends for about 12 m. the valley of the Tryweryn, until at Festiniog it attains to 700 ft. above sea-level. It passes through a country somewhat dreary, first leaving rt. on the hill the mansion of Rhiwlas, seat of R. Price, Esq., embosomed in trees.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Frongoch Stat.*, so called from a farmhouse.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Arennig Stat.*, near the hamlet of **Rhyd-y-fen**. Here is a clean little roadside *Inn*, from which may be made the ascent of *Arennig Fawr*, a mountain rising 2809 feet above the Stat., while Arennig Faeh overhangs it on the N., forming one of the grandest mountain groups in Wales. Both mountains consist of the igneous porphyry upon which rest the fossiliferous Bala limestone-strata. It is a walk of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour to the top of Arennig Faeh. The pedestrian may make for the farm Annodd Wen, whence a wall striking up the hill, will give the direction. The view from the top, extensive and beautiful, expands N. to Snowdon, the Carneddws and Glyders, Rhobell, Cynyht, and part of Cader Idris, and beyond Bala lake S.E. the Berwyns.

About a mile from this stat. is Llyn Arennig, an extremely deep

pool, whence Bala derives part of its water supply.

The river Tryweryn runs between the two Arennigs. The summit-level of the rly. is near Llyn Tryweryn, in a dreary district of moorland, and a little farther on is the *Viaduct* over the Lladron brook, of 9 arches, 36 ft. span, and 104 ft. high. This leads down into the Vale of Cwm Prysor, passing rt. *Castell Prysor*, an old fort, now reduced to a fragment of wall upon a rocky eminence.

The rly. next approaches within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of Trawsfynydd village, at which distance is

17 m. *Trawsfynydd Stat.* (a good homely small country *Inn*, the Cross Foxes (see *Rte. 22*), on the road S. to Dolgelley). Here the Rly. makes a bend to the N., passes rt. a green mound, which is *Tomen-y-Mur*, at the meeting of 4 Roman roads, and at the junction of the roads from Festiniog to Maentwrog, reaches

20 m. *Maentwrog Road Stat.*, in a beautiful situation, 2 m. from Maentwrog (*Inn*: Grapes, very fair and quiet, and good fishing), a village in a very lovely situation under a high wooded bank on the Dwyryd, here crossed by a bridge leading to Tan-y-Bwleh, 1 m. distant (*Rte. 22*), and *Plas Tan-y-Bwleh*, Mr. Oakley's beautiful seat. It derives its name from a stone in the churchyard, dedicated to St. Twrog, who flourished about 610. Travellers who wish to explore the vale of Festiniog at leisure cannot do better than fix their quarters here. Maentwrog is about 2 m. distant from the Tan-y-Bwleh Stat. of the Tremadoc and Ddŵys Rly. (*Rte. 20*), and stands at the junction of roads from Harlech to Festiniog.

Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the road from this to Harlech, the river Rhydfach passes under a broad bridge to join the Dwyryd. Up the Rhydfach glen a path runs for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the waterfall of *Rhaiadr Du* (the

Black Cataract). Although the height is not great, it is a beautiful fall on account of the large body of water which is thrown over 3 black smooth rocks. Higher up there is the *Raven Fall*, deriving most of its beauty from the wild loveliness of the glen. A guide to these falls lives at a cottage near a lime-kiln. Without a guide of some sort it is difficult to find one's way from the *Rhaiadr Du* to the upper fall. A bridle-road to l. leads to Harlech, the old road, indeed, which runs past Llyn Tecwyn and the village of Llandeewyn.

This is the most convenient stat. for Tomen-y-Mur (Rte. 22).

A steep incline is surmounted by the rly. to reach the heights of

22m. **Festiniog Stat.**, after crossing the *Cynfael* a little above the flat rock called Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit. The rly. is continued to

Blaenau Festiniog Stat. (Diffwys).

23 m. **Festiniog** (*i.e.* the Place of Hastening) is a wide-spreading town, devoted to slate, and a rural village 4 m. off perched on a hill at the head of the valley of the *Dwryd*, in the centre of lovely scenery (*Inns* : **Pen-gwern Arms*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the rly. stat. ; *Abbey Arms*). *Festiniog* being placed on a hill, the high road makes a wide circuit to reach it. The pedestrian may save $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by taking a footpath across fields, traversing the stream of the *Cynfael* by a bridge near the waterfalls. It is worth while to repair to the *Churchyard* for the sake of the beautiful view which it commands. The beauty of the valley looking down towards *Maentwrog* and *Portmadoc* is exquisite, the woods on either side hanging over the vale, through which the *Dwryd* winds, while opposite are the jagged outlines of *Moelwyn* and its subordinate heights.

Festiniog is noted for its water-

falls : a little dog at the Inn, on the mention of the word, wags his tail, and offers his services as guide.

A path leads from the town across a farmyard and field to the wooded banks of the *Cynfael*, which rushes a deep channel opened in the *Lingula* Flags in a succession of romantic falls of much beauty but of no great height. "In one spot the upper beds at the top of the gorge have slid upon the lower along their dip, so as to project over the stream like a corbel; and advantage has been taken of this to form a bridge by means of a slab of rock laid from the projecting mass to the top of the opposite bank. At another point several very large boulders are stuck fast in the channel, and the stream flows beneath them." Between the lower fall and the bridge is a tall rock called *Hugh Llwyd's Pulpit*, the scene of a legend about a soldier, poet, and wizard of the days of Charles I. and Charles II., who was accustomed to hold forth from thence.

The parish of *Festiniog* numbers more than 6000 Inhab., chiefly settled on the *Diffwys* side of the valley, owing to the slate quarries of Lord Newborough, Mr. Oakley, and the representatives of Lord Palmerston. *Festiniog* claims to have been the birthplace of *Rhys Goch* or *Red Rhys* of *Snowdon*, an aged bard contemporary with *Owain Glyndwr*.

Railways.—To *Diffwys* and the *Slate Quarries*—thence to *Bettws-y-Coed*, by *Dolwyddelan Castle* (Rte. 12B) ; to *Bala* ; —to *Tan-y-Bwlch* and *Portmadoc* (Rte. 20).

Distances.—*Tan-y-Bwlch*, 3 m. ; *Diffwys Slate Quarries*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *Dolwyddelan Castle*, about 8. By Rail : *Bettws-y-Coed*, 15 m. ; *Rhaiadr Cwm*, 3 ; *Bala*, 19 ; *Ysppyty Ivan*, 11 ; *Penmachno*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; *Llangynog*, 32 m.

Excursion.—*Manod Mawr* (2117

ft.), a round-backed rocky mountain, rises N. of Festiniog and E. of Diffwys, and may be ascended in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour from either place. Between it and the Manod Bach lies a small tarn—*Llyn-y-Manod*. The mountain is beset with many slate quarries, and some of the paths leading to them conduct also to the summit. The view commands a wide panorama of mountains, including Snowdon and Moelwyn, while to the W. stretches the vale of the Dwyryd, opening into Tremadoc Bay.

Just outside Festiniog is a road on rt. which runs across the Cynfael to join the Trawsfynydd and Dolgelley road. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., a little to the l., is an eminence on which were formerly a number of graves called *Beddau-gwyr-Ardudwy* (the graves of the men of Ardudwy). In the time of Gibson, the editor of Camden's 'Britannia,' there were at least 30 headstones, of which now only 2 remain, with but few and faint traces of the Beddau, which were opened and destroyed by some curiosity-hunters deficient in archaeological reverence. A Roman road passes through the centre of this graveyard. The track of it comes down to the turnpike road from Festiniog to Bala, and is then lost sight of for a space. This road, which is, in fact, the famous *Sarn Helen*—or, as Drayton calls it, "Saint Hellen's wondrous way"—runs due N., crossing a little river at Rhyd-yr-Helen, or Helen's Ford, and there breasts a very steep hill, on the other side of which it descends through the Cwm Penmaen to Dolwyddelan (Rte. 12B). Southwards it crosses the hill to Castell *Tomen-y-Mur*, or the station of Heriri Mons (Rte. 22), about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Maentwrog Stat. This is a green mound within an oblong vallum or ditch. About 300 yards N.W., at the junction of 2 Roman roads, is an earthen amphitheatre, 114 ft. by 104 ft. The Helen or Helena com-

memorated in these places was the wife of the Emperor Maximus, the same after whom so many of the works near Segontium were called.

6 m. l. is *Llyn-y-Morwynion*, or the Maidens' Lake, alluded to in the legend of the men of Ardudwy. On rt. is *Rhaiadr Cwm*, a romantic glen, through which the Cynfael makes its way, after falling over a series of deeply-cleft precipices. To see this portion of the stream to advantage the pedestrian should, after visiting the waterfalls close to Festiniog, follow it up past Pont Newydd, and so to Rhaiadr Cwm, the whole distance abounding in scenes of thoroughly Welsh and romantic character.

ROUTE 21A.

FESTINIOG TO PENMACHNO AND YSPYTTY IVAN.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Festiniog a road on l. branches to the N. for nearly 2 m., when it divides on the l. to Penmachno and Llanrwst, and on rt. to Yspytty Ivan and Pentrevoclas. To Penmachno it is 7 m. from Pont-ar-Afon Gam, although there is a shorter mountain lane of 9 m. from the former village to Festiniog. The road is wild and solitary, passing over a large tract of mountain known as Migneint, which gives rise to the Conwy, Tryweryn, and other smaller streams. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. the valley of the Machno, whose scenery is comparatively tame, is entered and the l. bank of the river followed to

7 m. *Penmachno*, a prettily-situated village, the houses and 2 small *Inns* are curiously clustered in round the ch., in which are 4 inscribed stones.

It is a good station for anglers who do not mind roughing it, as it is the nearest village to *Llyn Conwy*, the source of river Conwy, between 3 and 4 m. to the S. At Penmaelno the stream is crossed, and the road thence follows the rt. bank for $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. to join the great Holyhead road between Pentrevoelas and Bettws-y-Coed. At the junction of the 2 roads are the Falls of the Maelno (Rtes. 12 and 13).

[The 2nd road, equally mountainous and desolate, branches off to the N.E. at Ffymmon Eiddew, 2 m. from Pont-ar-Afon Gam, from which place to Yspytty Ivan it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. At 3 m. the infant Conwy is crossed, soon after it has issued from *Llyn Conwy*, a rather large sheet of water, surrounded on all sides by barren hills. There is good fishing in it, although the number of turbaries or peat-bogs make it somewhat difficult of access. "It contains two perfectly distinct species of trout, one of which, a dark, ugly fish, cuts as red as salmon."—*Cliffe*. The road follows the l. bank of the river to $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Yspytty Ivan*, where in former days stood an 'Hospitium,' or Refuge for travellers over that bleak country, founded by the order of the Knights of Jerusalem. Subsequently the village became the head-quarters of bands of robbers, who devastated the whole district until checked by Meredydd ap Evan, who had taken up his quarters at Dolwyddelan (Rte. 12). The ch. contains 3 monumental figures commemorating Rhys Fawr ap Meredydd, Henry VII.'s standard-bearer at the battle of Bosworth; his son, Robert ap Rhys, chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey; and 3rd, Lowry, wife of the last-named. From Yspytty Ivan it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Pentrevoelas (Rte. 13.).]

ROUTE 22.

FESTINIOG, OR TAN-Y-BWLCH, TO DOLGELLEY, BY TRAWSFYNYDD AND TYN-Y-GROES. THE VALE OF THE MAWDDACH. CYMMER ABBEY.

The Railway (Rte. 21) may be taken from Festiniog to Trawsfynydd Stat., but as the rest of the way must be travelled in a hired carriage or on foot, it may be better to secure one at once at Festiniog. The distance about 18 m.

Maentwrog and Tan-y-Bwlch in the Vale of the Dwyryd, which the Rly. leaves on the rt., are described in Rte. 21.

6 m. *Trawsfynydd Stat.* on the Bala Rly. (*Inn*: Cross Foxes, very comfortable, but homely, good cooking), a village situated on a hill, in the midst of rather desolate and bleak scenery. Here is the watershed of the rivers flowing respectively towards the Traeth and Barmouth. The ch. was restored in 1855. In the place itself there is nothing to detain the tourist, but the angler and antiquary will both find plenty of occupation. The lakes in the vicinity partly belong to Sir W. H. Wynn, and partly to the Crown. They are generally small, but are nearly all tolerably full of trout, perch, and pike. To the E. the most accessible lakes are, Llyn Tryweryn (Rte. 21), Llyn-y-garn, Llyn-rhythlyn, noted for its singular breed of perch; while on the W. are a number of small ones, situated near the summits of Diphwys and Y Graig Ddrwg.

Excursions.

§ *a.* A bridle-road of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length leads E. to *Castell Tomen-y-Mur*, the Roman station of Heriri Mons, through which the Sarn Helen runs in its course from Cardiganshire to Conovium. It is of oblong shape, with rounded angles, about 500 ft. long, by 350 broad, and slopes down towards the S.E., so that the lower part is partially protected from the west winds. On the N.E. side were two entrances. It derives its name, Tomen-y-Mur, 'Tumulus in the Wall,' from a large mound within the camp, possibly sepulchral in its first intention, but included by the Romans in the defensive works, which had their first origin in the hint it gave of a commanding look-out. Near the camp has been found an amphitheatre, with two entrances opposite each other, 114 ft. in diameter, the thickness of the mound being 21 ft., and the height from 10 to 12 ft. It stands near the Rly. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Maentwrog Stat. In 1884, Canon Thomas discovered E. of this considerable remains: a large square protected by a vallum, and earthworks.

§ *b.* 4 m. up the valley of the Afon Prysor is *Castell Prysor*, a ruined mediæval fort, placed on a rocky eminence. A portion of rude wall is all that remains, a great part having been thrown down some years ago by the country people in search of treasure. "It is supposed that this fort was suddenly fortified on an emergency; urns and Roman coins have been found in the vicinity."—*Cliffe*.

The road is continued to the head of Cwm Prysor, and near Llyn Tryweryn joins the Festiniog and Bala road (Rte. 21).

From Trawsfynydd a singularly straight road descends to Dolgelley, 15 m., through the valley formed by the Eden, Cain, and Camlan rivers, which, joining about 2-3rds

of the way down with the Mawddach, flows under that name to Barmouth. This valley is especially lovely, the principal features being long ranges of hills, at the base of which the rivers flow in deep and richly-wooded dingles. The hills on the E. form an irregular group, thrown off on the N. by the Arennigs, and on the S. by Rhobell Fawr. Numbers of narrow dells and ravines open out, each with its tributary streamlet, and many of them offering great attractions in the shape of waterfalls, which are remarkably beautiful and abundant in this part of North Wales. One of the most beautiful of these streams is the *Mawddach*, the upper portion of which can be reached by climbing Rhobell Vawr, and descending on the N.E. side.

The views on the road to Dolgelley are striking, and Cader Idris is often a grand feature in the background; but from the confined and contracted valley the pedestrian will, perhaps, find it rather monotonous, and will hail with relief the opening into the vale of the Mawddach, at Llanelltyd. The strata of the mountains on each side of the vale of Eden consist of Cambrian grits, throwing off from the central boss the Lingula flags. "The instructed eye can readily see on the cliffs of Rhinog Fawr and Craig Ddrwg the great terraced lines of hard grit dipping westward; and on the opposite hand the same Cambrian strata dipping E. in the broken slopes of Craig-y-Penmaen. From bottom to top the masses of strata succeed each other, like as it were the concentric coats of an onion."—*Ramsay*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. The pedestrian will take lane to l. and soon find himself on the pavement of the Roman road, *Sarn Helen*, which he will follow along the ridge, down to Pont-ar-Eden. The rocky ramparts, Ardudwy, on rt. form a grand mountain background.

7 m., rt., a little distance from the road, is an erect stone (Maen-llwyd); and at 8 m. a road l. leads into the valley of the Cain to 1 m. *Llech Idris*, a maenhir about 10 ft. high, called after the giant Idris. Near it is *Bedd Porius*, "the grave of Porius," on which is an inscribed stone, containing, it is said, the earliest Christian inscription known in Wales. According to Gibson, in his additions to Camden, the inscription ran—
 PORIUS HIC IN TUMULO JACIT HOMO
 PLANUS FUIT.

On the hill-side, near the junction of this by-road with the main road, is *Rhiw-goch*, a curious old mansion-house, formerly belonging to the family of Lloyd, descended from Llywarch ap Bran, one of the 15 tribes of North Wales. It passed by marriage into the Gwydir family, and thence into the Wynns of Wynnstay. A portion of the house is of the beginning of the 17th cent.

A little before the road crosses the Eden at Pont-dol-Gefeiliau, $11\frac{1}{4}$, the pedestrian may breast the hill on his l., and descend on the other side to the waterfalls of Pistyll Cain and Rhaiadr Mawddach. By so doing he will save a long walk up the river from Tyn-y-Groes. From the falls he can follow the path through the wood, and join the road again at Tyn-y-Groes.

At 13 m., a little below the confluence of the Eden and Mawddach, the Camlan river flows in at Pont-ar-Camlan. A path to the rt. of the road leads up for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Rhaiadr Du*, a very fine double fall of about 60 ft. It is within the grounds of Dolymelynlyn (C. R. Williams, Esq.), and is formed of the dashing waters of the Garfa, a mountain torrent which rushes by separate channels or fissures in the rocky bed in a downward course of 50 feet, amidst a fringe of dark trees

on either side, from one black pool into another.

$13\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Tyn-y-Groes*, a neat little Inn overlooking the river (Oakley Arms), tenanted during the summer principally by anglers and artists. It is also resorted to on account of the 2 pretty waterfalls in its vicinity. A little above the inn is a wooden foot-bridge over the Mawddach, which the visitor should ascend on the E. or l. bank, keeping along the base of the bluff hill of Penrhos.

From Tyn-y-Groes to *Rhaiadr Mawddach* is at least 3 m. This fall occurs a little above the junction of the latter river with the Cain. It descends about 60 ft. over a rock, "the strata of which lying in parallel lines, several degrees inclined from the horizon, give the scene a singular and crooked appearance."—*Bingley*. Cross the Mawddach, and the next fall is soon in sight, *Pistyll Cain*, which, as far as height goes (over 150 ft.), is by far the best of the series, though it is only seen to advantage after heavy rains, and though it may be conceded that Rhaiadr Mawddach is the more picturesque. The strata are horizontal on the face of the rock, looking like a series of steps. The visitor should return on the opposite bank to that by which he came. In the hill-sides above the Mawddach there are several copper-mines, which at different times have yielded, besides copper, no inconsiderable quantity of gold. The principal mines in this district are Cwm Eisen, the Turf, Tyddying Gladws, and Dolfrwynog. From the latter in particular it has been extracted in extraordinary richness, $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold having been obtained from 100 lbs. weight of quartz. The metal occurs in veins and cross courses parallel and at right angles to the Cambrian rocks, which run N. and S. The amount yielded in general does not appear to pay for the search and ex-

traction. The hills, which were at one time very beautifully wooded, have been laid bare by the axe in the most ruthless manner.

15 m. The l. bank or E. side of the Mawddach, which has now put off its impetuous mood and has become a peaceful river, rises in a lofty and steep escarpment, extending more than a mile. It deserves notice, because along the face of it, at a great height, runs the *Precipice Walk*, within the grounds of *Nannau* (John Vaughan, Esq.), overshadowed by the peak of *Moel Orthwrn* or *Offwrn* (see Rte. 3).

As the road descends towards the village of *Llanelltyd* (so called from its eh. dedicated to St. Illtyd, which serves for the needs of a wide-spread parish), one of the most exquisite and charming views in Wales opens upon the tired wanderer. The Mawddach enters the broad vale which bears its name, and offers a striking contrast to the narrow dingle through which it has hitherto been flowing.

In front rises the picturesque and precipitous range of *Cader Idris* from its mighty head, sending down numerous subordinate corries and shoulders, clothed with wood down to the very edge of the water, while the softer banks of the river, or rather estuary, are dotted with many pretty residences and villas.

At the opening of the valley our road, separating from that to *Barmonth*, turns l., crossing the Mawddach on a stone bridge, close to *Llanelltyd* village, where another road turns l. to *Cymmer* (properly *Vanner*) *Abbey*. A more lovely spot for the site of a religious house cannot be imagined, and, if only for feasting the eyes upon the landscape, a visit to this *Abbey* would well repay. An establishment for monks of the Cistercian order was founded here by *Meredydd* and *Gruffydd*, sons

of *Cynan*, about 1198. *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth*, is known to have been a great benefactor. The abbey stands on the edge of the *Hengwrt* grounds in a meadow above the junction ('*Cymmer*') of the *Wnion* with the Mawddach, a short furlong from the *Llanelltyd* bridge, 2 m. from *Dolgelley*. The enclosure, now a farmhouse, is entered by an old avenue of limes. The abbey, never large, boasts but scant remains. The lower story of the W. tower is standing, with diagonal buttresses at its angles. The west door is a modern opening. The N. and S. walls of the Ch. are almost entirely wanting.

The nave and choir, continuous and without aisles or transept, are 110 ft. long by 17 wide. In the E. end are three long lancets. Above are the traces of three other openings. In the S. wall is a pointed piscina with rude mouldings, and next to it a large tomb-recess, piercing the wall, and having a late four-centred arch. Beyond this are three pointed Norman sedilia. Beyond is the cloister-door of the same age, with a pointed arch. At the W. end are three good equilateral arches with chamfered ribs and octagonal piers, opening into a sort of aisle shut out from the rest of the Church, but running up to the E. end as a lean-to. At the W. end rises a tower, and near it the Abbot's Hall or Guesten House, still inhabited, and some other abbatial buildings.

At *Llanelltyd* the road joins the *Barmonth* road. A little after passing the gate on l. which leads to the abbey, is *Hengwrt*, a very beautifully situated residence of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, who on his death bequeathed it to 3 sisters (Misses Lloyd) for their lives. It adjoins the property and grounds of *Nannau*. The collection of MSS. known as the *Hengwrt MSS.* is famous amongst antiquaries, and has been removed

to Peniarth (Rte. 25). By the high road which ascends the rt. bend of the Wnion, the tourist arrives at

18½ m. **Dolgelley**, entering the town by a bridge over the Bala and Barmouth Rly., close to the Station, and by another over the river Wnion (*Inns*: Ship; Lion). This centre of lovely scenery, at the foot of Cader Idris, is fully described in Rte. 3. Near the Ship Hotel stood the old house of Baron Owen, popularly known as the Parliament House. Here Owain Glydwr is said to have assembled a parliament in 1404, when he formed an alliance with Charles, King of France. Old Fuller quaintly describes Dolgelley as having walls 3 miles high, by which he implied that it was surrounded by mountains: also that men must enter it over the water and leave it under the water. The latter enigma is explained by there being a path leading out of the town which is carried under a water trough from a mill. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of a coarse kind of woollen cloth, which goes by the name of 'Welsh webs;' this, together with currying and tanning, gives employment to a good number of people.

Distances.—Corwen, 30 m.; Machynlleth, 16½; ditto, by Towyn, 34; Aberdovey, 24; Towyn, 20, but by hill road 16¼; Barmouth, 10; Harlech, 20; Trawsfynydd, 13; Tan-y-Bwlch, 18½; Festiniog, 18; Pistyll Cain Waterfall, 8½; Cader Idris, 5; Torrent Walk, 2; Tal-y-Llyn, 8; Cymmer Abbey, 2; Dinas Mawddwy, 10 m.

ROUTE 22A.

DOLGELLEY TO TOWYN, BY TAL-Y-LLYN, CORRIS, AND MACHYNLLETH.—ROAD AND RAIL.

The road ascends out of the Wnion valley by a continuous rise for 1½ m., passing l. the lower entrance to the Torrent Walk, skirting upwards the wood in which it lies, as far as the exit from it, a little short of the Lodge of Caerynweh, Mrs. Richards, to whom it belongs, and very near to 3½ m. *The Cross Foxes Inn*. Here the road to Dinas Mawddwy branches l. from that to Towyn, which, following the brook of the Torrent Walk, now crosses an open marshy tract, creeps along under the stern precipices of Cader Idris, and through the grand *Pass of Bwlch Llyn*, between 2 high beetling black precipices on rt. Craig-y-Llam, the Rock of the Leap. The little tarn close to the road-side on l. is *Llyn Trigraienyn*, or the Lake of the Three Grains, from 3 large stones which lie near it, detached from the rocks above. The legend is, that the giant Idris, finding some pebbles in his shoe, took them out and flung them to their present position. A most exquisite view now opens out over the lovely Tal-y-Llyn, the resort of innumerable anglers and artists, attracted by the beauty and variety of the scenery.

Here the road divides—one branch runs along the N. shore of Tal-y-Llyn, a pretty sheet of water 1 m. long and ½ m. broad, shut in by rocky crags. It discharges its waters under the Bridge of Pen-y-Bont, near which are two little *Inns*—Tyn Cornel H., where boats are

kept, and Pen-y-Bont H. Aber-gwynolwyn Stat. (Rte. 25) is 3 m. distant.

8 m. The road to Machynlleth, after approaching very near to the lake, turns sharply to the l., and winding in zigzags over the brow of a hill descends into the valley of the *Corris* or *Corys*. The mountains through which this little river runs are valuable for their slate-quarries, many of which have been opened, giving employment to a large number of quarrymen, and causing a long-stretching populous village to grow up. "The vein is of an intense blue colour, and is so dense, strong, and durable, that it was selected for the roofs of the National Gallery and other large structures."

Railway from Corris to Machynlleth, 5 trains daily, conveys the slates, to Aberdovey (Rte. 25), to be shipped.

10½ m. *Aber Corris*, where a ch. has been built for the accommodation of the workmen. From hence the railroad traverses the vale of the Dulas, through river and woodland scenery of great beauty, although of very different character from that just passed through.

9½ m. *Corris Stat.* at Braich Goch. *Fronfell*, on opposite bank of the river, is the seat of J. Morris, Esq.

11 m. Esgair Geiliog Stat. Esgair (D. M. Lewis, Esq.).

13 m. Llwyngwern Stat. (F. Ford, Esq.). The river Dovey is crossed on a bridge of 5 arches before entering

16 m. *Machynlleth Stat.*, by the Whitidion Bridge (see Rte. 28).

Machynlleth (pronounced Mahnnlleth) is a town of little interest (Pop. 3000), of unusually wide streets, in an open country far from the high mountains, on the l. bank of the Dovey, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. In the Market-place is a modern Clock-tower. The only historical event to record here is the Coronation of Owain Glyndwr in

1403 as Prince of Wales, at a Parliament of his supporters here convened.

Plas Machynlleth, seat of Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, is entered from the town, and near the Lodge gate is a very pretty Gothic *Church*, built 1881.

There is little cause to detain the traveller here. There are

Railways to Montgomery and Shrewsbury (Rte. 26); to Aberystwyth (Rte. 28); to Towyn, Barmouth, Harlech, and Tremadoc (Rte. 24).

The rly. from Machynlleth descends the l. bank of the Dovey to *Glandovey Junct.*, where it divides, rt. leading to Towyn and *Barmouth* (Rte. 24), l. to *Aberystwyth* (Rte. 28).

ROUTE 23.

DOLGELLEY TO DINAS MAWDDWY
BY ROAD, AND TO CEMMAES ROAD
JUNCT.—DINAS MAWDDWY TO
BALA.

10 m. to Dinas; 7 to Cemmaes.

As far as Cross Foxes, see Route 22.

The road then ascends a pass under the cliffs of Craig-y-Bwlch (rt.) to (6 m.) Bwlch Oerdrws, a long and steep rise up to top of the Pass. On this ascent there is a very fine view towards Dolgelley, Barmouth, and Cader Idris. Its people for the most part find employment in the slate quarries.

The road then descends the valley of the Ceryst, passing 7 m. Pennant, where there is a waterfall. 9 m. rt.

a little stream flows in from a romantic amphitheatre of mountains called Craig-Maes-y-Glasiau, in the centre of which is another very good cascade, and on entering the village, on l. is the fine mansion erected by Sir Edmund Buckley, Bt.

10 m. *Dinas Mawddwy* (*Inns*: Buckley Arms H., close to station; and at Mallwyd, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the Peniarth Arms—Rte. 26), a singular village-town, remarkable for its situation. It is placed on the shelf of a very steep mountain, which rises to a considerable height on the l., and overlooking the Dyfi, which flows at the base, in the shape of a bow, at its confluence with the Cerist. This position can scarcely be surpassed in beauty, commanding as it does the 3 vales of the Cerist, the upper and lower Dyfi. To judge by the present mean appearance of the village, the tourist would scarcely imagine that *Dinas Mawddwy* was one of the 5 independent lordships of Wales which were exempt from paying tribute to the prince, and that it maintained all the state of a corporation and mayor, the latter official being still annually elected.

[*Dinas Mawddwy* to *Bala* is 16 m. of most wild country, through the upper part of the vale of Dyfi, and down by Cwm Cynllwyd. The peaked summit of *Aran Mawddwy* forms a grand background as the tourist proceeds up the narrowing vale; and with its jagged outlines, and savage *cwms* and precipices, presents a very different aspect to what it, together with *Aran Benllyn*, shows on the W. side, overlooking the Dolgelley road. At the foot of *Aran Benllyn* is a small lake containing trout.

1 m. There is a pretty cascade at Aber Cowarch, where the river Cowarch joins the Dyfi, having its rise in Hen Gwm, a grand semicircular

'corrie' beneath the summit of the *Aran*. An easy, though rather long ascent, may be made from Aber Cowarch, by breasting the slope of Moel-yr-Hydd, and following the brow of a hill to Dyrysgol, from whence a narrow ledge, somewhat similar to the Black Ladders of *Car-nedd Llewelyn*, leads to the summit, 2955 ft. above the sea. On either side the ledge the visitor looks down into fearfully deep *cwms*, the one on the S. giving rise to the Cowarch, and that on the N. to the Dyfi, which issues from *Craiglyn Dyfi*, a small lake, singular in possessing no fish, but a large stock of lizards, though trout are caught a quarter of a mile from it. There is an unusually large cairn on the summit of the mountain, which was raised by the peasants of the neighbourhood on hearing that *Cader Idris* was 6 ft. higher than the *Aran*, which they determined should not be excelled on the score of height. They might have spared their trouble, however, as the *Aran* is the highest by 41 ft. The views are extremely fine, particularly towards the N., embracing the *Snowdon* and *Festiniog* ranges in the distance, with the *Arennigs*, the *Berwyns*, and lake of *Bala* nearer home. In the S.W. is the *Cader Idris* range, while *Plinlymmon's* mighty back fills up the landscape due S. A little to the N. is the peak of *Aran Benllyn*, a continuation of, and scarcely lower than, *Aran Mawddwy*. From it the mountain descends in a succession of shoulders down to *Bala* lake, or *Llyn Tegid* (Rte. 3).

4 m. is the retired little village of *Llan-y-Mawddwy*, the Church of which, embosomed in fine yew-trees (one of the largest in Wales), is dedicated to *Tydecho*, whose bed ("Gwely Tydecho") is to be seen at *Pennant*. A little farther on, on a rock, are 5 holes of the shape of a cross, said to be the imprints

of the saint's foot. There is a waterfall on the Pumryd, which flows from Bwlch-y-Glasgod on the W. of Llan-y-Mawddwy. At 7 m. the watershed of this wild mountain road is reached at *Bwlch-y-Groes*, the Pass of the Cross, where in former times a crucifix called to the mind of the pious pilgrim the propriety of returning thanks for having surmounted the perils, formerly more than Alpine, of this stern region. The road, which at this spot is in the 2 counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, now rapidly descends the gorge of the Twrch, which at 10 m. is joined by a rapid mountain stream issuing from Cwm Croes. The Twrch has been noted for many severe floods, which, rushing down the narrow vale, have spread destruction on reaching the lowlands.

At 12 m. we reach

Llanuwchllyn Stat., on the rly. from Bala to Dolgelley (Rte. 3).]

From *Dinas Mawddwy* to *Machynlleth*, 12 m., the Rly. passes down the least interesting part of the valley.

To the S. of *Dinas Mawddwy* the Caradoc beds set in, whilst the Bala limestone crops out in the river Dyfi. The traveller can take the rail, which follows the course of the Dyfi river. Between *Dinas Mawddwy* and

Aberangell Stats., 1 m. on l., is the charming village of *Mallwyd* (Rte. 26). *Aberangell* is situated at the junct. of the Angell branch with the Dyfi.

Passing l. *Aberhiriarth Hall*, the line reaches

6 m. *Cemmaes Stat.*, and at *Cemmaes Road* forms a junction with the Cambrian system from Whitchurch to

Aberystwyth and N. Wales (Rte. 28).

Between *Cemmaes* and *Mallwyd* and *Cemmaes* and *Machynlleth* the river is a favourite resort of anglers for salmon and sewin, the autumn months being the best time for sport.

ROUTE 24.

CAERNARVON OR PWLLHELI TO DOLGELLEY, BY CRICCIETH, PORTMADOC, HARLECH, AND BARMOUTH—CAMBRIAN RAILWAY.

Continuous rly., following the coast line, 3 or 4 trains daily in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From *Caernarvon* to *Afonwen Junet.*, this rly. is described in Rte. 14.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *Pwllheli* is the village of *Abererch*. On l. is the ch., a picturesque ivy-covered building, with a remarkably long N. aisle and a bell-tower.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *AFONWEN JUNCT.*, rt. runs the line to *Pwllheli*, l. to *Criccieth*. Grand views open out along the shore of *Tremadoc Bay*.

6 m. the *Dwyfach* and *Dwyfawr* rivers are crossed at the village of *Llanystumdwy*, a sweetly-situated little spot, with a modern ch., Dec. in style. On l. is *Gwynfryn* (H. J. Ellis Nanney, Esq.).

8 m. *Criccieth Stat.* (*Inns*: *George*; *White Lion*), a small modern water-

ing-place, having good and well-situated houses. Between the stat. and the sea, rise the ruins of a *Castle* on a tongue of high rock running out into the sea. These are now enclosed by Lord Harlech, and the key may be obtained at Castle House, close to the entrance gate. The principal apartments were in the round towers flanking the main entrance, the space enclosed by the walls of the building being an irregular trapezium. This gateway, with its 2 rather massive towers, and a few fragments of wall, are all that is now left of it. It is said to have been built by Edward I. in 1286, but it is more likely that he only repaired it. The views from the mount, as well as from the whole of the route between Pwllheli and Criccieth of the opposite coast, are extensive and beautiful. Indeed, for quiet folk Criccieth is a desirable watering-place, for the sake of its pure air, and facilities for pedestrian or rly. excursions.

From hence the rly., partly shut out from the sea by intervening heights, but commanding grand views inland of the mountains Moel Wyn, Moel Hebog, and the pointed Cynicht, runs to

13 m. *Portmadoc Junct. Stat.*, after passing 1 m. l. the villages of Penmorfa and Tremadoc (see Rte. 19, where some account of the reclaimed land of the Traeth Mawr and Embankment of the sea are given).

A steamer occasionally plies from Portmadoc to Bardsey Island (see Rte. 16).

From Portmadoc the line crosses the Traeth Mawr, and enters the promontory of Penrhyn, running alongside the Traeth Bach.

The *Miniature* or *Toy Rly.* from Portmadoc to Tan-y-Bwlch and Festiniog (Rte. 20) runs some distance parallel to the Cambrian.

Minffordd Junct. Stat. From this

admire the splendid views of Snowdon, not surpassed in N. Wales. Here the slates from Festiniog are collected, and waggons filled with them cover acres of ground. The stations of the 2 lines are close together. Tan-y-Bwlch Hotel is 4 m. distant from this by road and Maentwrog Inn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

16 m. *Penrhyn Deudraeth Stat.* Here the Cambrian Rly. Stat. adjoins that of the Festiniog Miniature Rly. (Rte. 20). Deudraeth Castle is the seat of Mrs. Williams. On quitting this stat. the train crosses the estuary of the Traeth Bach.

[On l. lies the village of *Llandecwyn*, perched high up on the mountains about midway between 2 lakes, *Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf* and *Isaf*. The scenery of these lakes is well worth exploring. They are full of fish, but are so much poached by the quarrymen as to spoil all sport. As the tourist is now entering the district of Ardudwy, it will be well to acquaint himself with the features of the immense block of mountains running from Maentwrog to Barmouth, and separating the Harlech country from all the eastern portions of Merionethshire. Although they all constitute the same group without a single break, they are called by different names according to the most prominent points. Between Llandecwyn and Harlech are *Craig-ddrwg* and *Diffwys*, to the S. of which are the *Rhinogs* and *Llethr*, while the long ridge running from hence to Barmouth has the general appellation of *Llawllech*. From the height above *Diffwys* may be seen a fine prospect of the Caernarvonshire promontory of *Llyn*, of the Bay of Cardigan, Cader Idris, and other mountains. The whole of the group are full of lakes, which give birth on either side to numerous small streams. The geology of this district is very interesting, though it can only be

studied on a large scale. The great mass of these rocks is formed of Cambrian grit, which rises in a dome or boss, the Merionethshire anticlinal of Prof. Sedgwick. The centre of this anticlinal is a little to the N. of Llawllech, from which the rocks dip steadily.]

The river Dwyryd is crossed by the rly. on a long, low wooden bridge. It descends from the Vale of Festiniog. A wondrous view of mountains in the direction of Snowdon, Cynicht, Moelwyn, is enjoyed from the rly., which soon makes a sharp bend S., skirting the shore of Traeth Bach.

18 m. *Tal-y-Sarnau Stat.* is close to the village so called, traversed by the high road from Harlech to Maentwrog and Festiniog.

On l. is *Glyn Cowarch*, an Elizabethan house belonging to Lord Harlech, and the residence of Mr. Lawford. A little higher up is *Maes-y-Neuadd* (the seat of John Nanney, Esq.), the grounds of which extend along a high bank of rock, and command most splendid views over the Traeth and the Snowdon range.

The rly. traverses the coach-road overlooking the extensive alluvial flat of *Morfa Harlech*, which has been drained and cultivated, and contains some good farms.

21½ m. **Harlech Stat.** lies on the low alluvial flat, out of which the Castle rock rises, like a wall, close to the Sally Postern or Water Gate. It is a work of no little difficulty to surmount the very steep hill leading up to town and Castle, especially with luggage. (*Inns*: Castle, admirably placed on the height close to the Castle, a good house, but make your bargain; Blue Lion, of a humbler grade, but good.)

Harlech, though an ancient place and the county-town of Merioneth,

is but a village of 750 Inhabitants, remarkable solely for its grand **Castle,*** but charmingly situated, commanding one of the most splendid sea-views in Wales, including Snowdon, the whole of the coast of Lleyu, with its conspicuous heights of Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Yr Eifl. It is a thriving place, with a Ch. built 1814, 4 chapels, schools, &c.

Whatever early fortress or stronghold may have occupied this commanding height in Celtic or Roman days, the present *Castle* is of the time of Edward I., and from the designs of Henry de Elreton, the architect of Caernarvon Castle, to which, however, it is inferior in everything save situation. More than the usual amount of hard blows was the lot, at different times, of the castle of Harlech, or Hardelegh, as it was called. In 1404 it was taken by Owain Glyndwr, who, a few years later, was ousted by Prince Henry. During the Wars of the Roses, the brave governor, Davydd ap Ifan, afforded an honourable asylum to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., and the Prince of Wales, after the battle of Northampton. It is recorded of this governor, that, on being summoned to surrender by Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, he replied that he had held a fortress in France until all the old women in Wales had heard of it, and now he intended to hold Harlech till all the old women in France heard of it. Eventually, after a long siege, the brave defenders were forced to capitulate, and the whole district was then at the mercy of the King, Edward IV.

During the Civil Wars Harlech was alternately gained by Royalist and Parliamentary armies, and was finally invested by Gen. Mytton in 1647. A constable is still appointed by the Crown. The castle occupies a bold projecting platform of rock, standing out from the coast-line of

* See George Clark's 'Mediaeval Military Architecture of England,' 2 vols., 8vo., 1884.

Merioneth above the alluvial plain of Morfa Harlech. Five centuries back, when the Traeth was an estuary, Harlech, like Criccieth now, was approached, and probably got its supplies, by water. The sea has now retired fully $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the foot of the precipice, which rises 200 ft. above the sea-level, and in full view of the highest mountains of N. Wales, Snowdon, Moel Hebog, Cynicht, and Moelwyn.

It is an Edwardian castle, quadrangular and concentric. In the centre of the E. or land side is the gate-house, a rectangle, being two half-rounds to the E., flanking the entrance, and two drum towers to the W., capping the angles. The entrance passage is about 50 ft. long, and within were three portcullis grates. Two of the grates were worked from a small chapel, the elegant E. window of which is above the main entrance. In the arches overhead are seen the holes whence hung the sheaves for working the grates. The inner ward, 210 ft. square, is enclosed by 4 curtain walls 40 ft. high by 12 ft. thick, and capped at the angles by bold drum towers, from the two western of which spring loftier stair turrets, also circular.

The hall and some other buildings occupied the W. of the court, with windows looking seaward. The principal chapel, 18 ft. by 12 ft., is built against the N. wall, and had a good E. window. The Eastern curtains on each side the gate-house are curious. That to the S. contains two tiers of mural garde-robes opening from the gate-house; and others, projected outwards from the N. wall, have fallen down.

The innerward stands within a narrow outer ward, also quadrangular, having six low drum bastions at the angles: on the S. face a half-round segmental bastion corbelled out: in the centre of the north face two half-

round bastions flanking a postern; and on the E. face, which has a salient, two round turrets also corbelled out, which flank the main entrance. This ward is very narrow, about 8 to 12 ft., except to the sea, where there is a broader platform. It is surrounded by a light parapet wall. At the main entrance this ward is traversed by a bridge pit, apparently covered by a bridge dropping from the outer gateway inwards. The two gateways are opposite and not 30 ft. apart. The parapet of the outer ward crowns a wall, which on the E. and S. faces is the scarp of the ditch. This defence, broad and deep, is quarried in the rock on the E. and S. sides, and runs out upon the natural slope at either end. A modern causeway, carrying the main approach, evidently represents an original bridge, either of stone, with a bridge pit replacing the crown of an arch, or of timber.

The postern opens on a shelving platform of rock covering the N. front, and commanded by a curtain which descends from the N.E. bastion towards the end of the ditch. From the postern, a road led round the N.W. angle of the wall along the seaward front to the S.W. angle, where it descended to a strong gateway, containing a drawbridge, beyond which an open gallery protected by a looped parapet led along and down the face of the cliff to a duly fortified *water-gate*, at the sea-level. This gallery is further defended by two blocks of masonry, probably once parapeted, and stepped into the face of the rock above.

The entrance passage is the only vault in the place; all the floors were of timber.

There is much analogy between this castle and Caerphilly, both in general plan and in certain details; but the defences of its water-gate are quite peculiar. No well has been discovered: possibly leaden pipes

conveyed water underground from the adjacent heights, and a stream may have been conducted from the hill behind, to fill the moat.—*G. C.*

Taken as a ruin, Harlech lacks the beauty of detail found in Conway or Beaumaris. It is altogether smaller, ruder, and more simple in plan than any of the other Edwardian castles, neither is it so well kept.

When the survey was made in Henry VIII.'s reign, there were two drawbridges leading towards the sea, and extensive outer works leading to the way from the marsh. At various times antiquities have been exhumed near Harlech, and amongst them a celebrated gold torque, which was purchased by Lord Mostyn, and is now preserved at Mostyn Hall. The siege which the castle underwent in the 15th cent. gave rise to the celebrated air of the 'March of the Men of Harlech,' one of the most stirring and characteristic effusions of Welsh musical genius. Just underneath the castle, and extending to a considerable distance northward, is the singular level known as *Morfa Harlech*, or Harlech Marsh, which has evidently been created by the gradual retiring of the sea, which once washed the castle rock.

Conveyances.—Rail to Barmouth, and Dolgelley, and Pwllheli.

Distances.—Tan-y-Bwlch, 10 m.; Cwm Bychan, 5; Drws Ardudwy, 10; Bwlch-y-Tyddiad, 7; Llanbedr, 3; Llanaber, 8; Barmouth, 10 m.

[An *Excursion* may be made to Cwm Bychan ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Llanbedr) by crossing the ridge of hills immediately behind Harlech, and striking into the road from Llanbedr up the valley of the Artro. A lane runs straight up the hill, on the summit of which there is a bridle-road to l., which take, and thus reach Cwm Bychan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., in less time than by going into the glen.

[*N. Wales.*]

It is a delightful walk from Harlech, commanding fine sea-views the whole way. A grand range of mountains intervenes between the sea and the Vale of the Mawddach; their names from N. to S. are Craig Ddrwg (above Harlech), Rhinog Fawr and Fach, Moelfre, and Diffwys, all 2000 to 2400 ft. high.]

About 2 m. from Harlech is the old Parish Church of *Llandanwg*, fast falling to decay, but which might be repaired for 80*l.* It is only 50 feet long, choir and nave one chamber, with different roofs.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Pensarn* Stat., whence the conchologist should visit *Mochras*, a tongue of land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, divided from the mainland by the estuary of the Artro. Many rare and beautiful shells have been picked up here after rough weather at sea.

In the village of Llanbedr (*Inn*: Victoria), 1 m. from Pensarn Stat., is a *Maenhir*, and near it a fragment inscribed with spiral ornaments. On the rising ground on l. of the road is a cromlech. Probably in no district in Wales are there so many of these old stone memorials scattered about as in the next 2 m., there being no less than 6 in fair preservation on the slopes of the hills running down from Llethr.

From Llanbedr *Excursion* may be made to the Pass of Drws Ardudwy (Rte. 24A).

$26\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Dyffryn* Stat. 2 m. from this, part of the way through a long avenue bordered with limes, is **Cors-y-Gedol** (Edw. F. Coulson, Esq.), the ancient family-seat of the Vaughans, who were descended from Osborn or Osber, an Irish nobleman, who obtained possession of territory in Merionethshire. The existing mansion is chiefly modern, but the ceiling of the great hall, like that at Gwydir, is said to be not later than Henry the VIII.'s date. In

the house is preserved some old furniture; a bedstead taken from a wrecked vessel, one of the great Armada squadron, and fine paintings by *Rubens, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Hogarth* (the Strolling Players), *Turner*, &c. The house is shown in the absence of the family. The gatehouse, like that at Gwyn, near Harlech, is said to be after a design by Inigo Jones, as is also the Cors-y-gedol chapel in the parish church. The situation of the house is exposed and very lofty, but commanding splendid sea-views over Cardigan Bay. Near the lodge on the l. is a *Cromlech*, known as *Coetan Arthur*, or Arthur's Quoit, said to have been thrown by that hero from the summit of Moelfre. The impressions of his fingers are visible on the stone. The *Ch. of Llanddwywe* has a chapel containing the tombs of the Vaughan family, now extinct.

[The *Ysgethin* river, which flows into the sea near Llanddwywe, may be followed up for about 3 m. passing *Llyn Irddyn*, a lake of some size on the W. slopes of Llawllech. On the W. shore are remains of a British town, which probably had a connection with the fortified eminence of Craig-y-Ddinas. Near it is Carnedd Hengwm, the burial-place in all probability of the town, with two large cairns, the latter containing six kistvaens. The whole of this rather dreary range abounds in a singular manner with cairns, circles, camps, eyttiaus, and erect stones. 2 m. above Llyn Irddyn is *Llyn Bodlyn*, a fine sheet of water, lying under the crags of Diffwys, the highest point of Llawllech (1900 ft.).

Llyn Dulyn is a small pool, with good fishing, at the very head of the river, under the rocks of Crib-y-Rhiw. It is by far the finest, as regards scenery, of all this group. The southern portion of the range of

Llawllech is crossed by the old mountain road to Dolgelley.]

A very singular and prominent feature in all the sea-views in this district is *Sarn Badrig* or St. Patriek's Causeway, a narrow ridge of rock and pebble, which extends out for a distance of 21 m. from the shore, and is about 24 ft. in breadth. At ebb-tide upwards of 9 m. are left dry, and for a long line beyond the eye can trace the foam which marks its dangerous course. It is very similar to the *Sarn-y-Bwleh*, near Towyn (Rte. 25), and *Sarn Cynfelin* at Aberystwyth, and bears the same legend, viz., that it was one of the gigantic embankments raised in the 6th cent. by Gwyddno Garanhir, to protect the Lowland Hundred from inundations of the sea. By the drunken carelessness of Seithenyn, who was the appointed eustodian of these dykes, the waters rushed in and destroyed for ever this fertile and populous district, which numbered more than 12 fortified towns. The legend that a submerged country lies underneath the sea has been wrought into a lively story by the late T. L. Peacock, under the title of the 'Misfortunes of Elphin.' The *Sarn*, however, has been pronounced by Professor Ramsay to be a natural formation. This particular *Sarn* is said to have been so named from its being used by St. Patriek as a dry footpath in his journeys to and from Ireland.

29½ m. rt. the small seaside *Church of Llanaber*. This beautiful E. E. ch. of the 13th cent. was for many years in ruins, or in such a state of decay as to preclude the holding of divine service in it. It was restored from designs by Mr. Boyce, 1860 and 1881. The exterior is plain; it consists of nave with clerestory, 2 side-aisles and chancel, with a single lancet for the E. window. All the beauty of ornament and

moulding has been reserved for the interior. The visitor should particularly notice the exquisite S. doorway. There is also a singular chest which was used for the reception of votive offerings. Against the inside wall, at the N.W. door, is an inscribed stone, marked, with the words ‘MONEDO CÆLEXTI RIGI, brought from Ceilwart, where it long served as a foot-bridge over a stream.’

31½ m. **Barmouth Stat.**, described in Rte. 3A.

ROUTE 24A.

HARLECH TO DOLGELLEY, CWM BYCHAN LAKE, AND THE PASSES OF BWLCH-Y-TYDDIAD, OR DRWS ARDUDWY.

A pleasant pedestrian journey of 6 or 8 hours, practicable also on a pony. The Cambrian Rly. may be taken as far as Pensarn Stat., near Llanbedr village, where the *Victoria Inn* is a good starting-post (see Rte. 24). Here a trap may be hired as far as Dolwreiddiog.

As the winding road descends the hill into the valley of the Artro, the tourist passes the farmhouse of *Gerddi Bluog*, the birthplace of Archdeacon Prys, author of the metrical version of the Psalms. About ¾ m. S. of the town are the Circles of Muriau Gwyddelod. From Harlech the road descends the hill to

11½ m. *Llanfair*, and at 12 m. approaches the little estuary of the Artro. The ch. at Llanfair contains some modern stained glass. The tourist should not fail to remark the

exquisite scene looking back from Llanfair to Harlech, justly considered one of the most beautiful views in N. Wales. About ½ m. rt., close to the sea-shore, is the ruined ch. of *Llandanwg*, which is fast falling into decay. The interior is still worth a visit, and might at a small expense be restored sufficiently to resist the destructive action of the elements for a long time to come.

13 m. on the banks of the Artro is the pretty little wood-embosomed village of *Llanbedr*, next to Tal-y-Llyn, the best fishing station in Merionethshire.

The *Victoria* is a snug roadside *Inn*, and, for an exploration of the romantic scenery of Glyn Artro and the passes, will suit the traveller better than Harlech. Near the road are two curious pillar stones, and lying beside them an incised stone of great interest.

The road to Cwm Bychan follows the rt. bank of the Artro up to its source in the lake, about 4½ m. At 1 m. the river is joined by the *Nantcol*, up which runs the path to Drws Ardudwy. The road thence winds along a lovely valley at the foot of the Rhinog Fawr, to *Dolwreiddiog*, ‘the rooty Meadow,’ the farthest point practicable for cars. This is a solitary old Welsh mansion belonging to a family of the name of Lloŷd, who, it is said, have held uninterrupted possession since the year 1100. This ancient family, which is descended from Owain Gwynedd, had the honour of sending a chief with Rhys ap Meredydd to Bosworth Field. A small mountain river runs into the Artro, having its source amongst the hills of Craig Ddrwg, in *Llyn Eiddew*, one of a group of lakes which are worth visiting for the wild scenery surrounding them. *Llyn Eiddew Mawr* is the largest of the group; it holds out a good promise of sport, “the trout being small, but of excellent quality.”

Between Llyn Caerwyeh (very large trout) and Llyn Dywarehen a mountain road passes, running from Harlech, N.E., and crossing the pass between Craig Gwynt and Diffwys to Trawsfynydd (Rte. 22). Close to the road is *Bryn Cader Fawr*, a British camp.

The lake of *Cwm Bychan* is situated very finely in a narrow wild glen, shut in on all sides but one, from which the Artro issues. Towering above it is a precipitous mass of rock called *Craig-y-Saeth*, 'the rock of the arrow,' believed to be so called from the fact of the ancient sportsmen watching the deer from hence. It is of great height, and the escarpment is so sudden that from the surrounding hills it is a prominent feature, and to the pedestrian who is crossing the hills at his own sweet will is a capital landmark. The lake itself is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and although of grand features the absence of wood gives it a sullen and melancholy character. The fish, like the lake, are shy and sullen. Mr. Cliffe recommends fishing on the S. side, near and under *Craig-y-Saeth*.

The path is carried on the head of the glen, and then turns sharp round again, climbing the hill partly on large flat stones through a narrow rock portal at the top of the *Bwlch-y-Tyddiad*, one of the celebrated entrances into Arddudwy through the lofty range of mountains that shut it out from the remainder of the county. The scenery is really grand here; on either side are the desolate, dark-coloured ridges of *Craig Wion* and the *Rhinog Fawr*, which rises on rt. above the pass to a height of 2463 ft. Apart from this scenery this pass is famous for its flight of stone steps, or rather a pavement of untrimmed slabs of slate or of flagstone, laid in order upon the turf, which, though sometimes disconnected, are carried with surprising regularity to the very

summit. A kind of low parapet flanks these stairs on one or both sides. They are generally attributed to the Romans, though they may be more safely classed with 'Ancient British' vestiges. It is something to feast the imagination upon, when ascending this pass, to think that these very steps may have been trodden by the Roman legions in their way from Heriri Mons to the coast districts of Mervinia.

At a considerably higher level on each side of the pass is a lake,—on the l. Llyn-y-Morwynion, 'the Maidens' Lake;' on the rt. *Glywlllyn*, 'the Bright Lake,' which has the merit of being the best sporting lake of all the Harlech series. Though very small, it contains very large trout, of a bright golden colour. "Sandpipers frequent this lake in the breeding season. These beautiful little birds are so tame and fearless as to pass within a few inches of your feet at the very edge of the water whilst you are fishing on the shore."—*Notes of an Angler*.

On the E. side of the pass there is a wide and dreary expanse of mountain, sloping down towards the valley of the Eden. The path, however, soon becomes faint and slushy, and the pedestrian will have to use his "bog-trotting powers" more than is pleasant. Keep straight across past the isolated farms, from which a sort of road leads across the Eden at Pont-y-Gribbli, and soon joins the Trawsfynydd and Dolgelley road (Rte. 22).

The latter half of this excursion is not to be recommended.

Pass of Drws Arddudwy. The pedestrian may vary the route very pleasantly by rounding the steeps of *Rhinog Fawr*, keeping that mountain on the right hand, just where a view opens of *Cader Idris*, and re-entering the mountains by the parallel pass of *Drws Arddudwy*, another natural portal between the mountains

of Rhinog Fawr and Rhinog Fach, the scenery of which is nearly as grand as the other. The same kind of staircase is also visible here, but the steps are not so numerous. The pass is stony beyond measure; nowhere else does such a mass of boulders obstruct the way. A little brook enters the pass on the S. from *Llyn Howell*, a small tarn, magnificently situated amongst the precipices of Llethr, and presenting in its rugged and crater-like aspect features like those of Llyn-y-Cau (Rte. 25). The trout in this lake are said to be deformed.

From the head of the pass the road descends Cwm Nantcol (wrongly called Afon Artro in the Ordnance maps) to follow downwards the course of the Artro by Pen-y-Bont to Llanbedr. At the head of the brook, close to the roadside, is the farmhouse of Maes-y-garnedd, which has the questionable honour of having nursed the regicide Colonel Jones, brother-in-law of Cromwell.

Up to this spot a car can drive. A winding road descends the side of the Nanteol, past its junction with the Artro, down to Llanbedr.

The distance from the Pass of Ardudwy to *Tyn-y-Groes* (Rte. 22) is about 14 m.

ROUTE 25.

**DOLGELLEY TO MACHYNLLETH, BY
TOWYN AND ABERDOVEY—RAIL.
BY ROAD TO LLANIDLOES.**

From Dolgelley the Rhuabon, Corwen, and Bala Rly. (G. W.) runs to Penmaen Pool (2 m.) and thence on the S. bank of the Mawddach estuary to Arthog and

BARMOUTH JUNCT., 8 m. (Rte. 3A).

There are 2 roads to Towyn besides

that of the rail. The upper or mountain road ascends to the foot of Cader Idris, and, turning over the spur of Craig Cwm Llwyd, is carried over very bleak and exposed ground to Llanegryn, where the other road joins it. This latter, although longer, is the one recommended to be followed, as it is a better road, and affords magnificent coast and sea views for the greatest part of the way.

1 m. l. are *Brynygwin* and *Bryn Adda*, both of which residences command the exquisite scenery of the Mawddach and the opening of the vale above Llanelltyd. From hence the road gradually rises, keeping on a much higher level than the one on the N. side of the estuary. This latter, however, has the advantage in point of beauty, as it is overlooked by Cader Idris in all its rugged grandeur, while on this side the tourist is too overshadowed to see much of it.

6½ m. *Arthog* Stat., a small chapel and hotel (Rte. 3A). The rock and wood scenery here is very beautiful and diversified.

1 m. to l., between the 2 roads is *Llys Bradwen*, the remains of a palace or residence belonging to Ednowain ap Bradwen, chief of one of the 15 tribes of N. Wales in the time of Gruffydd ap Cynan, in the 11th cent. The ground-plan is that of an oblong building of about 30 yards square. A little higher up is *Llyn Cregenau*, lying at the foot of *Tyrrau Mawr*.

At 9 m. the road ascends the cliffs immediately opposite the watering-place of Barmouth. For the next few miles the sea-views over the Bay of Barmouth and the long Rly. Bridge offer a very pleasant contrast to the mountains with which the tourist has been surrounded.

Railway to Towyn.

12 m. is *Llwyngwrl* Stat., a large wretched-looking village in the parish

of Llangelynin. There are several antiquities to reward the patient archæologist on the mountain to the N. and S.E., in the shape of tumuli, cairns, meini-hirion, and a British camp named Castell-y-gaer. The parish ch. of Llangelynin is 2 m. to the S. on the old coast-road to Towyn; it is now deserted, and a new ch. has been built at Llwyngwrl to supply its place.

16 m. *Llanegryn*, the *Church* of which village is remarkable for a singular Norm. font, and a very beautiful *Roodloft* said untruly to have been brought from Cymmer Abbey. Llanegryn was restored by that excellent landowner and archæologist, the late W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of *Peniarth*, which stands on the rt. bank of the *Dysyni*, about 1 m. from the ch., and is remarkable for its interesting collection of historic MSS., including the St. Graal, Black Book of Carmarthen, Book of Taliesin, and other antiquities, such as a real old *Welsh* harp brought from Hengwrt.

Rail to Towyn. Cambrian Rly.

Before reaching Towyn the *Dysyni* is crossed. It very soon becomes an estuary, and expands into a considerable pool before it enters the sea. It is supposed that a district along this coast has been at one time submerged, as traces of forest trees have been at intervals exposed at low water. There is, moreover, a long causeway named *Sarn-y-bwch*, "the Buck's Road," which, like Sarn Badrig and Sarn Cynfelin, is supposed to have been a remnant of the *Cantref-y-gvaelod* or Lowland Hundred. This Sarn is known to extend seawards for a distance of 5 m., though there is little doubt that it is the natural ridge of rock and not any artificial formation. Bleak and exposed as these coast-hills are, it

is evident that they were strongly defended by their inhabitants, from the number of camps and forts so abundantly scattered about. Besides those already mentioned, there is a chain of camps on the hill to the N. of the mouth of the *Dysynni*, as also a mound, *Tomen Ddrenniog*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the bridge. At Pont Vathew, 18 m., l. is a road which leads direct to *Craig Aderyn*, and which should be followed by the tourist from Towyn who does not care to visit Llanegryn Ch. By so doing he will save at least 2 m.

19 m. l. is an erect boundary stone called *Croes Faen*.

20 m. *Towyn* Stat. (*Inn*: *Corbet Arms*), a cleanly, dull town on the sea, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the sands, which from their fineness and extent induce a considerable number of people, principally of the middle class, to visit it for sea-bathing. Another recommendation to Towyn is the economy of living, which is said to be as reasonable as in any place in the kingdom. The antiquary will be delighted with the *Church of St. Cadfan* (part restd. 1881), perhaps the oldest in N. Wales, an interesting building with an Early Norm. nave. It is cruciform, of considerable size, including nave, chancel, side-aisles, and transepts. The nave is separated from the aisles by immensely massive piers of rude rubble work supporting round arches. Above is a clerestory. The patron saint, St. Cadfan, is said to have come from Armorica in the 6th cent., and retired to Bardsey Island. A very singular inscribed stone, known as St. Cadfan's stone, or pillar, is placed within the Ch. It is about 7 ft. long, and is inscribed on all 4 sides with debased Minuscule Roman characters of from the 6th to the 9th cent., its chief interest consisting in the fact that it exhibits a genuine sample of the Welsh language centuries earlier than the oldest

MSS. There has been much discussion about this stone. Translated into English, the inscription runs as follows, according to the sides—

“Beneath the mount of Cynvael lies CADVAN,
where
The earth extols his praise. Let him rest
without a blemish.
The body of Cyngen,
And between will be Marciau (or Marks).”

There are some other monumental effigies in the ch., a knight of the 14th cent. (Griffith ap Adda of Dolgoch, near Towyn) and an ecclesiastic of 15th cent. Adjoining it is a well dedicated to St. Cadfan, the water of which is considered a specific in serofulous and cutaneous diseases.

A little Gothic Church has been built at Brynerug as a memorial to Mr. Wynne of Peniarth.

Railways.—Rail to Aberdovey, 4 m.; Machynlleth, 14; Pwllheli, 43½ m.

To Abergynolwyn, 6¾ m., a narrow-gauge railway reaching the flanks of Cader Idris and ending 3 m. short of Tal-y-Llyn lake (see Rte. 25A).

Distances.—Dolgelley by coast-road, 20 m.—by mountain-road, 16¼—by Tal-y-Llyn, 24; Tyn-y-Cornel, 16; Llanegryn, 4; Craig Aderyn, 6; Aberystwyth, across the ferry, 15.

The Rly. S. of Towyn runs near the seashore, here fringed by sandbanks and brackish pools, at the foot of wooded hills. It reaches the N. end opening of the estuary of the Dovey, ½ m. wide and stretching 6 m. inland.

Aberdyfi or Aberdovey Stat. (*Inn*: Dovey Arms), a very pretty and pleasant little watering-place, much frequented by those who prefer quiet and seclusion to bustle. The Corbet Arms, overlooking the sea, built as an Inn, has been let to some Jesuits expelled from France 1880. The town consists of one long strag-

gling street close to the water. The scenery on either side of the estuary is of a lovely character—wooded banks backed up by high ranges of mountains. A good deal of business is done at the port, which is the shipping point for some lead-mines and the slate-quarries of the Corris mountains (Rte. 22). There is a ferry of a little more than a mile across the estuary of the Dyfi, which here divides N. and S. Wales, and for a considerable distance forms the boundary-line of Merionethshire.

Distances.—To Aberystwyth, by ferry, 11 m.; Machynlleth, 10 (direct road); Towyn, 4.

[*Excursions* to Aberystwyth, crossing the ferry and joining the rly. at Ynyslas, or else by going round by Glandyfi Junct.]

From Aberdovey the Rly. makes a circuit, running parallel with the coach-road for about 4 m. along the side of the river, and after parting company with the road, keeps close to the estuary of the Dovey, which it crosses on a drawbridge at

29¾ m. *Glandyfi* or *Glandovey Junct.* Here the Rly. from Barmouth to Aberystwyth (Rte. 28) meets that from Machynlleth (4 m. distant, see Rte. 22A), and Oswestry.

The alternations of overhanging rocks and woods, together with the ever-varying reaches of the river, make it a lovely drive the whole way from Aberdovey to

29½ m. *Pennal*, a pretty village a little beyond the junction of the Aberdovey and Towyn roads. There is a tomen or mound in the grounds of Talgarth Hall, the beautiful seat of C. F. Thruston, Esq. *Cefn Caer* farmhouse is built on the site of a Roman Stat. where a hypocaust has been laid bare, and at various times coins of Domitian and Tiberius have been found; there are traces of a

Roman road towards the river. Three Roman roads indeed seem to have led hither, one S.E. from Llanio, in Cardiganshire, one N.E. from Caersws, and another along the Dysyni valley by Tal-y-Llyn. Probably Pennal was the actual site of Maglona, which is generally accredited to Machynlleth.

The road after following the rt. bank of the river, crosses it at Pont-ar-Dyfi, and proceeds to

34 m. *Machynlleth Stat. (Inn : The Lion)*. The town and neighbourhood of Machynlleth are described in Rte. 28. From its central situation the tourist will be enabled to diverge by rail to Aberystwyth, Newtown, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Aberdovey, Towyn, and Dolgelley. The route by rail from Machynlleth to Llanidloes is given in Rte. 27.

The road to Llanidloes, 19 m., is one of the wildest and most bleak in the whole county, running for miles on the bare summits of the ranges of hills which intervene between Plinlymmon and the Arans. For the first 5 m. the way lies up the picturesque valley of the Diflas, from which it turns off at 37 m. to enter upon a weary, desolate career over the mountains.

41 m. a road on rt. leads into the hills for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Glaslyn*—a round pool with a peculiarly bright gravelly bottom. There are no fish in it, owing probably to the existence of a mineral poison. A little farther on is *Llyn Bugeilyn*, “the bottom covered in many parts with weeds, and very shallow; the water of a pitchy blackness, from the peaty bed in which it lies, and islanded here and there by masses of rock.”—*Medwin*.

This lake used to swarm with leeches, which, when it was stocked with trout, disappeared. It is sometimes visited by anglers from Machynlleth, but the distance and

situation preclude it from being much resorted to. The trout are good, cut red, and are of a black, inky colour; but they must be cooked directly, as they will not bear keeping (unless packed in moss). The lake is preserved, but leave of fishing is granted through Mr. Thomas, Chemist, Machynlleth, or Mr. Evans, of the Lion Hotel.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Llyn Bugeilyn is the Blaen Hafren, the source of the Severn, which, in the commencement of its career, issues from a small spring on the N.E. side of Plinlymmon. Drayton thus alludes to it:—

“Plinlimmon’s high praise no longer mine
defer;
What once the Druids told, how great those
floods should be
That here (most mightie hill) derive them-
selves from thee;
That all the Cambrian hills, which high’st
their heads doe beare,
With most obsequious shewes of lowe sub-
jected feare
Should to thy greatness stoupe; and all the
brookes that be
Doe homage to those floods that issued out
of thee;
To princelie Severne first.”

The large mass of hill to the l. is that of *Tarannon*, the river of the same name, which rises in the mountains between Llanbrynmair and Llanidloes and W. of Newtown, intervening. The rocks of which this district is composed have given the name to the Tarannon shales, which occupy a position between the Llandovery or Pentamerus rocks and the upper Silurian. “The Tarannon shales, occasionally of hard slaty character, and of various colours—in some places so pale a grey as to have been termed pale slates—have been shown by Messrs. Forbes and Aveline to form a geological band of great persistence, which, beginning in small dimensions near Llandovery, expands in its course through Radnor and Montgomery. It is largely and

clearly exhibited about New Bridge and at Taranon, between Llanbrynmair and Llanidloes. Fossils are rare, and those which occur do not absolutely determine whether the bed should be classed with the upper Llandovery rocks or with the Wenlock formation."—*Siluria*. 42 m., passing a dropping well, the road crosses the bend in the river Twymyn, a little way down which there is a fine waterfall 130 ft. in height. 42½ m. rt. is the square entrenched camp of Pen-y-Grogbren.

45 m. a small roadside Inn, with the insinuating sign of 'Stay a Little.'

48 m. A shorter cut rt. will lead by the *Van* Lead Mines and the camp of Pen-y-Clyn, both on l., to the point where, crossing the Severn at its junction with the Clywedog, the tourist enters,

53 m., *Llanidloes* (Rte. 27). (*Inn*: Trewythen Arms.)

ROUTE 25A.

TOWYN TO TAL-Y-LLYN, CADER IDRIS, AND DOLGELLEY.

A narrow-gauge Rly. runs from Towyn S. of the Dysyni Valley and parallel with it. Its stations are

Rhydyronen, Brynglas, Dolgoeh,
7 m. Abergynolwyn *Terminus*.
The distance from Towyn to Tal-y-Llyn is 10 m.

The road up the vale of the Dysyni may be followed up to its head, which is remarkable for its beauty. The road on the northern side of the stream should be taken as far as Pont-

y-garth opposite Craig-y-Deryn; there cross and keep all the way on the l. bank. *Craig-y-Deryn*, "the Rock of Birds," is a very striking feature in the vale, a lofty, somewhat isolated rock, with a precipitous escarpment, the resort in the season of numberless cormorants, hawks, wood-pigeons, &c. The effect is best when viewed from the lower end of the valley. There are traces of a fort on the summit. At Pont Ystumanner, a road turns sharply round to the rt. following the course of a stream (called the *Dysynni* by some) which takes its rise in Tal-y-Llyn. The archæologist should keep up the vale for 1 m. to *Llanvihangel-y-Pennant* (*Inn*: Peniarth Arms), a secluded little village nestling in a *cwm*, that rises in the heart of Cader Idris. The ch. contains an interesting Norm. font. *Tyn-y-Bryn*, in this parish, was the birthplace of Dr. Owen Pughe, the Welsh lexicographer. On a small eminence near the road are the scanty remains of *Castell-y-Bere*, a destroyed pre-Edwardian fortress, the buildings of which appear to have covered the whole of the summit of the hill, and to justify the belief that it was the largest castle of its day in N. Wales after Beaumaris and Caernarvon. Adapted to the outline of its rocky base, it appears to have had its chief apartments at either end, and a round central tower. Little is known of it, save that it was visited by Edward I., since whose time it is believed not to have been occupied, probably because it did not present military advantages.

The road from Pont Ystumanner to

7 m. *Abergynolwyn* Stat. (*Inn*: Tyn-y-Cornel) is very pretty, running at the foot of Gamallt, a long peculiarly-shaped mountain that terminates in a narrow point just over the latter place.

The visitor may return at once by rail

to Towyn, but, as *Tal-y-Llyn* is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, it is generally included in the excursion. This is considered by many the most charming lake in Wales, although in point of size it is exceeded by several. It is but $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, being in fact "an expansion of the narrow vale; the waters from the surrounding mountains being confined and dammed up at the lower extremity, where they run off in a rapid stream at Penybont. The lake was celebrated for the rapid growth and the amazing fecundity of trout, and has been, therefore, flogged from morning to night. Now, piscator may think himself fortunate if he gets a brace of trout in a day. The depth in general is not great, and the bottom is covered with moss and weeds, which is the principal cause of the fish thriving so well. May and June are the best months.

At the W. end of the lake, close to the bridge and Church, are the Tyn-y-Cornel Royal Hotel, and Penybont Hotel. At the former boats may be hired, charge 2s. 6d. a day, both comfortable and unpretending hostelries in much repute amongst anglers.

A little below Minffordd, near the E. end of *Tal-y-Llyn*, a small stream runs in from *Llyn-y-Cau*. The best way of visiting this glorious tarn is by following the course of the brook about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The only lake to compare with it in N. Wales is *Llyn Idwal*. It lies in a very deep hollow, surrounded on all sides but the outlet by the intensely rugged and steep precipices of *Cader Idris*—

"On every side now rose
Rocks, which in unimaginable forms
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles
In the light of evening, and its precipice,
Obscuring the ravine, disclosed above
'Mid toppling storms."—*Shelley*.

The lake is of small size, but is all

the more striking on that account: its depth is 360 ft. Trout are abundant, of better quality than those in *Tal-y-Llyn*, but the lake is little fished, on account of the difficult walking to get to it. Like *Llyn-y-Gader*, it is said to nourish the *torgoch*, or Welsh char, in its waters. On the return from *Llyn-y-Cau* the tourist may cross one of the shoulders of *Craig Ammarch* and descend *Cwm Ammarch* back to *Tal-y-Llyn*. From thence he should take the direct road to *Abergynolwyn* Stat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., from whence it is a pretty run of 7 m. by rail to Towyn, calling at *Rhyd-yr-Onnen* Stat.

ROUTE 26.

OSWESTRY TO MACHYNLLETH, BY LLANFAIR AND MALLWYD.

There is no public conveyance on this route. The Cambrian Rly. runs a little S. of it viâ Welshpool, Montgomery, and Newtown (Rte. 27). The Great Western and Cambrian Rlys. both have stations at Oswestry which closely adjoin one another, the former being the direct route between Shrewsbury and Chester (Rte. 1).

Oswestry Stat. (Inns: **Wynnstay Arms*, very comfortable; the *Queen's Hotel*).

Oswestry is a pleasant, busy Shropshire town of some 9000 Inhab., situated amidst prettily-wooded hills in the district lying between Watt's

and Offa's Dykes—the former, indeed, passing close to the N.E. outskirts. Though within the Shropshire border, its neighbourhood to Wales gives it much of the character of a Welsh town; and Welsh may be heard spoken here on a market-day. Formerly called Maserfield, it derived its subsequent name of Oswestry from the northern King Oswald and the adjunct 'tre' or town. The like conjunction of a Saxon proper name with the British 'tre,' a township, may be observed in Ligestre, the vill of Inge, a manor near Stafford, now belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Oswald was King of Northumberland, and was slain here in battle in 642, while endeavouring to dispossess Penda, king of Mercia, of his territory. As he had been a benefactor to many monasteries, he was, of course, canonised, and the well erected to the memory of St. Oswald still remains a little distance from the ch., and almost within the precincts of the Grammar School to the W. It was formerly well guarded by a castle which stood on an eminence to the N., and walls, in which were 4 gates, known as Black-gate, New-gate, Willow-gate, and Beatrice-gate.

The *Church* is a venerable-looking building outside, occupying the site of a conventual establishment: "it was much injured during the siege in 1644, when the Royalists demolished the tower, which stood without the town-walls, to avoid the risk of annoyance from its summit," and the Parliamentary force broke into it on the N. side. It would seem, however, that this demolition was but partial, as the "greate tourrid steeple" still forms a picturesque object, and has been respected in the restoration of the *Church* by *Street*, who has retained the original ground-plan and preserved the style and character of the arches and windows, whilst levelling the pews and galleries and lowering

the pavement of the interior. To Dr. Johnson "the Church seemed to be an edifice much too good for the present state of the place."—*Boswell*. There are still some interesting timber houses in the town, which maintains the character given it by Churchyard:—

"This towne doth front on Wales as right as lyne,
So sondrie townes in Shropshire doe for troth,
As Ozestri, a prettie towne full fine,
Which may be lov'd, be likte, and prayesd both.
It stands so trim, and is maintayned so cleane,
And peopled is with folke that well doe meane,
That it deserves to be enroaled and shryned
In each good heart and every manly mynd."

About 1 m. to the N., a little on the rt. by the Railway to Gobowen, stands *Old Oswestry*, otherwise called *Caer Ogyrfan*, a fine British post, defended by a triple rampart of unusual height and distinctness. The entrances to N. and S. are extremely well defined. The total fortifications covered a space of between 40 and 50 acres, exclusive of the area, which is about 16. A local tradition inclines to the belief that the ancient town stood here, and has gradually travelled away to its present position. There is another less well-defined entrenchment, called *Castell Brogyntyn*, of a circular form and surrounded by a dyke, supposed to have been erected by one Brogyntyn, a natural son of Owen Madoc, Prince of Powys. It is situated on the W. border of the park of *Brogyntyn*, the beautiful seat of Lord Harlech.

Oswestry is a corporate town, and holds sessions for its own borough, at which a Recorder presides. It possesses a handsome town-hall, good markets, a literary institute, a House of Industry outside the town, and a grammar-school, founded in Henry IV.'s time by one David Holbache.

Offa's Dyke and *Watt's Dyke* both run near Oswestry.

The ruins of *Whittington Castle* (Rte. 1) are 2 m. N.E.

Distances. — Llanrhaiadr - yn - Mochnant, 14 m.; Pistyll Rhaiadr, 18 m., best reached from Llanfyllin Rly. Stat., 14; Chester, 21; Ellesmere, 11 m.

Railway. — To Chester, Whitchurch, and Shrewsbury. To Welshpool, 16 m.; Machynlleth and Aberystwyth. (Rte. 27).

2 m. rt. a road which very soon crosses Offa's Dyke runs to Llanrhaiadr - yn - Mochnant, 14 m. (Rte. 26A).

At Trefonen, 2½ m., Offa's dyke falls into the road for a short distance. 5 m. the Shrewsbury, Llanrhaiadr, and Bala road here crosses at right angles. On l. is the picturesque escarpment of *Llanymynech Hill*, whence (and from the quarries of Porthywaun) enormous quantities of mountain-limestone are extracted. Copper seems also to have been worked here by the Romans, who have left traces of their excavations in a large cave or Ogo, at the end of which, in 1761, were found several skeletons, together with some tools and coins of the reign of Antoninus. The Dyke is carried along the W. brow of the hill, which is worth ascending for the sake of the beautiful view, particularly towards the Berwyns.

[From this a road of 9 m. runs along the N. bank of the Tannat to Llanrhaiadr, passing 1¼ m. *Llan-y-blodwel*, the ch. of which was restored and an octagonal tower erected by the late Rev. John Parker, one of the first of Welsh archæologists, who possessed an unique collection of drawings relative to the architecture and ecclesiology of the country.

5 m. *Llangedwyn* Hall, a seat of Sir H. W. Wynn, Bart. Some of the family are buried in the ch.-yard.

From hence a road crosses the Tannat to Llanfyllin, 4½ m.

6 m. rt. is a large camp known as Llwyn Bryn Dinas. 8 m. l. is an erect stone on rising ground above the road.

At *Llansantffraid*, 8½ m., where there is a stat., the Llanfyllin branch of the Oswestry and Welshpool Rly. (Rte. 27) is crossed, and the road is carried S.W. up the vale of the Vyrnwy to

14 m. *Meifod* (Lion and King's Head Hotels), an angler's resort, and a place of considerable importance in the ecclesiastical polity of Powisland, taking its name, 'maifod,' or 'summer residence,' from the residence there, after the destruction of Pengwern, of the Princes of Powys, whose castle was at Mathrafal, and their burial-place the Ch. of St. Tysilio. The *Church* is large and interesting, having 2 aisles, with a battlemented tower at the W. end of the nave, of the date of the 13th cent. A Norm. arcade was brought to light during its restoration 1871, supposed to have belonged to the *Church* of St. Tysilio, and to a date anterior to 1154; the second of three churches, it is said, within the same enclosure. A coffin-lid of the 10th or 11th cent. is built into the W. of the wall near the S. aisle. The ch.-yd. is remarkable for its size, enclosing an area of five acres.

Meifod is thought by some antiquaries to have been the site of the Roman station Mediolanum, others consider it more probable that the locality was at *Mathrafal*, 2 m. from the village, where once a castle existed belonging to the Princes of Powys. On the wooded eminence on rt. of the road is an oval entrenchment known as Bryn Saethau. A little before arriving at Mathrafal the road crosses the river Beehan. It is, in fact, the Vyrnwy, which at this point takes that name, the 2

streams which here unite to form that river being called respectively the Bechan and the Einion. The former again bears the name of Vyrnwy some miles higher up, and takes its rise on the southern slopes of the Berwyn mountains, flowing S.E. through a romantic but rather desolate country. The Einion, with its affluents Twrch, Banw and Nant-yr-Eira, rises in the high grounds to the E. of Mallwyd and Dinas Mawddwy. As a fishing river the Vyrnwy was formerly so celebrated, that it was called the ‘*amnis piscosus*.’ “It is an early trout-stream, and in highest order from the 3rd or 4th week in March to the end of April. Salmon come up in large numbers, and grayling and other fish abound.”—*Cliffe*.

The conversion of the Vyrnwy waters into a Liverpool reservoir (see Rte. 27A) will probably deprive it of its attraction to anglers.

17½ m. *Llangynyw*, above which is the circular camp of Pen-y-Castell. [18 m. l. a road runs to Welshpool, 6½ m., crossing the Einion, and passing l. Cyfronydd, the seat of Captain Pryce.]

20 m. *Llanfair Caer Einion* (*Inns*: Goat; Eagle), a neat little town, suitable to the requirements of the angler in the Vyrnwy and neighbouring streams. It obtains its specific name from the Castell Caer Einion, about 5 m. to the E. The ch., 1868, which retains the south door and open oak roof in chancel and nave of the original edifice, appears to have been a daughter ch. of Meifod, and contains the tomb of a knight recumbent in chain armour with his tilting helmet, and an inscription on his belt.

Distances.—Welshpool, 7 m.; Oswestry, 20; Newtown, 11.

[4½ m. to the S.W., on the banks of the Rhiw, is *Llanllugan*, where once

stood a nunnery of some importance. Few traces of it remain.]

Now commences a long ascent up the valley of the Banw, previous to arriving at the watershed which separates the rivers of Montgomeryshire from the Dyfi and Merionethshire. 25 m. *Llanerfyl*, a parish whose *Church* takes its name from St. Erfyl, cousin to St. Cadvan. In the ch.-yd. under a grand old yew-tree, stands the only Romano-British inscribed stone in the county. A carved shrine, a handsome Tudor altar-table, and some painted panels remain from the old Ch. Overlooking it on l. *Gardden*, a circular rampart, encloses an area of about 70 yds.

[A long line of hill extends to the S., called Mynydd Drum, on the summit of which are 3 small lakes.] Here the road crosses the Banw, and runs along its N. bank to

26½ m. **Cann Office*, a good comfortable Inn and posting-house, with garden attached, and patronised by anglers. On the opposite side of the river is *Llangadfan*. The ch. is dedicated to St. Cadfan, the patron saint of Towyn, whose well has been partially filled up by the new road from Cann Office to the ch., which is modern, except its old Perp. window in the E. end. A great riot took place here in 1645, when Vavasour Powell came to sequester the benefices of the clergy in Montgomeryshire, on which occasion the rectory was burnt down. *Nant-yr-Eira*, a considerable stream, here flows from the hills on the S. About 3 m. up the valley is *Moel-y-Ddolwen*, an oblong camp of 100 yds. in length.

It is evident from the number of early fortified posts that great store was set upon this district by the inhabitants; and the frequent *carneddau*, many of which have been opened and found to contain ‘*cistvaens*,’ bear token of burials, most

probably of those who had fallen in fight. [From Cann Office a road on rt. runs to Llanfyllin, 11 m., crossing the Vyrnwy at Pontllogel. Near it is *Llwydiarth Hall*, a mansion formerly belonging to the Vaughan family, now to Sir H. W. Wynn.] At 28 m. near *Garthbeibio*, 'the Headland of Peibiau, a mythic personage,' the road crosses the Twreh, a stream descending from the outlying ranges between the Arans and the Berwyns. From hence begins a weary, desolate ascent of bleak mountain road, enjoyable only in fine, clear weather, when the distant ranges of Plinlymmon are conspicuous objects in the S. The watershed and head of the pass is reached at Bwlehy-fedwen, $31\frac{1}{2}$ m., when the traveller, impatient to reach scenes of cultivation, commences his descent, and enters Merionethshire. Between this point and Mallwyd, near the woods of Dugoed Mawr, is a spot on the road called '*Llidiart-y-Baron*,' or the Baron's Gate, from the murder there of Lewis Owen, Vice-Chamberlain of N. Wales, by the survivors of the Redheaded Banditti of Dinas Mawddwy, who had been dispersed or hanged by his instrumentality. The mother of some of these robbers had imprecated vengeance on the judge, and as he went along this desolate track to Montgomery assizes, he was waylaid, and pierced through and through with some thirty arrows.

At $34\frac{1}{2}$ m. the Tafolog river flows in from the S., and adds its waters to the stream which has accompanied the road from the head of the pass, both together entering the pastoral vale of Dyfi.

$36\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Mallwyd*, the paradise of artists, who, tempted by the variety of lovely scenery around, and by the very comfortable accommodations of the Peniarth Arms Inn, are frequent visitors. The situation is as charming as can well be imagined. "Placed

between the salient angles of 3 abrupt mountains, which form a grand natural amphitheatre, Camlin rising with rude majesty immediately opposite, and the conical Aran lifting up its head, with its different *cwm*s, are reflected with varying tint and shade in the waters of the Dyfi."—*Evans*.

The eh.-yard is celebrated for its yews, one of which has a girth of 23 ft. Suspended over the eh. porch are two gigantic bones, locally attributed to a whale. There is a very picturesque waterfall at *Pont-Fallwyd*, a little distance from the village, on the road to Dinas Mawddwy (Rte. 23).

From Mallwyd the road pursues a lovely course along the eastern bank of the Dyfi, although the scenery is not to be compared with that of the mountains higher up. As a fishing river the Dyfi has fallen off; and, indeed, in the summer is frequently so dry that there is scarce water enough for the purpose. For this defect it makes up with such startling rapidity after rainy weather that its bounds are overflowed, and great damage done to the lands on either side.

41 m. *Cemmaes Road Junct.*, where a Rly. branches to Dinas Mawddwy (Rte. 23), before arriving at which on rt. is *Aberhiriarth Hall*.

At 42 m. l. the waters of the Dyfi are increased by those of the Twymyn, and the road is joined by the mail-road from Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth.

48 m. *Machynlleth Stat.* (Rte. 22A)

ROUTE 26A.

BALA TO OSWESTRY, BY LLANDRILLO, LLANRHAIADR, AND THE FALLS OF PISTYLL RHAIADR.—THE BERWYNS.

About 35 m.

Bala Stat. in Rte. 3. The Falls of the Rhaiadr lie on the S. side of the Berwyn chain, which must be crossed to reach them.

The quickest way is to take the train from Bala to

4½ m. *Llandrillo Stat.* (Rte. 23) (*Inn*: Dudley Arms). From this point the pleasant valley and river Dee are left behind. A road turning S. from them must be followed up a narrow glen. It climbs the steep and wild ranges of the *Berwyns*. These mountains, which, for more than 30 miles, constitute the division between the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, the boundary-lines being carried along the summits, form part of the great backbone of N. Wales. The general group commences between Maehynlleth and Dinas Mawddwy, to the N. of which it has a tendency to divide, the range to the W. culminating in the Arans, and on the E. in the Berwyns. The whole of these mountains, with the Arennigs on the W., form an enormous basin, of which Bala Lake is the centre. Notwithstanding their immense extent, but few rivers of any importance take their rise in the Berwyns, although there are a multitude of small streams dividing the secondary ranges into little valleys. The 2 principal rivers are the Tannat and Vyrnwy, both flowing E.

or S.E. towards the Severn. The highest points of the mountains are Cader Berwyn, or Ferwyn, 2716 ft., and Cader Fronwen to the N., overlooking Llandrillo and the vale of Edeyrnion. The road is carried up the side of the valley of the little river Calettwr, meeting a road to Llandrillo, 3½ m.

The highest pass of the Berwyns, Miltir Gerig, is now crossed, and the road enters the head of a narrow vale that joins that of the Tannat, this portion of it being a Roman road is called Milltirgerig, "the stony mile."

The formation, of which the great mass of the Berwyns is composed, is of the age of the Llandeilo rocks. On the eastern flank, black slates, identical with Llandeilo formation elsewhere, may be seen to be overlaid by ealeareous flagstones, well exposed at Llanrhaiadr. "The masses, more or less ealeareous, have a thickness of 400 or 500 ft., and are laden in their lower part with *Asaphus tyrannus*, *enerinites*, and corals."—*Siluria*. All these strata pass at an angle of about 25° underneath the Bala or Caradoc sandstones.

The descent down the pretty dingle of the Rhiwfath opens out a pleasing change of scenery.

38½ m. *Llangynog* (New Inn, good), a small Montgomeryshire village which has obtained some importance from the lead-mines in the parish. A very large one, Craig-y-mwyn, was opened in 1692 and worked for many years, yielding an annual revenue of 20,000*l.* a year it, is said, to the Powys family. The concern was stopped by an irruption of water, but was again commenced by a company who have worked it with varying success. The mine is about 2 m. from the village, in the range of hills which intervene between the valleys of the Tannat and Rhaiadr. There are some other mines nearer Llangynog, as also some slate-quarries. The situation of this village is

picturesque in the extreme—at the confluence of the Tannat and the Rhiwarth, above which on the N. the enormous hill of Craig Rhiwarth towers precipitously, an equally lofty though less abrupt range sheltering it on the S.

Llangynog obtains its name from the British saint and martyr Cynog, put to death in the 5th century.

Llanrhaiadr Waterfall may be reached from this by a rough mountain path in 4 m.

Distances.—To Llanfyllin Stat. (Cambrian Rly.) 8 m. To Bala, 12½; Oswestry, 19½.

[*Pennant Melangell*, 2½ m. which place the tourist should visit, on account of its singular *Church*. It is a long building, divided into a nave and chancel by a wooden screen, and has at the western end a tower, restd. 1879. A more ancient edifice probably stood here, as in the S. Wall are the capitals of 4 Norm. shafts built into the wall, but turned upside down. The most interesting feature, however, is the *carved Woodwork*, representing the legend of St. Monacella, the figures ingeniously grouped in compartments, supposed to be formed by recesses in the foliage of the forest. The tale runs that St. Monacella, or Melangell, who was the daughter of an Irish monarch, had vowed celibacy, and, in consequence of her father wishing her to marry one of his noblemen, fled hither, and dwelt in strict retirement, not even seeing the face of man for 15 years. One day Brochwel Yselythrog, Prince of Powys, being out hunting, was surprised to find in the depths of the forest a virgin of great beauty engaged in devotion, whilst the hare which he had been pursuing fled to her for refuge, and boldly faced the dogs. They did not dare to pursue her, neither could the huntsman with-

draw his horn from his lips. Brochwel heard her story, and gave to God, and to her, land to be a sanctuary for all that fled there. St. Monacella forthwith became the patron saint of hares, “and till the last cent. so strong a superstition prevailed, that no person would kill a hare in the parish; and even later, when a hare was pursued by dogs, it was firmly believed that if any one cried, ‘God and St. Monacella be with thee!’ it was sure to escape.”—*Pennant*. The whole of this pretty legend is told on the carving, which was formerly painted over with bright colours, now faded. The figures occur in the following order. On the l. is Brochwel on horseback, the huntsman with the horn stuck to his lips, St. Monacella, the hare running for protection, the hounds pursuing. In the ch.-yd. are 2 mutilated recumbent figures of a chieftain and lady of the family of Rhired Flaidd, lord of Pennllyn and Pennant.]

From Llangynog the road follows the rt. bank of the Tannat, which speedily increases in volume as the vale becomes more open. Soon after passing a very picturesque defile the river is crossed at Penybont, the road on rt. keeping straight on through the villages of Llangedwyn and Llanyblodwell, while ours, inclining N.E., leads to

40 m. *Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant* (h.e., “the ch. of the rushing stream”) (*Inn*: Wynnstay Arms), a small though prettily situated village on the Rhaiadr, an affluent of the Tannat, which flows down from the Cataract. Except for the scenery in the neighbourhood there is nothing to detain the tourist. It has an old Church, restd., and a Market House on pillars. Llanrhaiadr is celebrated for two of its incumbents; Dr. Morgan, Bishop of Llandaff, and subsequently of St. Asaph, in 1601, was the first

translator of the Bible into Welsh. Dr. Robert South was also sometime vicar of Llanrhaiadr.

[4 m. above Llanrhaiadr is **Pistyll Rhaiadr**, the most lofty and picturesque cataract in North Wales. The road leads up the l. bank of the Rhaiadr, the stream which forms the Falls, through a wild and savage glen, in the Llanderb slaty strata, rising from the E. flank of the Berwyns. The waterfall occurs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the head of the glen, and is upwards of 240 ft. in height. "For about 2-3rds of this space the water slides down the flat face of a naked rock; it rages then through a natural arch, and, passing between 2 prominent sides, falls into a basin." The Rhaiadr flows down a line of fault, the beds on the E. side being raised higher than those on W.

"After walking about a mile with the cataract always in sight, I emerged from the glen into an oblong valley extending from south to north, having lofty hills on all sides, especially on the west, from which direction the cataract comes. I advanced across the vale till within a furlong of this object when I was stopped by a deep hollow or nether vale into which the waters of the cataract tumble. The water comes spouting over a crag of perhaps 200 ft. in altitude between two hills, one S.E. and the other nearly N. The southern hill is wooded from the top, nearly down to where the cataract burst forth; and so, but not so thickly, is the northern hill, which bears a singular resemblance to a hog's back. Groves of pine are on the lower parts of both; in front of a grove low down on the northern hill, is a small white house of a picturesque appearance.

"I directed my course towards the house in front of the grove. I turned down the path which brought

[*N. Wales.*]

me to the brook which runs from the northern glen into the waters discharged by the Rhyadr, and crossing it by stepping-stones found myself on the lowest spur of the hog-backed hill. A steep path led towards the house. I followed the path which led round the house downward to a tiny bridge of planks, a little way below the fall. I advanced to the middle of the bridge, then turning to the west looked at the wonderful object before me.

"There are many remarkable cataracts in Britain and the neighbouring isles, even the little Celtic Isle of Man has its remarkable waterfall; but this Rhyadr, the grand cataract of North Wales, far exceeds them all in altitude and beauty, though it is inferior to several of them in the volume of its flood. I never saw water falling so gracefully, so much like thin beautiful threads, as here. Yet even this cataract has its blemish."—*G. Borrow*.

In former days, and down to the time of Borrow's visit, the fall was crossed by an ugly black bridge or semicircle of rock, under which the water, after reaching the bottom, passed. He adds: "This unsightly object has stood where it now stands since the day of creation, and will probably remain there to the Day of Judgment. It would be a desecration of nature to remove it by art, but no one could regret if nature in one of her floods were to sweep it away." — *Borrow's 'Wild Wales.'* This unsightly object has been swept away by a flood, and Borrow's wish is accomplished.

The river takes its rise in a small tarn, *Llyn Caws*, which lies in a deep *cwm* at the foot of Cader Berwyn. The cliffs can be scaled with some little difficulty, and the Cader ascended. It is 2715 ft. in height.] An easy descent may be made on the N. side to Llandrillo Stat. (Rte. 3).

From Llanrhaiadr there is a choice of roads to Oswestry : a hilly road to the N., about 12 m.; or, following the Tannat nearly as far as Llanyblodwell, 14 m. Llanfyllin Stat. of the Cambrian Rly. (Rte. 27A) is about 10 m. from the waterfall.

52 m. *Oswestry Stat.* (*Hotel* : Wynnstay Arms, excellent). (Rte. 26.) See *Handbook to Shropshire*.

There are caves in this mountain which are of considerable extent (p. 156). They were worked by the Romans.

5½ m. *Llanymynech Junct. Stat.* [from whence a branch Rly. is given off to Llanfyllin and the Lake Virnwy (Rte. 27A)].

[From Llanymynech a direct line to Shrewsbury, 18 m., existed down to 1879, called the *Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales Rly.* The stats. were Maesbrook, Kinnerley, Nesscliff, Shrawardine, Cross Gates, or Ford, Hanwood Road, and Red Hill. This line is now disused and closed.]

Llanymynech is a pretty village, situated on an eminence on the Vyrnwy, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge.

After passing this station, and running a little way parallel with Offa's Dyke, we leave to the rt. the pretty modern *Church* of Llandysilio, which replaces a 7th cent. structure by an edifice of decorated character from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street.

7 m. *Four Crosses, Stat.* for Llandysilio; a road on rt. leads to Llan-santffraid, 3 m., underneath an eminence occupied by the camp of Brynmawr. [A road on l. joins the Welshpool and Shrewsbury road, passing *Llandrinio*, 2 m., the ch. of which has a Norm. font and arch, and a carved pulpit of Elizabethan date; Alberbury, 7 m.]

Our line now enters the broad alluvial valley of the *Severn*, which runs from Welshpool in a very serpentine, and it must be confessed a very sluggish stream. Conspicuous far and wide on the l. rise up the isolated *Breiddin Hills*, the most northerly of which is crowned by a pillar in honour of Lord Rodney. This district is also traversed by the

ROUTE 27.

OSWESTRY TO ABERYSTWYTH, BY LLANIDLOES, WELSHPOOL, MONTGOMERY, (LLANFYLLIN) AND NEWTOWN (PLINLYMMON)—RAIL.

Oswestry (Rte. 26) is connected with Llanidloes and South Wales by a rly., viâ Montgomery, Newtown, and Moat Lane Junct., which runs due S. nearly parallel with Offa's Dyke, on the l., and having on the rt. the coach-road to Llanymynech.

3 m. *Llyncllys Stat.*, near which is a small lake. (6 m. from this is Llangedwyn Hall, Rte. 26.) On l. is the village of Morton. The rly. is here crossed by a tramroad which conveys a large quantity of lime from the mountain-limestone quarries of Porthywaun to a wharf on the Ellesmere Canal. The abrupt hill of Llanymynech rises with precipitous escarpment on rt., and forms a striking feature in the landscape. It possesses valuable limestone quarries.

Montgomeryshire Canal, which prior to the days of railways was an important communication between the Dee, the Mersey, and the Severn. Much of the land lying alongside of the banks of the river is continually subject to inundations, which in the last cent. created terrible havoc. They have, however, been to a considerable extent obviated by embankments and sluices, made at the cost of 26,000*l.*

12 m. *Pool Quay Stat.* From this there is a ferry across the Severn to Trewern at the foot of Moel-y-golfa. Up to this point the Severn is navigable for barges. A considerable trade is carried on here in the exportation of barytes. An abbey known as *Strata Marcella*, or *Ystrad Marchell*, formerly existed about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on. Some of the carved stones of it have been built up in the porch of the ch. at Pool Quay. It was founded by Owain Cyfeiliog in 1170, for monks of the Cistercian order, but all traces have disappeared, save in the nomenclature of the localities around. An embankment, which runs northwards, is still known as *Tir-y-Mynach*, or 'the monks' bank.' A very pretty Ear. Eng. ch. has been erected at Pool Quay by the Earl of Powys. Between Pool Quay and Welshpool there is a junct. (Buttington) for Shrewsbury. The country on rt. becomes prettily broken and varied as the tourist approaches

16 m. **Welshpool Stat. Junct.**, with Shrewsbury line (Rte. 28) (*Inns*: Royal Oak, very comfortable, and a good posting-house; The Bull, good), a thriving, well-built town of 5211 Inhab., in reality, though not in name, the capital of Montgomeryshire, containing the Assize courts for the county, also being the depôt for the militia. James II. granted it a charter, the jurisdiction of the corporation extending from 4 to 6 m.

all round the town. Both the general tourist and the archæologist may spend a day or two in Welshpool very profitably in exploring the district around.

The old *Church* is situated on high ground a little N. of the Hotel. It has a massive tower, and large nave, formed by including the S. aisle. The chancel, part of the original ch., contains a good Dec. E. window. The roof is panelled and of Early Perp. style. A curious effect is produced by the chancel arch not being in the centre of the ch., owing to the extreme breadth of the nave. In 1871 this ch. was restored under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., the chancel being remodelled, the floor of the nave lowered, the porch thrown into the ch., an open roof of pitch pine substituted for the flat ceiling, and new Decorated windows introduced on the S. side. There is a handsome alabaster tomb with recumbent effigy in chancel, by Richardson, to the memory of the late Earl Powys, "*Conservator Episcopatus Asaphensis*," and also a golden chalice given in 1662 by Thomas Davies, a former governor of the English colonies on the African coast, as a thank-offering for preservation of health. The inscription winds up with the following hearty denunciation on any sacrilegious person who should attempt to steal it:—

"A quo usu, si quis facinorosus eundem calicem in posterum alienaret (quod avertat Deus) Dei vindicis supremo tribunali pœnas luat."

Close to the town (on the other side of the canal) is a small *Tomen* or mount, which probably guarded the passage of the Severn. It now forms part of the bowling-green.

The great attraction, however, of Welshpool is the magnificent park and building of *Castell Coch* or *Powys Castle*, 1 m. S.W., the seat of the noble family of Powys. The

Church at the top of the main street, a little above the entrance gateway of the park, was built on coming of age of the present Earl. As the centre of the old district of Powysland, a fortress has existed here from a date as early as the beginning of the 12th cent., when Cadwgan first began to erect a castle, which was completed by subsequent princes of Powys. Owain ap Gruffydd, holding it under protection of King John, incurred thereby the displeasure of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, who dismantled it. It, however, came again into the possession of Hawys, daughter of Owain Gwenwynwyn, who married Sir John Charlton, afterwards summoned to Parliament as Baron of Powys, from whose family it afterwards passed into that of the Greys, by marriage with the heiress of Edward, Lord Powys. By purchase, in the reign of Elizabeth, it next belonged to the Herberts.

The castle, as it at present stands, was much altered and modernised, under Sir Robert Smirke's direction. Externally it is of red sandstone, and occupies a commanding situation on the summit of a natural platform made by the edges of strata of the Caradoc sandstone, upturned into a nearly vertical position, and descending in steps so as to form natural terraces. Alterations in the interior were probably made about the time of James I. and Elizabeth, though the walls, according to Mr. Parker, may be of the 13th cent. There is a gallery of the latter part of the 16th cent., into which open several state bedrooms, one with a very fine bedstead of carved oak, and another still retaining the character of its fitting up for Charles II., who occupied it. In the drawing-room and library are portraits by Cornelius Janssens and other masters. The tapestry in the dining-room represents Antony's taking leave of Cleopatra. Many other objects of

great interest are shown—a Byzantine cup belonging to Mary of Modena, ancient weapons, sculpture, relics from Herculaneum, curiosities from India, and a rare library.

The *Park*, which is reached by a gate out of the main street of the town, is free to everybody to enter and lounge about at his own will—in fact, a free park for which the townsmen of Welshpool cannot be too thankful to the noble owner. Several of the old oaks in it are of gigantic proportions, especially one on the right, as the tourist draws near the castle. The castle is approached through the outer offices. The grounds were laid out by the landscape-gardener Capability Brown, who, in his anxiety to obtain an uniform level, actually proposed blowing up the picturesque rock on which the castle stands. The views from the terraces, five in number, and based on the solid rock, are exquisitely beautiful, especially that looking through a long vista of trees on to the distant peaks of Moel-y-golfa and the Breiddin Hills.

An excellent mode of visiting Powys Castle for non-pedestrians is to charter a fly or car to take them through the park to the castle, and then round through the modern domain of Mr. Naylor, of Leighton, rich in modern improvements, farms, mills, inclines, sawing-establishments, and so under the Church at Leighton back to Welshpool. The bridge across the Severn is crossed in this route.

Rail to Shrewsbury, 18 m.; Oswestry, 16; and Aberystwyth, 14.

Distances.—Montgomery, 8 m.; Guilsfield, 3; Llanfair Caer Einion, 7; Breiddin Hills, 6; Berriew, 4½; Meifod, 7.

[An excursion may be made to *Guilsfield*, an extremely pretty village lying amongst wooded hills nearly 3 m. distant, and 4 m. from Meifod (Rte. 26). It has a fine old *Church*,

restored (1879) by *Street*, and is one of the finest fabries in the county. The whole district between this and Meifod (Rte. 26) is remarkable for the number of camps and intrenchments which appear to crown almost every summit. The most important of these is *Gaer Fawr*, in very good preservation, overlooking the road N. to Oswestry. Between the vicarage and the stream are vestiges of an ancient moat. The pedestrian may extend his wanderings over hill and dale through a very lovely country to Meifod, between 4 and 5 m. farther, or take a very beautiful walk past the fine old timbered mansion of Trelydan Hall up to the Rhall and the heights once occupied by the demesnes of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, overlooking the Severn.]

[The road to *Llanfair Caer Einion* leaves Welshpool at the western extremity, passing immediately outside the town *Llannerchadol*. On l. are the woods and swelling hills of Powys Park. 4 m. a road rt. runs up to Meifod. A road on l. leads to Berriew, there to join the road to Newtown, passing $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the village of *Castell Caer Einion*. On Penyfoel stood a fortress erected in 1155 by Eimion, one of the sons of Cunedda Wledig, King of Wales. It was in 1165 taken and destroyed by Owain Cyfeiliog, and no traces now remain. The ch. was rebuilt in 1866, except the spire. 7 m. Llanfair (Rte. 26).]

From Welshpool the rly. runs to Newtown through Montgomery, to which town it is a pleasant excursion of 8 m., following the Newtown road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The traveller then branches off to the l., crossing the Severn at Kilkewydd bridge, or he may leave the town and cross the river at Leighton Ford. By this latter route he may visit the gardens and grounds of *Leighton Hall*, the seat of John Naylor, Esq. Amongst

the pictures in the house is the original of Martin's 'Joshua commanding the sun to stand still.' The tall spire of the modern E. E. *Church* built by Mr. Naylor is a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

These 2 roads join at 4 m. at the Heath Inn, close to *Offa's Dyke*, which is distinctly to be traced running parallel with the road as it descends from the *Long Mountain*, a range of hills which have a course N.E. between this point and the Breiddin Hills. In appearance they are rather monotonous and formal, being composed geologically of the lower Ludlow shales, which generally show the effects of denudation in their rounded outlines. Several ancient roads and tumuli will reward the search of the antiquarian, who will find on the summit the fine earthwork of *Caer Digoll* (the Beacon Ring), 1330 ft., consisting of a lofty bank surrounded by a broad ditch. It is circular, and had one principal opening towards the S. Here was fought the last contested battle for Welsh independence in 1294, on which occasion the Welsh were commanded by Madoc, cousin of Llewelyn. If the day is fine a visit to this height will well repay the tourist by the extensive views that it affords.

Perched high up on the S.W. slope is the little mountain ch. of Wolston Mynd or Trelystan, which is an old timber-framed edifice with wattled work to fill up the interstices; restored.

4 m. a road on l. branches off to Chirbury, 3 m. Remains of a Priory and Conventual Church here.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Nanteribba Hall*, formerly a seat of Viscount Hereford, but now the property of Mr. Naylor of Leighton. The antiquary should visit the *Moat*, a projecting mass of trap, about 40 ft. high, sur-

rounded by a deep trench, and only accessible by one narrow path. In the last cent. a square building, with circular bastions, existed on the summit.

On rt. a road branches to Newtown, joining the Welshpool road and passing Forden church. 2 m. in the flat between the road and the Severn is *Caer*, erroneously called *Caerflôs*, which is believed to have been a Roman stat.

8 m. *Montgomery Stat.* 1 m. from the town and Severn (*Inns*: Green Dragon; Wynnstay Arms; Chickens), a pleasant sleepy town of 2695 Inhab., many of them persons of moderate means, who prefer the comforts of life without the bustle of large cities. It has not always been a sleepy place, however, for few posts have been so stoutly battled for in all the turbulent history of the Marches. It was originally called Tref Faldwyn, or the town of Baldwyn, a lieutenant of the Marches in the time of the Conqueror.

The *Castle* is registered in Domesday by the name *Montgomeri*, under the Lordship of Earl Roger. It was garrisoned by William Rufus, and, after having been taken and destroyed by the Welsh, was granted by the Crown to Baldwin de Bollers, 1121, and was rebuilt by the Earl of Shrewsbury. Twice again was it demolished by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and twice restored by Henry III. It was at one time held by the ancestors of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, who made it their principal residence. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert, but yielded, 1644, to Sir Thomas Myddelton, who, having been compelled to beat a retreat towards Oswestry, was obliged to leave the castle. Lord Byron then attacked it, and Sir Thomas, having returned with reinforcements, gave battle, in which the

Royalists were signally defeated. The fortress was then dismantled.

The scanty ruins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Rly. Stat., are magnificently situated on a projecting tongue or ridge of rock, with deeply-scarped sides, and command a noble view. The masonry probably dates from the reign of Henry III., 1224. What remains are fragments of coarse ashler. It was composed of 3 distinct platforms or courts, separated by 4 deep fosses cut in the rock. What little is now left is fast going to decay.

On an eminence, separated by a deep hollow on the western side, is the fine British camp of Ffridd Faldwyn, of an oval form and protected by two ditches. Probably this was the site of Baldwyn's Castle. At any rate the visitor should not fail to ascend it for the sake of the very lovely view.

The *Church* contains some good lancet-windows and E. E. piers, and a fine timbered roof. It is of cruciform plan, the N. transept, surmounted by a modern tower, and known as the Brockton transept, was built by the Prior of Chirbury. The S. transept, known as the Lymore chancel, contains a monument to Richd., father of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, with his effigy in armour, coloured, and a skeleton below; also effigies of the Mortimer family, about the time of Richard II. The ch. has a good carved screen. The ch.-yd. is locally famous for the so-called 'Robbers' Grave,' indicated by a bare cross visible amidst the surrounding verdure. One Newton is said to have been buried there, after being hanged for highway robbery and murder. At his conviction he prayed Heaven to affirm the injustice of his sentence by not suffering the grass to grow on his grave. The story has been told by Mr. Mostyn Price, of Gunley, and by Judge Haliburton.

The town was formerly walled,

and, according to Leland, "Great ruins of the waulle yet appeare, and the remains of 4 gates, thus called: Kedwen Gate, Chirbury Gate, Arthur's Gate, and Kerry Gate."

In the N.E. part of the town is the site of Black Hall, the birthplace of the pious and learned George Herbert.

1 m. on the road to Churchstoke is *Lymore Park*. The house is a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th cent., and contains all the original panellings and wainscots. It is at present unoccupied, but the old-fashioned walled gardens, with their remains of the old-fashioned topiary art, and with their quarterings well defined by espalier apples, are a satisfaction to the eye. The whole of the E. side of the park is bounded by Offa's Dyke, which here divides Montgomeryshire from Salop, England from Wales.

Distances. — Welshpool, 8 m.; Newtown, 9; Chirbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Abermule, 4; Corndon Hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$. Excursions may be made from Montgomery to Chirbury, with its interesting ch.; to Marrington Hall (a fine timbered house) and Dingle, to *Corndon Hill*, with its famous bed of Trilobites, near Middleton, and to Churchstoke.

An extension Rly. line is proposed from Montgomery to Bishop's Castle, 12 m. S.

From Welshpool the rly. runs S., passing

$20\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Forden Stat.* [Rt. is the picturesque village of *Berriew*, a little above which there is a pretty waterfall on the river Rhiw, which here joins the Severn. 2 roads branch off from hence, one to Castell Caer Einion, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., and the other along the l. bank of the Rhiw to Manafon. Between the turnpike-road and river is an erect stone, known as Maen Beuno. Close to *Berriew* is *Vaynor*, a beautiful residence

which once belonged to the family of Devereux (Viscount Hereford), from whom it was alienated. Major Corbett-Winder now owns it.]

$25\frac{3}{4}$ m. rt. Above the Severn, surrounded by trees, stands *Pennant*, a seat of the Buckley Williams family. On the wooded eminence above Dolforwyn Hall are the slight remains of Dolforwyn Castle, occupying the site of a British camp. It was a quadrangular building, of no great strength, erected about 1420.

This is said to be the scene of the legend of the death of "Sabrina fair," whom

"Her stepdame Gwendolün
Committed her fair innocence to the flood"

on "the Virgin's Meadow" (Dol Forwyn). Her fate has been the theme of many poets — Milton, Drayton, and Dyer among them.

Rocky Dolforyn,
Sabrina's early haunt, ere yet she fled
The search of Gwendolen, her stepdame proud,
With envious hate enraged.

About 2 m. further W. is the pretty village of Bettws Cedewen, the ch. of which has a steeple built in 1531, by the vicar, John Mercedyth. The ch. was attached to the monastery of Strata Mareella.

$25\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Abermule Junct. Stat.*

[A short branch Rly. runs from Abermule Junct. up the valley of the Mule to *Kerry*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m., a pretty village, presumably so called from the 'ceri,' or mountain ash, which are said to have abounded in those parts, and situated at the foot of the Kerry hills, an extensive and rather desolate block of mountains, which, together with Clun Forest, occupy a considerable district between Newtown, Clun, and Bishop's Castle. The *Church*, restored 1875, contains a good marble monument in memory of one Richard Jones, who founded

a school here. There are several ancient works in the parish. 'The *Moat*' is the residence of the vicar.]

The railway, road, and canal now follow the course of the Severn through a prettily undulating country to

30 m. *Newtown* Stat. (*Inns*: Elephant and Castle; Bear's Head, indifferent), a modern manufacturing town (Population, 6974), where the visitor from the north of England will recognise the familiar sound of the clogs of the weavers as they leave the factories. A large business is done here in fine flannels, "the market for which was formerly held at Welshpool; but a feud arising between the two places, in consequence of an electioneering contest, the manufacturers determined to remove the market to Newtown, which was accordingly done on the 6th Sept., 1832." A large building has been erected at a cost of 4000*l.* for the purpose of holding this market.

Mr. Pryce Jones's *Welsh Warehouse* has a world-wide renown.

The old *Church* having fallen into decay, is replaced by a modern ch., in which are preserved the old earved wooden rood-screen and font, which fortunately have not shared the same fate as the ch. itself. The screen is of 14th cent. work, and its measurements belie the theory that it came from Abbey Cwmhir.

A little outside the town is *Newtown Hall*, formerly the seat of Sir John Pryce.

Newtown is the birth-place and burial-place of Robert Owen (1771, d. 1858), the social reformer, founder of New Lanark.

Rail to Builth, 32 m.; Llanidloes, 13½; Oswestry and Machynlleth, 30; Aberystwyth and Shrewsbury, 32 m.

Distances.—Llandrindod Wells, 24 m.; Kerry, 3; Bishop's Castle,

15; Welshpool, 14; Llanfair-Caer-Einion, 10; Carno, 11; Builth, 32; Abbey Cwmhir, 15 m.

[About 1 m. on the Builth road is a picturesque waterfall, about 80 ft. in height.] The rly. to Llanidloes keeps along the S. or rt. bank of the Severn, which, however, it crosses before it reaches Llanidloes.

34½ m. at *Moat Lane Junct.* (Rte. 28) the line is joined by the Machynlleth Rly. for Aberystwyth (Rte. 28).

The scenery, which has been pastoral and soft, becomes bolder at

37½ m. *Llandinam*, romantically situated on the brink of a cliff overhanging the river, and at the foot of a range of hills which rise to the height of 1895 ft. The ch. possesses a singular wooden belfry. On rt. is a hill called *Cefn Carnedd*, which is surmounted by a very extensive camp about 200 yards long, commanding the entrance of the upper vale of Severn on the rt., and of the Carno on the l. It may be ascended from Caersws or Llandinam, perhaps most easily from the latter.

43½ m. *Llanidloes* Stat. (*Inns*: Trewythen Arms; Queen's Head).

From here the Mid Wales Rly. runs viâ Rhayader to Builth, Brecon, and Llandovery, thus completing an uninterrupted chain of communication between N. and S. Wales. Llanidloes, a busy place of 9239 Inhab., is, like Newtown, an emporium of the flannel trade, although in situation it has very much the advantage over it. The Severn, which throughout its course is called by its ancient Welsh name of Hafren by the natives, is here joined by the Clywedog. The source of the Severn, with which the traveller has kept "gentle fellowship" for so long a distance, is only 11 m. from the town. The only object worth inspection is the *Church*, which is one

of the most original and beautiful in the Principality. The aisle is separated from the nave by 6 pointed arches, supported by piers, having the capitals ornamented with carved palm-leaves. The roof is of carved oak, the hammer-beams being finished off with winged figures holding shields. There are 17 of these figures on each side, of which the 2 easternmost are of females, while the remainder represent ecclesiasties.

In 1839 Llanidloes was the scene of a Chartist riot, which culminated in a body of weavers and miners, who had been collected by concert by a man blowing a horn, attacking, capturing and wrecking the Trewythen Arms Inn. Though defended by the mayor and 50 special constables, the mob prevailed and released their fellow-rioters who had been made prisoners. At the end of 5 days, during which the mob held the town, they were put down by military and without bloodshed, peace restored and 32 culprits taken and tried at the assizes.

A pleasant *walk* may be taken up the pretty valley of the Clywedog.

About 3 m. N. of the town is *Llyn Ebyr*, a pool of about 100 acres in extent, situated on the high ground overlooking the vale of Taranon and the village of Trefeglwys. Trout, perch, and pike abound in it.

Conveyances.—Rail to Oswestry and Machynlleth, 19 m.; also to Builth and Brecon.

Distances.—Newtown, 13½ m.: Llangurig, 5; Rhayader, 15—old road by St. Harmon, 12; Machynlleth, 19; Trefeglwys, 4 m.

[An excursion may be made up the Severn to its source, and from thence to the summit of *Plinlimmon*, about 14 m.; but the best ascent is from Dyffryn Castell, on the Rhayader and Aberystwyth road; neither of them should be made without a guide, on account of the dangerous

bogs that exist. The bridle-road on the N. or l. bank should be followed to Blaen Hafren, almost at the head of the valley, where the infant stream rolls over a lofty ledge of slate rock.

Perhaps of all the loftier Welsh mountains few repay the toil of ascent so little as *Plinlimmon*, considering its height of 2463 ft. Properly speaking, it consists of 3 mountains, which may be considered the centre of a large group spreading into subordinate chains. From near the summit spring the 5 rivers of the Rheidol, the Llyffnant, a tributary of the Dyfi, the Ystwith, the Wye, and the Severn; the sources of the two last being scarcely 2 m. apart.

“To princelie Severne first; next to her sister Wye,
Which to her elder’s court her course doth still apply.
But Rydol, young’st and least, and for the other’s pride,
Not finding fitting room vpon the rising side,
Alone vnto the west directlie takes her way,
So all the neighbouring hills Plinlimmon obey.”—*Drayton*.

The pedestrian may vary his excursion by descending the course of the Gwy or Wye until it crosses the turnpike-road at Pont-rhyd-galed, and from thence to Llangurig.]

Our route to Aberystwyth (29 m.) here quits the Rly. and the Severn, and crosses the hills into the valley of the Wye.

48½ m. is the village of *Llangurig*, most charmingly situated in the vale of Wye, which has even in this its spring-time lost much of its early impetuous character. From hence the traveller may proceed up the valley of the Wye, of which he takes leave at 53½ m., but still ascends by the course of the Afon Tarenig, its tributary, as far as what was the Plinlimmon Inn, now in decay and nearly deserted, beyond which, at a place called Steddfa Gurig, the

narrow ridge forming the summit level is crossed. Here the tourist enters a different valley (whose waters flow in an opposite direction to those of the Wye), bounded by mountains whose rugged outline declares them to be composed of slate. Every now and then the appearance of a solitary building, with its fast-driving water-wheel and heaps of dirty refuse, proclaims that lead abounds, and that this is the district of mining adventurers.

59½ m. *Castell Dyffryn*, where there is a solitary and forlorn post-house, a road to the l. strikes off to the *Devil's Bridge*, 3 m., in Rte. 28.

61½ m. *Pont Erwyd* (*Inn*: Gogerddan Arms). It is worth while to stop and look at the falls of the Rheidol, in a wild rocky gorge close to the road, but at a considerable depth below it.

About 50 yds. before reaching the river a rough cross-road strikes over the hill, and in about 1 m. falls into the old post-road to the Devil's Bridge at Yspytty Cynfyn. For more than 3 m. from Pont Erwyd the road ascends, bare moor and hills surrounding it on every side; but on arriving at the summit of Cefn Brwyno, a rapid descent takes place all the way to Aberystwyth. From here magnificent views are to be obtained over Cardigan Bay, particularly if the visitor happens to arrive at sunset.

67 m. on l. are the *Coginan* lead-mines, some of the most extensive in Cardiganshire, and which, as well as the Lisburne mines in Cwm Ystwith, are the most available and the best worth the inspection of the visitor. The appearance of the numerous large wheels, situated one above the other at different levels—the sombre grey hue of the jagged hills—the long, low sorting-houses, and the

noise of the stamping-machines,—all combine to throw a mysterious effect over the scene.

At the village of Capel Bangor the road joins company with the Rheidol, which forms, for the rest of the way, an agreeable feature in the landscape, which it enlivens with its sinuous windings.

73 m. l. the village of *Llanbadarn Fawr* is passed, famous for the *Church* of St. Padarn or Paternus, a saint of great renown, and friend of St. David and St. Teilo, who founded a monastery here in the time of the holy Dubritius. The existing *Ch.* is a cruciform structure of about the 12th cent., chiefly remarkable for its venerable and massive tower, rising from the centre and supported by 4 massive piers. There is a good doorway of the 12th cent. forming the entrance into the S. side of the nave, and on the north side of the eh. are traces of buildings, apparently a part of the old monastery. *Llanbadarn* was visited by Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188, at which time the monastery had, as we are told by the latter, a lay-abbot—an evil custom of the period both in Wales and Ireland. In the interior of the ch. are monuments to the families of Jones of Nantcos, and Pryse of Gogerddan. Lewis Morris, the Welsh antiquary, is buried in the chancel. In the ch.-yd. are two very ancient sculptured stone *Crosses*.

74 m. *Aberystwyth* Stat. (Rte. 28).

ROUTE 27A.

OSWESTRY TO LLANFYLLIN, BY
LLANMYNECH. THE VYRNWY
RESERVOIR.

A branch of the Cambrian Rly. 15 m.; 5 trains daily, in 1 hr. 20 m. As far as

6 m. *Llanymynech Stat.*, to be found in Rte. 27. Rly. ascends the valley of the Vyrnwy to

Llansantffraid Stat. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Ffraid or Bride, exhibits a few details of the 13th cent., although the greater part is of the 17th. Its font is of Norm. character, an ogee-pointed window and the remains of a double piscina in the S. wall are of the Dee. period; those of the roodloft belong to the Perpendicular. There is a wooden steeple at the W. end standing on a massive timber framework, and supporting a pretty little spire. From hence the line follows the pretty valley of the Cain to

Llanfechain Stat. Ch. very early Norm.

9 m. *Llanfyllin Terminus*, pronounced *Thlanvntlin* (*Inn*: *Wynn-stay Arms), a pretty Welsh townlet which boasts of a charter given by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd in the time of Edward II., and "is governed by a high steward, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 14 burgesses, a town-clerk, and 2 serjeants-at-arms." The Ch. dedicated to St. Myllin of the 7th cent., whose well still exists, has given place to an uninteresting brick building of the 18th cent., but is celebrated for its peal of bells, founded by Rudhall of Gloucester.

About 6 m. N. of this is Llan-

rhaiadr, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from which is the Great Waterfall of Pistyll Rhaiadr (see Rte. 26A).

About 9 m. from this, in the heart of the Berwyn mountains, a grand engineering enterprise was commenced 1880, the formation of an artificial *Lake* 4 m. long, with an area greater than that of Bala Lake, to furnish a water supply to the city of Liverpool. To this end the water springs of the Vyrnwy and other streams rising on the sides of Carreg-y-Beg, Moel-y-Cerrig, Allt-yr-Eyras, and others, forming the watershed between Montgomery and Merioneth, are gathered and arrested behind a dam 1255 ft. long, 60 feet high, built of 2 walls of masonry filled in with concrete, on foundations sunk 50 ft. deep, so as to reach the Caradoc beds. This dam is inserted into the heights on either side, which here approach, forming a throat to the valley or narrow opening at its S. end. In the portion of the valley thus flooded stood the village and Church of Llanwyddyn, now covered by a great depth of water. A new *Church* is to be built.

The embankment rises 100 ft. above the old river bed, and the new *Vyrnwy Lake* (Verniew) will have an area of 1115 acres, and its surface will stand 800 ft. above the sea-level. The land on which the lake is formed belonged to Earl Powys. The outlet for the water is at the S.E. end, through the *Hirnant Tunnel*, driven through the rock for $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. An *Aqueduct*, 67 m. long, partly above partly underground, will convey it by Oswestry, where is a reservoir and filtering bed, to Malpas, and it will enter Liverpool through pipes carried under the Mersey from the terminal Preseot reservoir. The engineers are Mr. T. Hawksley and Mr. G. F. Deacon. Three and a quarter millions sterling is the estimated cost of the undertaking.

ROUTE 28.

SHREWSBURY TO ABERYSTWYTH,
BY WELSHPOOL, NEWTOWN AND
MACHYNLLETH—RAIL.

The rly. to Welshpool traverses the line of the Rea Valley, which is considerably to the S. of the coach-road, and passes through Hanwood, where a branch diverges to Plealey, Pontesbury, and Minsterley, 9 m. from Shrewsbury. The main line continues through Yockleton, Westbury, and Middletown, passing through a much less interesting country than the coach-road, which crosses the Severn at Welsh Bridge, and through "the auncient streete eal'd Franckarell many a day."

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. rt., at the hamlet of *Shelton*, the road diverges to Oswestry. An old oak formerly stood here, from the branches of which Owain Glyndwr is said to have reconnoitred the English army before the battle of Shrewsbury.

3 m. l. *Onslow Hall*, once the residence of Speaker Onslow. [5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. a road on rt. runs to Llanfyllin and Bala (Rte. 21), passing 9 m. *Alberbury*, close to which is *Loton*, the beautiful seat of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. The deer-park extends for a considerable distance up the slopes of the Breiddin Hills, which for the whole way from Shrewsbury have been most conspicuous features in the landscape. At 11 m., where the Severn was formerly joined by the Vyrnwy, on rt. is a singular conical mound, called *Belan Bank*, probably raised to guard the passage of the river, which is crossed by a narrow bridge at 13 m. the village

of Llandrinio. Soon afterwards the road joins the Oswestry and Welshpool road at Four Crosses (Rte. 27).]

6 m. l. Cardeston.

7 m. rt. *Rowton Castle*. The road now begins to leave behind the pleasant flats of Shropshire, and to ascend the slopes of the Breiddin Hills. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. the village of *Woolaston*, near which there are a few early remains in the shape of tumuli and a moat.

The *Breiddin Hills*, the steep, wooded sides of which tower over the road, are a singular group, rising to the height of 1199 ft., though they appear more, in consequence of their isolation. The most precipitous peak is that of *Moel-y-golfa*, nearest Welshpool: it is divided from the other heights by deep ravines. The farthest or most northerly summit, overlooking the Severn, is crowned with *Rodney's Pillar*, erected to commemorate the victory obtained by that admiral over the French fleet in 1782. At the foot of the magnificent wood-covered escarpment stands the *village of Criggion*, with its picturesque little red sandstone ch. This hill answers better than any other to Tacitus's account of the last battle of Caractacus and Ostorius Scapula.

On the hill which rises behind the Pillar there are traces of an ancient fortress, as also of a considerable encampment at Cefn-y-Castell, behind *Moel-y-golfa*, which last peak ought to be ascended. The view is very charming, particularly towards the N.W. and W., looking over Oswestry and the red hills of Llanymynech, the wooded, parkish country about Meifod and Llanfyllin, backed up by the noble ranges of the Berwyns. To the E. the eye glances over the rich champaign flats of the Severn, with the spires of Shrewsbury in the distance. Southwards the most prominent feature is the Long Mountain, with its monotonous outline.

Geologically considered, these mountains are interesting, as marking a line of eruption, ranging from S.W. to N.E. They are "a mass of porphyritic and amygdaloidal greenstone, which, in its protrusion, has carried up included portions of slaty rocks, and has thrown off pebble beds and Upper Silurian (of the Long Mountain) to the S.E. and Lower Silurian to the N.W." — *Siluria*. They possess also singular attractions for the botanist.

16 m. l., at junction of a road which runs past Leighton modern Church and Hall (J. Naylor, Esq.) (Rte. 27) to Montgomery, is the humble ch. of *Buttington*, which contains a curious font, resembling the capital of an Early English column.

18 m. *Welshpool Junct.* (*Hotel: Royal Oak*) is described, together with Montgomery and the road to Newtown, in Rte. 27. From Newtown the road on the S. or rt. bank of the Severn is taken.

38½ m. *Moat Lane Junct.* [the "*Moat*" is a British earthwork, or moated mound, only second in interest to Cefn Carnedd, amongst the outlying works about Caersws]. Its name may be a corruption of "*Moot*," a place of meeting.

1 m. beyond, the "sandy-bottomed Severn is crossed at *Caersws Stat.*, a celebrated Roman station, placed in the centre of a valley into which 4 streams converge, the Severn, Tarannon, Ceryst, and Carno. It is said to have obtained its name from a great queen, named Swsan, "who waged war against a prince who reigned over a tribe to the S. of the Severn. One day, seeing the enemy on the Llandinam Hills, she marches her men over the river, and gives battle to the enemy. The prince, from the high ground, succeeds in repelling

the Caersws soldiers; and the spirited amazon, seeing a defeat inevitable, rides up and requests to be put to death, and to be buried with her brave men. The prince replies, 'No! thou art too brave to die at our hands; I grant thee a pardon.'"

The Roman castrum may still be seen, lying 300 yards N. W. of the Severn, and covering an area of about 7 acres. The road to Aberystwyth passes through a part of it. The vallum rises several feet above the natural level of the ground adjoining. Though delineated on the Ordnance Map as rectangular, the corners of the camp are now considerably rounded. Three Roman roads at least converged to Caersws, an evidence of its importance in Roman Britain. The excavations in 1854-5, conducted by the Rev. D. Davies, then curate of Llanwnnog, and recorded in the '*Archæol. Cambr.*' for 1857, remove all doubt of its having been a Roman camp. Coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Postumus, Trajan, Severus, &c., were found; tiles with inscriptions thereon; fragments of Samian ware; pottery, drains, and villas were brought to light. These discoveries may well stimulate further inquiry, and encourage the theory that Caersws is the Mediolanum of Tacitus. On the neighbouring hill-sides or tops are British camps, e.g., Cefn Carnedd, looking down on Caersws from a distance of about two miles, and commanding, with its entrenchments (measuring 650 yards by 200), the entrances to the Severn valley on the one hand, and that of the Carno on the other. The position of Cefn Carnedd with respect to Caersws may be compared with that of the British Pen-caer-Helen, in Caernarvonshire, as regards the Roman station of Caerhûn on the Conwy. 'The Moat,' too, on the S. of the Caersws valley is a singular earthwork, consisting of three parts, a con-

cal mound, with a surrounding fosse, and a rectangular camp with an outer ditch. Almost opposite the moat on the other side of the valley is a hill called Gwyn Fynydd, with an elongated British camp upon it, close to which passed the Roman road to Deva, or Chester. At Treceastell, a mile and a half from this camp, in the direction of Aberhafesp, and at Wyle Cop, near Llanwnnog church, are other remains of camps and stations. The whole country round Caersws will repay examination. It is certain that the Romans knew of and worked the lead mines in the neighbourhood of the present Van and Dylife mines; and one of their roads took the direction of the present Van railway, with the same object of conveying lead ore from the mountains of those parts to Caersws, where it was perhaps smelted. It is not unlikely that ancient Roman Caersws owed its existence to these lead mines.

Caersws appears to have been an important place subsequent to the Roman era, as Leland mentions of it, "In Arustli there is no pretty town, nor any market but Llanidloes; yet at poor Caersws hath been both a market and borough privilege."

From hence the line is carried up the valley of the Carno, a pretty stream, with well-wooded banks, though offering no special beauties to detain the tourist. The rly. and the road keep company for a considerable distance.

41 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Pontdolgoch* Stat., and

45 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Carno* Stat., a high and rather exposed village, where the Knights of Jerusalem are said to have possessed a religious house. Close to the ch.-yd. is the entrenchment of *Caer-y-Noddfa*, the 'fortress of refuge.' A great battle is said to have been fought on the mountains near Carno, in 949, between N. and S. Wallians; but it appears doubtful

whether the event took place here, or on the mountain of Carno overlooking the Vale of Crickehowell, in Breconshire.

From Carno the rly. runs through a wild country, with heavy gradients.

Near *Talerddig*, in the glen of the Ial, the Rly. is carried through a rock-cutting 113 ft. deep. Here is the summit level of the Cambrian Line, 700 ft. above the sea. This valley affords some very pleasing scenery, particularly at one spot, where there is a natural arch (? a semicircular curve in the rock strata) in the rock; also a good waterfall, called Nant Ysgolion.

6 m. near the confluence of the Ial, the Twymyn, and a 3rd brook which flows from the N., is the *Wynnstay Arms*, a convenient station and a comfortable hostelry for the angler or artist.

This is a good point from whence to visit the waterfalls at the head of the Twymyn, the uppermost of which, *Ffrwd Fawr*, is fine after much rain, having a perpendicular descent of 130 ft. They are about 6 m. from the Wynnstay Arms.

A rapid descent of 3 m., partly along the edge of a precipice, leads to

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Llanbrynmair* Stat. The parish of Llanbrynmair (the ch. of which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the inn) is very extensive, and contains, amongst the bleak hills to the N.E. of the Plinlimmon range, several lead-mines. In this parish was born Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the *Encyclopædia* known by his name. Here the valley of the Twymyn joins that of the Dyfi.

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Cemmaes Road Junct. Stat.* *Inn*: Dovey Valley Hotel at Stat. We here enter the Vale of Dovey, famous for picturesqueness, and for the sport it affords to the angler.

A *Railway* branches hence to Dinas Mawddwy 7 m. (Rte. 23), ascending the Dovey. Our Rly. runs

for 2 m. along it. On the opposite bank of the river is the eh. of *Llanwrin*, which is 75 ft. in length. A little higher up the stream is the farmhouse of *Mathafarn*, the former residence of Dafydd Llwyd, a celebrated seer and bard in the 15th cent. "Henry VII., when Earl of Rielumond, passed the night here in his route from Milford to Bosworth." One of the largest silver firs in all Wales may be seen here.

1. *Penegoes* was the birthplace of Wilson the painter, who lies buried in the eh. of Mold.

17 m. *Machynlleth Stat.* (*Inn: Lion*) (see Rte. 25), is a good specimen of a quiet Welsh town. It numbers 2026 Inhab., is cleanly, well built, and situated in the centre of a charming neighbourhood; its wide streets planted with rows of trees, like a French Boulevard, but for the attraction of tourists it has no sights to show. It lays claim to antiquity, being generally supposed to have been the *Maglona* of the Romans, where a lieutenant was stationed in the reign of Honorius; at all events, if there was not a station here, there was one at Pennal, 4 m. on the Aberdovey road. In *Maengwyn-st.* was formerly the spacious arched porch of an ancient building known as the Parliament House; where, in 1402, Owain Glyndwr convoked a National Assembly, by whom the ceremony of coronation was performed, and Owain acknowledged as Prince of Wales. "At this meeting Sir David Gam, a Breconshire gentleman, and Owain's brother-in-law, was present, under the pretence of uniting in its object, but really with very different views. He had plotted the death of his countryman and prince; but the scheme was discovered when on the point of being executed. David was seized and imprisoned, and would

instantly have met with condign punishment, had it not been for the intercession of some of Owain's best friends and partisans."

Plas Machynlleth, on the S. side of the town, is a seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

Near the entrance lodge is an elegant Gothic Church, built in 1882 by Lord Londonderry.

Flannel-making is the great employment of the town and neighbourhood, though slate-quarries and some lead-mines, the produce of which is shipped at Derwenlas, on the Dyfi, contribute to its prosperity.

Machynlleth stands high as a fishing station, the Dyfi, or Dovey, between Cemmaes and the town, yielding some fine sport, which is carefully looked after by the Dyfi Angling Association. *Llyn Bugeilyn*, 10 m. S.E., by a very bad road, is also a likely spot, as well as *Llyn Penrhaiadr*, 6 m., which possesses the additional attraction of magnificent scenery in approaching it.

The latter lake can best be visited from *Machynlleth*, either by taking the *Aberystwyth* road to *Pont Llyfnant*, and then following the glen up to its head, or by a much shorter route across the country due S. The *Llyfnant*, which here divides N. and S. Wales, rises in *Llyn Penrhaiadr*, and soon forms a very fine waterfall at *Pistyll-y-Llyn*, dashing over the naked rocks from a great height. By the side of the precipice is a narrow winding path, which may be followed to the lake, which is situated on very high ground to the N.W. of *Plinlimmon*. The whole of this region is associated with Owain Glyndwr and his chosen band, who betook themselves into the fastnesses of the surrounding mountains. About 1 m. to the E. of the lake is *Bwlegh Hyddgem*, a spot where the Flemings were routed by him with considerable slaughter. *Tal-y-Llyn* (Rte. 25) is

halfway, 10 m., between Machynlleth and Dolgelley, both the road and Rly. to Corris, following a great part of the way the course of the pretty river Dulas, and passing at 5 m. the slate quarries of Corris (Rte. 22).

Rail to Shrewsbury, 61 m.; Aberystwyth, 20; and Pwllheli, 57 m.

Distances. — Dolgelley, 16 m.; Aberdovey, 10; Pennal, 4; Mallwyd, 12; Cemmaes, 7; Dinas Mawddwy, 14; Wynnstay Arms, 11; Llanidloes, 19; Llyn Bugeilyn, 9; Llyn Penrhaiadr, 6; Newtown, 30; Oswestry, 48.

The rly. to Aberystwyth runs by the S. bank of the Dyfi, which soon expands into an estuary. It passes *Derwen Las*, a small shipping-port for slates and lead-ore, and

Pont Llyffnant, a little beyond which a road on l. runs up the stream to the waterfall and Llyn Pen Rhaiadr, about 6 m. *Glandyfi Castle* is beautifully situated on a range of rock overlooking the Dyfi and the sea.

65½ m. *Glandyfi Junct.*, where the main line for North Wales is given off (Rte. 25). Our line now skirts the coast to

70½ m. *Ynys Las Stat.*, where there is a ferry to Aberdovey.

73½ m. *Borth Stat.* There is a very good hotel here (Cambrian), and it is a quiet resting-place for those who prefer tranquillity to the more frequented watering-places. The sands extend 4 m., with considerable width at low water, and are firm and smooth. They skirt a vast fen-like marsh called *Cors Fochno*.

75½ m. *Llanfihangel Stat.*, on the hill above which is an ancient fortification, referred to in Welsh history as *Castell Gwallter*, or *Walter's Castle*, so named from *Walter L'Espee*, one of the Norm. invaders. The earth-work and outlines are very distinct.

77 m. *Bow Street Stat.*, just above

which there is a large encampment at *Yr Hen Gaer*.

81½ m. *Aberystwyth Stat.*

The road from Machynlleth passes *Glandyfi Castle*, and

6 m. *Eglwys Fach*. 8 m. it then skirts the demesne of *Park Lodge*, and passes through the hamlet of *Tre'r Ddol*, to the rt. of which extends the flat alluvial surface of the partially drained *Ynys Fochno*.

¾ m. rt. is the ch. of *Llancynfelin*. 69½ m. on rising ground, called *Pensarn Ddu*, l. is *Tre Taliesin*, supposed on good authority to have been the burial-place of the bard. The cairn, in the centre of which is the cistvaen, or grave, is about 135 ft. in circumference. *Taliesin*, it should be remembered, was a foundling, discovered in the fishing weir near *Borth* by *Elphin* the son of *Gwyddno*, after the sea had swept away his inheritance, and the weir was his sole means of livelihood. 2 or 3 m. farther up the mountain are some Druidical circles, also a British fortress at *Moel-y-gaer*, 11 m. The river *Lery* is crossed at the hamlet of

13 m. *Talybont (Inn: Gogerddan Arms)*. 1 m. rt. is the beautifully situated ch. of *Llanvihangel-geneu'r-glyn*. At *Rhyd-y-pennau* the road from Aberdovey through *Borth* falls in. Another large encampment is to be found at *Yr Hen Gaer*, on a hill overlooking 14½ *Bow-str.* 5 m. the little river *Clarach* is crossed, leaving on l. *Gogerddan*, the ancient seat of the *Pryse* family.

1. 1 m. short of Aberystwyth, see the Church of *Llanbadarn Fawr* (see below).

18 m. *Aberystwyth Stat. (Inns: Queen's; Bellevue, both facing the sea; Lion)*. This popular watering-place is prettily situated on the sea-shore, between the hills at the mouth of the *Rheidol*, which, after passing

under a bridge of 5 arches, here unites itself with the Ystwith in an artificial channel, both together falling into the Bay of Cardigan. The union of the 2 rivers was effected in order (by strengthening the current and increasing the volume of water) to scour out the harbour. It is a sort of Welsh Brighton, resorted to in the summer-time for sea-bathing, and abounds in lodging-houses, of which the best are to be found on the Terrace, a crescent facing the sea and following the curve of the beach. In front of it are the bathing-machines, and hot salt-water baths are provided near at hand and in the town. The beach shelves down very rapidly; and as the tide comes in at times with great force, bathers should be cautious not to advance too far, lest they should be caught in the draught; at such times it is dangerous to attempt to swim. The beach is remarkable for the quantity of pebbles to be found on it—such as cornelians, onyx, &c.; the searching for which is often the principal occupation of visitors, who, particularly after a storm, wander up and down with bent backs and downcast eyes. The harbour having become obstructed by the formation of a bar at its mouth, a *Pier* has been constructed, projecting on one side 300 and on the other 100 yds. into the sea. One chief object of this pier or mole, which extends in a N.N.W. direction towards Bardsey Island, is to protect the outfall of the united rivers, Rheidol and Ystwith, from the swell of the ocean.

On a lofty rock overlooking the sea, at S. end of the Crescent, stand the *ruins of the Castle*, originally founded by Gilbert de Strongbow, a greedy and unscrupulous Norman baron, who received a licence from his master, Henry I., founded on the charter of "the strong hand," to seize as much

as he could of the lands of the Welsh chieftain Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powis; and the result was that, by the aid of a superior force, he dispossessed him of all Cardiganshire, and secured it to himself by building strong castles. The existing remains, consisting of a gateway, a tower about 40 ft. high, with an arched doorway grooved for 2 portcullises on the N.W., and fragments of other towers and walls, are probably of the time of Edward I., who built a castle here after granting peace on very harsh terms to Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. Mr. Bushel, the fortunate proprietor of the neighbouring lead and silver mines, established here a mint, with permission of Charles I., to pay his workmen by coinage of bullion drawn out of mines within the Principality. He afterwards showed his gratitude by lending the king 40,000*l.*, by clothing the whole of his army, and by raising, at his own expense, a regiment among his own miners. The pieces thus coined are marked with the Prince of Wales's Feathers, bear dates between 1638 and 1642, when the Mint was transferred to Shrewsbury, and are common in the cabinets of collectors. The castle was besieged by the Parliamentarians during the civil war, and was bombarded by Cromwell from the neighbouring height at Pendinas—such, at least, is the local tradition. It is much more probable, however, that the castle was first mined and then blown up, the huge fragments still visible strongly negating the Pendinas theory. From the time of its capture its present decay may be dated.

The Castle hill and the ruins are planted, and rendered accessible by agreeable public walks. Adjoining the castle are the *Public Rooms* and the ch., of which all that can be said is, that it offers suitable accommodation. Between the castle and the pier stands the *University College*,

an imposing structure, the centre of which is the Castle House, erected by Nash for Sir Uvedale Price, whilst the more modern portions were designed by Mr. J. P. Seddon, originally for a monster hotel.

In the environs of the town, on the banks of the Rheidol, and approachable by a pleasant inland walk alongside a mill-dam, is Plas-crug, a ruined castellated house, said to have been the residence of Owain Glyndwr; and near it is a chalybeate spring, whose waters are said to resemble in their properties those of Tunbridge Wells.

Good Walks and fine *Views* may be gained by climbing to the top of Constitution Hill, or Craig-lais, at N. end of the terrace beyond the Queen's Hotel. It is traversed by agreeable walks, and there is a path stretching N. along the cliffs as far as Borth Sands, 5 m., overlooking the Estuary of the Dovey, and commanding very fine views.

Pen Dinas, N.E. of the town, crossing the bridge over the Rheidol and passing under the Rly.

Llanbadarn Church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. out of the town, contains monuments of the Pryses of Gogerddan, the Jones of Nanteos, also some good carved screen work. In the ch.-yd. are 2 old stone crosses.

Railways to North Wales, Caernarvon, Bangor, Dolgelley, Shrewsbury, and South Wales.

Distances.—Llanidloes, 28 m.; Newtown, 41; Welshpool, 54; London, 226; Liverpool, 115; Rhayader, 33; Kington, 60; Hereford, 80; Devil's Bridge, 12; Machynlleth, 18; Oswestry, 66; Ruabon, 68; Aberayron, 16; Lampeter, 29; Caermarthen, 51; Cardigan, 23; Aberdovey, 11 m.

made to the *Devil's Bridge*, 12 m. The public conveyances which run in summer time from the Queen's and Belle Vue Hotels, usually take the road on S. side of the Rheidol Valley, and return on the N. side by way of Ysppyty Cynfyn (*post*) and Pont Erwyd. The round is about 27 m. By private conveyance a more pleasing route may be taken, viâ Hafod (*post*), though this increases the distance 8 m. The road at first is extremely steep and hilly, occasionally affording exquisite peeps into the valley of the Rheidol. The Devil's Bridge Hotel (large and comfortable) is finely situated, overlooking from a height of 300 ft. the leafy glen of the Rheidol, while immediately below the house runs the narrower gorge of the Mynach, which here joins the Rheidol, filling the air with the roar of its waters. The Devil's Bridge ('Pont-ar-Fynach,' or the 'Bridge on the Mynach,' as it is called by natives, though they, too, sometimes call it Pont-y-Gwr-Drwg, or the 'Bridge of the Evil One') is not more than 30 yds. from the house on the road to Rhayader, and might easily be passed without exciting attention, so completely is the narrow gorge which it spans choked up by trees and shrubs. It consists, properly speaking, of 2 bridges—a lower one, now a mere curve of rude masonry, built, it has been surmised, in the 11th or 12th cent., by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey, whence comes its Welsh name; and a more modern arch immediately over it, of about 30 ft. span, built in 1753, at a height of 120 ft. above the torrent, which is barely perceived among trees and rocks, working its way through the dark abyss below. There is a similar double bridge on the Pass of St. Gothard among the Alps; the modern and upper arch having been made, as is the case here also, to avoid the inconvenient descent to

[A beautiful excursion can be

the lower and older one, which in both instances, from the boldness of its construction, has been attributed by the wondering peasantry to the architecture of the Devil, the Satanic Pontifex Maximus.

The falls of the Mynaeh are in the grounds of the Hotel Company, who charge 1s. for each visitor, which frees him as often as he likes to go. The falls of the Rheidol may be visited with more difficulty by another path.

The best way to see the bridge is to cross it, and, taking a path to the rt., descend to the water's edge. Immediately under the bridge the gorge is reduced to a mere crack in the slate rock, over which, to all appearance, a man might stride. The torrent in descending towards it rushes and boils among the hard rocks—

“The fall of waters, rapid as the light,
The flashing mass foams, shaking the
abyss.”—

and, by the aid of the small stones which it whirls along with it, has scooped out the sides into grooves, giving to the bed of the stream the appearance of a succession of huge caldrons. The original rent must have been formed by some great convulsion of nature, since no power of water, in the present state of the globe, is capable of effecting it.

Most engravings of this bridge represent in one and the same view the waterfalls also; but in this the lieenec taken by the painter is as great as that allowed to poets, since from no point accessible at present can the bridge be seen at the same time as the falls, owing to a bend in the ravine. The falls may be seen by taking another pathway on the l. of the high road, about 30 yds. beyond the bridge, which leads by a rude staircase cut in the splintery rock through the underwood to a promontory projecting between the

Rheidol and Mynaeh, just above their junction; ascend by the path in front of the hotel, which commands beautiful views of the falls individually. In times of flood, when the channel is full, the stream presents a magnificent spectacle, descending amidst rocks and rich foliage in a succession of leaps, respectively 18, 60, 20, and 110 ft. high. The 4th descent is to the fall of the Rheidol, opposite the hotel, in which the cataract is 70 ft. in height; the roar of waters, together with the narrowness of the ravine, the exquisite foliage on all sides, and the towering mountains which close it in, all combine to make a rare picture. The ravine and stream at the foot are crossed by an iron suspension-bridge. For this descent it is advisable to engage a guide, as it is always difficult, and after rains dangerous.

On the hill opposite the bridge is an ancient fortification called Castell fan Gwrach.

About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. on the Rhayader road is the little eh. of *Yspytty Cynfyn* (from its name formerly an hospitium), in the churchyard of which are 3 Druidical stones; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the l., in a deep and gloomy defile, is the *Parson's Bridge*, which the tourist should not neglect to visit, for its very wild and picturesque beauty. A handrail is thrown from rock to rock and secured by chains, while the Rheidol foams underneath, confined between two projecting rocks. From the Parson's Bridge the ravine may be ascended on the opposite side, and the path followed to Pont Erwyd (Rte. 27), and thence an alternative route may be taken, along the other side of the Rheidol to Aberystwyth.]

[The Devil's Bridge is a most convenient point from which to make an excursion to Hafod, 5 m., Strata Florida Abbey, 8 m., and

Plinlimmon Mountain, 9 m. The visitor who only wishes to go as far as Hafod should arrange to return to Aberystwyth by the new road along the Ystwith to Llanavan. For rather more than 3 m. the old Rhayader road is followed, through the *Arch* built by the late Col. Johnes to commemorate the Jubilee year of the reign of George III. From hence a rapid descent for a mile will bring the tourist to *Hafod*, a princely estate, where the beauties of nature and art have been mingled in a rarely happy manner. Like many large estates and show-places, Hafod has known many vicissitudes, and changed owners several times. The property, originally a wild and barren glen, in 1783 came into the hands of Col. Johnes, who, at once seeing the improvements of which it was susceptible, from that time devoted the remainder of his life and fortune to that object. The bleak hills were planted with the almost incredible number of 3,000,000 trees, besides many acres that were sown with acorns; and with what success the densely-wooded hills and valleys all round attest. A large Gothic mansion in the bad taste of the time was erected by Mr. Baldwyn, of Bath, in which Col. Johnes accumulated valuable treasures of art and literature, including paintings and a library unique for its collection of MSS., among which were illuminated MSS. of Froissart. While collecting these rarities, he printed at his private press translations of Froissart and Monstrelet's Chronicles. In 1807 the whole house, with nearly all that it contained, was burnt to the ground, at a loss to the owner of 70,000*l*. Nothing daunted by this calamity, he set himself to repair the damage, had his house rebuilt by Nash, a great portion of whose work still exists, and made a fresh collection of books and MSS. Col. Johnes, however, died in 1816, in straitened

circumstances, after which the estate, having been taken into Chancery, fell into sad decay until 1841, when the Duke of Newcastle bought it for 62,000*l*. In 1845 it was resold to H. Hoghton, Esq., for 94,000*l*., whose improvements included the bell-tower, erected in the Italian style by Mr. Salvin. The contrast between the old house of Nash, with its puerility of design, and the Italian roofs and terraces of the new portion, is very striking. It was resold to Mr. Chambers in 1857 for 102,000*l*., and again by him, in 1871, to some speculative capitalists in lots, one of which, of 400 acres, included the Devil's Bridge. The Ystwith flows through the grounds, amidst constantly varying scenes, and numerous tributary brooks rush down the hill-sides in cascades of every height, which a judicious thinning of timber has opened to view. The principal object of attraction in the grounds is the *Piran Fall*, which, although of no great magnitude, is very romantic, the visitor being made to approach it through a tunnel in the rock; there are also several other very pretty falls in the grounds. The *Church*, called in Welsh *Eglwys Newydd*, is charmingly placed on the hill-side, not far from the entrance lodge. It contains one of *Chantrey's* finest sculptures, an elaborate monument to the memory of Miss Johnes, in white marble, representing the parents standing at the death-bed of the daughter.

There is a good painted window in the S.W. transept, which was brought to this country from Holland.

On a commanding wooded knoll, not far from the ch., is an obelisk erected by Mr. Johnes to the memory of the Duke of Bedford.

The visitor will do well to leave Hafod by the southern entrance, near which the Ystwith is crossed at the picturesque little hamlet of

Pont-rhyd-y-groes (*Inn*: Bear). By this hamlet and Crosswood (Trawscoed, the nearest Rly. stat. 7 m.), he can, if he choose, return to Aberystwyth, 15 m.]

On the opposite ascent are the *Lisburne* lead-mines, employing a large number of people. Two of the most important veins of ore in Cardiganshire, the Fronfraith and the Glog Las, are worked here, producing in 1857 about 3000 tons of lead. The veins, from 4 to 6 ft. in thickness, run E. and W., sending out thinner veins from the main lodes, the traces of which are constantly to be found in the beds of the brooks and ravines on the sides of the hill. Unless the visitor be a geologist, an inspection of the interior of a lead-mine is scarcely worth the trouble, as at the very outset a complete mining dress has to be donned, and a long distance of wet dreary passages to be traversed before he arrives at the scene of operations. Having descended a fatiguing number of steps by ladders, crept into the hole where the miners are at work, and become accustomed to the vapours of powder-smoke, he will find that the lode does not possess much of the glittering appearance that a specimen of lead-ore in a cabinet presents.

[From the Lisburne mines the tourist who does not wish to proceed to Strata Florida can return to Aberystwyth through Llanafan. A private road, open to visitors, has been formed by the mine-owners on the southern bank of the river, which joins the old Aberystwyth road at Pont Llanafan.

Many fine bits of river-scenery occur, particularly at *Craig Colommenod*, or the Doves' Rock, a very high perpendicular rock, appearing to stand out in the very course of the stream. At Pont Llanafan the river is crossed by a road which leads on the l. to Ystrad Meirig and Tregaron. Some romantic scenery and a waterfall are to be found in a dingle which accompanies this road a little to the W.

From *Llanafan*, the ch. of which contains an ancient silver Communion-dish, presented by the Earls of Lisburne, a ride of 10 m. will bring the traveller to Aberystwyth, by

Trawscoed Stat. distant 7 m. from Devil's Bridge; on the rt. bank *Crosswood* (Welsh, Trawscoed), the beautiful park of the Earl of Lisburne, the principal landowner of the district. On the opposite side of the river is *Birchgrove*.

2 m. farther the road quits the valley of the Ystwith, and ascends high ground to Aberystwyth, passing on rt. *Nanteos*, the seat of Col. Powell.]

The ruins of *Strata Florida Abbey* (founded circ. 1194) are 6 m. S. of Hafod. The old Abbey house is now a common farm-homestead, and within the precincts of the Abbey stands a small church. Of the original buildings, a fine western doorway and a bit of wall near the E. end alone remain. The Strata Florida Railway Stat. is 3 m. W. of the ruins, and 15 m. from Aberystwyth. (See *Handbook for South Wales*.)

INDEX.

ABER.	BEACON.	BODVEL.
A.		
<p>Aber, 51 Aberangell, 141 Aber Cowarch waterfall, 140 Aberdaron, 109 Aberdovey, 151 Abererch, 141 Aber-Fawr waterfall, 51 Aberffraw, 62 Abergele, 45 — to Denbigh, 52 Aberglaslyn, Pont, 125; Pass of, 126 Abergynolwyn stat., 153 Aberhiriarth Hall, 158 Abermaw, 31 Abermule junct. stat., 167 Abersoch, 110 Aberystwyth, 176; new pier, 177; ruins of castle, 177; former mint, 177; conveyances and distances, 178; excursion to Devil's Bridge, 178 Acrefair, 18 Acton Park, 15 Afon Ddu, waterfall, 88 — source of river, 88 — Lloer, 94 — Porth Llwyd, waterfall, 89 — Prysor, 135 — Tarnig, 169 Afonwen junct., 104 Agricola, his sudden appearance in Britain, 51; place of his landing, 62 Air, Point of, lighthouse, 43 Alberbury, 162, 172 Aled, river, 45, 52, 99, 100 Alun, river, 15, 75, 77, 78 Alwen, river, 45, 99 Amlwch, 72 Amphitheatre, British, 53 ANGLESEY, 58-73 — column, 61 Antiquities of N. Wales, xxv Aqueduct across Dee, 18 Aran, river, 29 Aran Benllyn, 25, 140 Aran Mawwddy, 25, 140 Ardudwy, graves of men of, 133</p>	<p>Ardudwy, mountains of, 142 — geology of, 142 Arennig, mountain, 24; stat., 131 — Fach, 131 — Fawr, 131 Arthog stat., 30 Arthur's Quoit, 72, 146 Artro, river, 145, 147 Asaph, St., 84; see founded, 84; vicissitudes of, 84; bishops, 84; cathedral, 85; deanery and palace, 85; excursions, 85 —, Holy well near, 86 Aston Hall, 74 Atcham, 8 Attingham Hall, 8</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Bachwen cromlech, 106 Bachymbyd, 81 Bagillt stat., 39 Bailey Hill, 75 Bala, 24; antiquities, 24; Methodism, 24; lake, 24; geology of, 25; distances, 25 — to Festiniog, 131 — to Oswestry, 159 Bangor, 56; cathedral, 56, 57; distances, 57 — to Beaumaris, Penmon, and Amlwch, 67 — to Holyhead, 56 — to Tremadoc, 100 — Iscoed, site of, 13 Banw, river, 157 Bardsey Island, 109; ruins of abbey, 110 Barmouth, 31; distances, 31 — junct., 30 Baron Hill, 68 Baschurch stat., 8 Basingwerk abbey, 39 Battle of Carno, 174 — of the Ceiriog, 9 — Coed Ewloe, 38 — Llandegai, 97 — Mold, 76 — Morfa Rhuddlan, 87 — Shrewsbury, 7 Battlefield, 7 Beacon Ring, 165</p>	<p>Beaumaris, 67; castle, 67; church, 68; Baron Hill, 68; conveyances and distances, 68 Beavers, glen of, 95 Bechan, river, 156 Bedd, or grave, xxxi — Porius, 136 Beddau-gwyr-Ardudwy, 133 Beddgelert, 125; story of Llewelyn and his hound, 125; excursions, &c., 125; ascent of Snowdon from, 117 Beeston Castle, 37 Belan, 105 — Bank, 172 Benarth, 88 Benglog, Pass of, 94 Berriew, 167 Bersham, 15 Berth Hill, ancient fortifications on, 8 Berwyn stat., 22 Berwyns, mountains, 159; geology of, 159 Bethesda, 96 Bettisfield, 17 Bettws Abergele, 52 — Cedwen, 167 — y-Coed, 91 — — to Bangor, 93 — — to Corwen, 98 — — to Festiniog, 97 — Garmon, 123 Beuno, St., legend of, 41 — well of, 106 Birchgrove, 181 Birds, sca, at N. and S. Stacks, 66 — mode of taking their eggs, 66 BlaenauFestiniog stat., 98, 132 Blaen Hafren, 152 Bodegroes, 108 Bodelwyddan, 86 Bodfari, 77 Bodowyr cromlech, 62 Bodorgan stat., 62 Bodowen, 63 Bodrhyddan, 87 Bodysgallen, 53 Bonddu, 30 Boduan, 108 Bodvel Hall, 108</p>

BONT NEWYDD.

Bont Newydd stat., 26
 Bont Uchel, 80
 Borth, 176
 Bow Street stat., 176
 Braich Du, 94
 Braich-y-Ddinas, 50
 Braint, valley of the, 62
 Breiddin Hills, 162, 172
 Bridge End Stat., 75
 Bridges: suspension, at Conway, 46; tubular, at Conway, 47; suspension, at Menai Straits, 58; tubular, at Menai Straits, 59; Devil's, near Aberystwyth, 179; Parson's, 179
 Britannia Tubular Bridge, 59
 Broughton Hall, 74
 Brown, Capability, his garden at Powis Castle, 164
 Brymbo Hall, 15
 Bryn Adda, 149
 Brynbella, 77
 Bryn Bras, 111
 Bryn Cader Fawr, 148
 Bryn Dulas, 46
 Bryn-gwyn, 62
 Bryn-y-gwin, 149
 Brynlan Hill, 53
 Brynkinalt, 9
 Brynkir, 104
 Bryntysilio, 22
 Bryn Iorkin, 75
 Bull Bay, 72
 Bushel, Mr., his mint at Aberystwyth, 177; raises a regiment for Charles I., 177
 Butler, Lady Eleanor, her retreat at Llangollen, 19
 Buttington, 173
 Bwlch-y-Ddeufaen, pass of, 51, 88
 — Cyfrwydrym, 94
 — Drws Ardudwy, 148
 — yr-Eifl, pass of, 106
 — y-fedwen, 156
 — y-groes, 141
 — Hyddgenn, 175
 — Llyn, pass of, 138
 — y-Maen, 116, 117
 — Oerddrws, 139
 — y-Tyddiad, 148
 Bwrdd Arthur, 53, 70

C.

CADER IDRIS, 28; ascent of, 28; view from the summit, 29; geology of, 29
 Cadfan, St., stone, 150
 Caer, 166
 — Carreg-y-fran, 111
 — Digoll, 165
 — Drewyn, British post, 23
 — Estyn, British post, 75

CASTELL DYFFRYN.

Caerdeon, 30
 Caergwrlle, 74; Roman remains at, 74
 Caerhun, 88
 Caer-leb, 62
 CAERNARVON, 101; history, 101; castle, 101; Eagle Tower, 102; walls and gates, 102; public buildings, 103; view from Twt Hill, 103; site of Segontium, 103; distances and conveyances, 103
 — to Capel Curig, 110
 — to Dolgelley, 141
 — to Portmadoc, 123
 — to Pwllheli, 105
 Caer-y-Noddfa, 174
 — Ogyrfan, British post of, 155
 — Seiont, 101
 Caersws, Roman Station, 173; legend of Queen Swsan, 173; antiquities, 173; Roman roads from, 174
 Caerwys, cradle of the Eisteddfodau, 77
 Caerynwch, 27
 Cain, river, 78
 Calettwr, 24; river, 159
 Camlan, river, 135
 Camps, ancient, xxviii, 12, 38, 45, 62, 109, 146, 150, 155, 157, 162, 166, 168, &c.
 Cann Office, 157
 Capel Bangor, 170
 CAPEL CURIG, 93, 115; distances, 93; ascent of Snowdon, 118
 — — to Beddgelert, 121
 — Garmon, 92, 99
 — Llochwyd, 65
 — Trillo, 55
 Caractacus, betrayal of, 100
 Cardeston, 172
 Carn Boduan, 108
 — Fadryn, 108
 — Pentyrch, 107
 Carnedd Dafydd and Llewelyn, 51, 94
 Carno, river, 174
 —, village, 174
 —, battle of, 174
 Carreg y Llam, 107
 Carrog stat., 22
 Castell-y-Bere, remains of, 153
 — Brogyntyn, 155
 — Caer Einion, 157, 165
 — Caer Seion, British town of, 49
 — Cidwm, 123
 — Coch, 163; site of, 99
 — Dinas Bran, 20
 — Dyffryn, 170

COGINAN.

Castell Edris, semicircular dyke at, 62
 — fan Gwrach, 179
 — Mawr, 45
 — Odo, 109
 — Prysor, 135
 — Tomen-y-Mur, 135
 Cathedrals—
 Asaph, St., 85
 Bangor, 56
 Chester, 32
 Cefn Caer, 151
 — caves, 85
 — stat., 11
 — y-bedd, 75
 — Carnedd, 168
 — y-Castell, 172
 — Cyfarwydd, 89
 — Ogof cavern, 45
 Cefni, vale and river, 72
 Cegid, river, 58
 Ceiriog, river, 9; battle on its banks, 9
 Cemaes, 73, 141, 158
 — Road junct., 174
 Cerniogau, 99
 Cerregceinwen, 64
 Cerrig-y-drudion, 99
 Ceryst, river, 139, 173
 Ceunant Mawr waterfall, 112
 Charles I. at Shrewsbury, 6; at Denbigh, 82
 CHESTER, 32; form of the city, 32; walls, 35; Phoenix Tower, 35; Water Tower, 36; Rows, 32; ancient houses, 32; cathedral, 32; churches, 34; St. John's, 34; castle, 34; bridge, 35; Roodee, 35; history, 36; railways and distances, 36
 — to Bangor, 37
 — to Ruthin, 74
 Chirk stat., 9; castle, 10; village, 9
 Churler, valley of the, 77
 Chwillog, 104
 Cilcen, or Cilcain, 78, 80
 Circles, Druidical, 43, 50, 61, 77, 80, 146, 157, 176
 Clarach, river, 176
 Clogwyn du'r Arddu, 116, 118
 Clun forest, 167
 Clwyd, river, 44, 45, 77, 80, 81, 84
 Clwydian hills, 77, 80
 Clynog, 105; its ancient church, 105; legend of St. Beuno, 106; cromlech, 106
 Clywedog, river, 81, 153, 169
 Coal-measures of North Wales, xviii
 Coed Coch, 52
 — Ewloe, battle of, 38
 — Talon ironworks, 75
 Coginan lead-mines, 170

COLLIERIES.

Collieries, 75
 Colwyn, 46; valley of the, 117
 Connah's Quay stat., 38
 Conovium, Roman station, 88
 CONWAY, 47; suspension and tubular bridges, 46; castle, 47; church, 48; neighbourhood, 49; conveyances, 49; distances, 49
 — to Bangor, 49
 — to Bettws-y-Coed, 88
 — to Llandudno, 53
 Conwy river, 88, 91, 133; source of, 133
 — —, falls of, 92
 — Vale of, 92
 Copp 'ar 'leni, tumulus, 43
 Copper-works of North Wales, mines, 72, 136, 156
 Corris *Railway*, river, 139
 —, slate-quarries of the, 139; railway, 139
 Cors-y-Gedol, 145
 Corwen Junct. stat., 23; relics of Owain Glyndwr at, 23; distances, 23; railway, 23
 — to Rhyl, 78
 Corys, 139
 Cowarch, river, 140
 Craig-y-Deryn, 153
 — Colommenod, 181
 — y-Ddinas, 61
 — -ddrwg, 142
 — llyn Dyfi, 140
 — y-Llam, 138
 — y-Saeth, 148
 Creuddyn, 49
 Criccieth, 141
 Criggion, 172
 Crogen, 23
 Cromlech, xxv, 61, 64, 71, 72, 73, 92, 99, 105, 106, 109, 145, 146
 Cross Foxes Inn, 138
 Crosswood, 181
 Crown Inn, 80
 Cwm Bochlwyd, 95
 — Brwynog, 116, 117
 — Bychan, 145, 148
 — Clogwyn, 117; its lakes, 117
 — Dyli, 121
 — Glas, 113, 116
 — -y-glo, 111
 — Llan, 117, 121
 Cynfael, river, 132, 133
 Cynicht, 122; ascent of, 127
 Cymmer Abbey, 137
 Cyn-y-brain, 80
 Cysylltau Aqueduct, 18

D.

Dafydd, Carnedd, 51, 94
 Darwin, Charles, birthplace, 6
 Dee, valley of, 10, 22

DYSYNI.

Dee, river, 12, 18, 22, 23, 80
 — viaduct, 11, 18
 Deganwy stat., 53; castle, 53
 Denbigh, 81; castle, 81; churches and public buildings, 82; distances, 83; excursions, 83
 Dencio, 108
 Derwen, 78
 Derwen Las, 176
 Devil's Bridge and waterfalls, 178, 179
 Diffwys junct. stat., 130
 Diflas, river, 152
 Dinas junct. stat., 103
 — Dinlle, 105
 — Dinoethni, British post, 105
 — Dinorwic, British post, 111
 — Emrys, 122
 — Mawddwy, 140
 Dinorwic, slate-quarries of, 112
 Diserth, castle of, 43; church, 43
 Dodleston, 16
 Dolbadarn, 111; round tower of, 111
 Dolforwyn castle, 167
 Dolfriog, 127
 Dolgarrog, 88
 DOLGELLEY, 26, 138; manufacture, 26, 138; conveyances and distances, 138; railways, 26; walks, 26; excursions, 27, 138
 — to Barmouth, 30
 — to Dinas Mawddwy, 139
 — to Towyn, 138
 Dolwreiddiog, 147
 Dolwyddelan, village and castle, 97
 Dovey, river, 139, 151
 Downing, 42
 Druid Inn, 100
 Drws Ardudwy, 148
 Drws-y-Coed, 104
 Drws-y-Nant stat., 25
 Drwyndwn, Iorwerth, residence of, 98
 Dulas, river, 71
 Dulyn, river, 88
 Dwfrdwy, river, 24; valley, 25
 Dwyfach, river, 141
 Dwyfawr, river, 141
 Dwygyfylchi, 49
 Dwyryd, river, 130, 132, 143
 Dyffryn, 145
 Dyffryn Aled, 52
 Dyfi, river, 140, 141, 151, 158, 169, 175
 Dyganwy stat., 53; castle, 53
 Dysyni, 150

FRONHAULOG.

E.

Eaton Hall, 36
 Eden, river, 135, 148
 Edeyrn, 108
 Edeyrnion, vale of, 23
 Edward I., in the Snowdon district, 120
 Edward II., reputed birthplace of, 101
 Efenechtyd, 78
 Eglwys Fach, 176
 — Fair, 109
 — Rhos, 53
 Eglwyseg rocks, 19; Manor-house, 21
 Eifl, yr, 106
 Eilian, well of, 46, 73
 Einion, river, 157
 Eira, river, 157
 Eliseg, pillar of, 21
 Ellesmere, 16
 — canal, 9; aqueduct of the, 9
 Elwy, river, 45, 52, 84, 85, 86
 Epilepsy, 80
 Erbistock, 12
 Erddig, 13
 Esgair, 139
 Ewloe castle, ruins of, 38
 Eyarth stat., 78

F.

Fairy Glen at Bettws-y-Coed, 92, 99
 Fenn's Moss, 17
 Fenn's Bank stat., 17
 Festiniog, quarries of, 130; vale and town of, 132
 — to Penmachno and Ys-pytty Evan, 133
 — to Dolgelley, 134
 Ffraw, river, 62
 Ffynnon Asa, 43
 Ffynnon Fair, holy well of, 86, 109
 Ffynnon-Leinir, 77
 Ffynnon-y-Lloer, 94
 Ffynnon Llwgwy, 94
 Fitzmaurice, Hon. T., eccentricity of, 84
 Flint, 38; castle, 38
 Forden, 167
 Foss Noddyn, 92
 Four Crosses, 162
 Foxes' Path, 28
 Fronfell, 139
 Frongoch stat., 131
 Fronhaulog, 23

GAER FAWR.

G.

Gaer Fawr, 165
 Gaerwen junct., 62
 — to Amlwch, 71
 Gam, Sir David, plots the death of Owain Glyndwr, 175
 Gamallt, 153
 Gardden, 12, 157
 Garreg, mountain, 42
 Garth, 69
 Garthbeibio, 158
 Garthewin, 52
 Geirw, river, 100
 Gelert, story of the hound, 125
 Gelli, Gynan, 80
 Geology of North Wales, xviii
 Geologist, points of interest for the, xxxii
 George, St., 86
 Gerddi Bluog, 147
 Gibson, John, birthplace, 49
 Glandovey junct., 139, 151
 Glan Conwy stat., 89
 Glandyfi, 151, 176
 Glanywern, 81
 Glaslyn, 116, 119, 121, 126, 152
 Gloddaeth, 53
 Glossary of Welsh words, xxx
 Glyder Fawr and Fach, 95
 Glyn, slate-quarries of, 111
 Glyn Cowarch, 143
 Glyndwr, Owain, his marriage, 17; mount of, 22; derivation of the name, 22; his lawsuit with Lord Grey of Ruthin, 22; his manor sold by Henry IV., 23; relics of, 23; murders Hywel Sele, 27; takes Harlech castle, 143; ousted by Prince Henry, 143; crowned at Machynlleth, 175
 Glyndyfrdwy stat., 22
 Glynllifon, 105
 Glywllyn, 148
 Gobowen stat., 9
 Goch, Owen, his prison, 111
 Gogarth, 54
 Gogerddan, 176
 Gold mines, 30; locale of its discovery, 136
 Gorphwysia, 114, 118
 Gredington, 17
 Gresford, 15
 Griffith's Crossing stat., 101
 Gruffydd, Dafydd ap, his execution, 6

HOLYHEAD.

Gryffydd, Owain, real name of Owain Glyndwr, 22
 Guilsfield, 164
 Gulls, regularity of their migration, 66
 Gwaenynog, 83
 Gwersyllt, 75
 Gwespyr quarries, 43
 Gwrych castle, 45
 Gwryd, river, 114
 Gwyddelwern, 78
 Gwydir House, 90
 Gwydryn, semicircular dyke at, 62
 Gwynnant, 121
 Gwyniad fish, 25
 Gwyrfa, river, 103, 105; valley of the, 123
 Gwytherin, 52, 91, 107

H.

Hafod, 180; collection of MSS. at, 180
 Halkin mountain, 39; mining district of, 38, 76
 Halston, 16
 Haumer, 17
 Harbour of refuge at Holyhead, 65
 HARLECH, 143; castle, 143; its vicissitudes, 143; antiquities found near, 145; the marsh, 145; conveyances and distances, 145; excursions, 145
 — to Dolgelley, 147
 Hartsheath, 75
 Hawarden, 38, 74; castle, 74; distances, 74
 Heights, comparative, of North Welsh mountains, xxxii
 Henblas, 64
 — Cromlech, 72
 Hengwrt, MSS., 137
 Henllan, 84
 Henry III. at Castle Dyganwy, 53
 — VII. at Mathafarn, 175
 —, Matthew, his grave, 34
 Herbert, George, birthplace of, 167
 Heriri Mons, Roman station of, 135
 Hesp Alun, 76
 Hillbre Island, 43
 Hirnant, tunnel, 171
 Holland Arnis stat., 71
 Holt, 15
 HOLYHEAD, 64; harbour, 64; Salt Island, 65; obelisk, 65; church of St. Cybi, 65; harbour of refuge, 65; quarries, 65; telegraph,

LLANASA.

65; Skerries Islands, 65; North Stacks, caverns in, 66; Holyhead mountain, 66; South Stack, 66; the "Stairs," 66; suspension-bridge, 58; lighthouse, 66; caverns of the S. Stack, 66; sea-birds, 66; migration of gulls, 66; mode of taking the eggs, 66
 Holywell stat., 39; town, 40
 Hope junct., 74; village, 75
 Hotel accommodation, xi

I.

Ial, river, 174
 Idris, giant, legend of, 138
 Ifan, Davydd ap, his defence of Harlech castle, 143
 Inscribed stones, xxvi, 63, 79, 99, 108, 147, 150
 Interest, places of, xxxiii
 Iron manufacture of North Wales, works, 11

J.

Jefferies, Judge, reputed birthplace, 15
 Johnes, Col., his improvements and collections at Hafod, 180
 Johnson, Dr., at Gwaenynog, 83
 Jubilee Tower, 76

K.

Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, founds the see of St. Asaph, 84
 Kerry, 167
 — Hills, 167
 Kimmel Park, 45, 86

L.

Lavan Sands, 51
 Lead-ore in North Wales, mines, 38, 43, 88, 159, 170, 174, 181
 Leaton stat., 8
 Leeswood Hall, 75
 Leighton Hall, 165
 Lery, river, 176
 Lisburne, lead-mines of, 181
 Llanaber, 146
 Llanaelhaiarn, 106
 Llanafan, 181
 Llanallgo, 71
 Llanarmon in Yale, 80
 Llanasa, 43

LLANBADARN.

Llanbadarn Fawr church, 170, 178
 Llanbadrig, 73
 Llanbeblig, 123
 Llanbedr, 145, 147
 Llanbedrog, 110
 LLANBERIS, 111; geology of, 112; slate-quarries, 112
 —, Pass of, 113
 —, ascent of Snowdon from, 116
 — to Beddgelert, 121
 Llanbrynmair, 174
 Llanycil, 25
 Llancynfelin, 176
 Llandanwg, 145, 147
 Llandderfel, 23
 Llanddona, 70
 Llanddulas, 45
 Llanddwyn, 63
 Llanddwywe, 146
 Llanddyffan, 71
 Llandecwyn, 142
 Llandegai, 52, 58, 97
 Llandegfan, 70
 Llandegla, well of, 80
 Llandinam, 168
 Llandrillo, 23, 159
 — yn-Rhos, 55
 Llandrinio, 162
 LLANDUDNO, 53; excursions from, 55; distances, 55
 Llandwrog, 105
 Llandysilio, 22, 59, 162
 Llanedwen, 61
 Llanegryn, 150
 Llaneilian, 46, 73
 —, cursing-well of, 46
 Llanelltyd, 137
 Llanelwy, 84
 Llanengan, 110
 Llanerchrugog Hall, 12
 Llanerchymedd, 72
 Llanerfyl, 157
 Llaneugrad, 71
 Llanfaelrhys, 110
 Llanfaes Friary, 69
 Llanfair stat., 60, 67, 147
 — Caer Einion, 157
 — Dyffryn Clwyd, 78
 Llanfairfechan, 51
 Llanfair Isgaer, 101
 — mathafarn-eithaf, 71
 — yn-Neubwll, 64
 — pwell-gwyngyll ch., Anglesey, 61
 — Talhaiarn, 52
 Llanfechan, 171
 Llanfechell, 73
 Llanfihangel ch., 70, 176
 — Ysgeifiog, 71
 — Tre'r Beirdd, 72
 Llanfwrog, 80
 Llanfyllin, 171
 Llangadfan, 157

LLEWELYN.

Llangadwaladr, 63
 Llangedwyn, 156
 Llangefni, 72
 Llangelynnyn, 149
 Llangerniw, 52
 Llangoed, 70
 Llangollen, vale of, 18, 22
 —, town of, 19; its patron saint, 19; ladies of, 19; neighbourhood, 20; distances, 20
 — to Corwen, 22
 Llangristiolus, 72
 Llangurig, 169
 Llangwnadle, 109
 Llangwyfan, 63
 Llangwyllog stat., 72
 Llangybi, 107
 Llangynhafal, 80
 Llangynnog, 159; lead-mines and slate-quarry, 159
 Llangynyw, 157
 Llanidan, 62
 Llanidloes, 168; church, 168; conveyances and distances, 169
 Llanistyn, 70
 Llanllugan, 157
 Llanllyfni, 104
 Llan-y-Mawddwy, 140
 Llannerchydol, 165
 Llanor, 108
 Llanrhaiadr, 81
 Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, 160
 Llanrhychwyn, 89
 Llanrhudd, 79
 LLANRWST, 90; conveyances and distances, 90; excursions, 90
 Llansadwrn, 70
 Llansannan, 52, 83
 Llansantffraid stat., 23, 88, 156, 171
 — Glan Conwy, 88
 Llantysilio, vale and village, 22
 Llanuwchllyn, 25, 141
 Llanvair-y-Cwmmwd, 64
 Llanvihangel, 176
 — y-Pennant, 153
 Llanwenllyfo, 71
 Llanwnog, 173
 Llanwrin, 175
 Llanyblodwel, 156
 Llanychan, 80
 Llan-y-cil, 25
 Llanymynech hill, 156; junct. stat., 162
 Llanystumdwy, 141
 Llech Idris, 135
 Llechog, 117
 Lledr, river, 92, 94
 Lleiniog, castle, 69
 Llewelyn, residence of, 63

LLYNIAU.

Llewelyn and his hound Gelert, story of, 125
 —, Carnedd, 51, 94
 Llewelyn's kitchen, 51
 Lleweni, 83
 Lleyn, 107
 Llidiart-y-Barwn, 158
 Llong stat., 75
 Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, his birthplace, 64
 Llugwy, river, 91, 94
 Llwydiarth, 72, 157
 Llwyngwril, 149
 Llyffni, river, 105
 Llyffnant, river, 169, 175
 Llyn-yr-Adar, 122
 — ar-afon, 51
 — Aled, 99
 — Alwen, 99
 — Aran, 29
 — Arennig Fach, 131
 — — Fawr, 131
 — Badrig, 64
 — Bochlwyd, 95
 — Bodlyn, 146
 — Bugeilyn, 152, 175
 — y-Cau, 28, 154
 — Caws, 161
 Llyncllys, 162
 Llyn Conwy, source of, 133
 — Coron, 62
 — Cowlyd, 88, 93
 — Crafnant, 89
 — Cregenau, 149
 — Cwellyn, 104, 123; ascent of Snowdon from, 118
 — y-Cwm, 95, 113
 — Cwmffynnon, 114
 — Cynwch, 27
 — y-Ddinas, 121
 — Dulyn, 146
 — Du'r Arddu, 116
 — Dywarchen, and its floating island, 104
 — Ebyr, 169
 — Edno, 122
 — Eiddew, 147
 — — Mawr, 147
 — Eigiau, 89
 — Elsie, 91
 — y-Gader, 28, 104, 124
 — Geirionydd, 89
 — Gwernan, 28
 — Gwynant, 114, 121
 — Howell, 148
 — Idwal, 95; former glaciers and moraines of, 95
 — Irdryn, 146
 — Llagi, 122
 — Llydaw, 114, 116, 118
 — y-Manod, 130
 — Morwynion, 133, 148
 Llyniau Mymbyr, 114
 — Nantlle, 104

LLYN-YR-OGO.

Llyn-yr-Ogo, waterfall, 53
 — Ogwen, 94
 — Padarn, 111
 — Penrhaiadr, 175
 — Peris, 111
 — Tecwyn Uchaf, 142
 — — Isaf, 142
 — Tegid (Bala Lake), 24;
 tradition concerning, 24;
 inundation of, 25; fish of,
 25
 — Teyrn, 118
 — Trigraienyn, legend of,
 138
 — Tryweryn, 131
 Llys Bradwen, remains of, 149
 — Eurian, 55
 Llysduelas, 71
 Llysaen Hill, 46
 Loggerheads Inn, 78
 Long Mountain, 165
 Loton, 172
 Lymore Park, 167

M.

Machno, river, 92, 133
 —, falls of, 92
 Machynlleth, 139, 152, 175;
 stat., 175; Owain Glyndwr
 crowned at, 175; flannel
 manufacture, 175; neigh-
 bourhood, 175; convey-
 ances and distances, 176
 Madocks, Mr., his improve-
 ments in Traeth Mawr
 level, 127
 Madoc, Gruffydd ap, his re-
 fuge, 20
 Maelor, Madoc ap Gruffydd,
 founder of Valle Crucis
 Abbey, 21
 Maelor Saesneg, 13
 Maen Achwynfan, 42
 — Bras, 118
 Maenan, 89
 Maentwrog Road stat., 131
 Maesmawr, 100
 Maes-Garmon, battle of, 76
 Maesmynan, 77
 Maes-y-Neuadd, 143
 Maes-y-porth, 64
 Maglona, site of, 152, 175
 Mالدراeth, river of the, 62
 — marsh, 71
 Mallwyd, 158
 Manod Mawr, 132
 Manods, mountains, 130
 Margaret of Anjou at Har-
 lech, 143
 Mathafarn, 175
 Mathrafal, 156
 Mawddach, river, 27, 30, 31,
 135, 136

MYTTON.

Mediolanum, Roman station,
 156
 Meifod, 156
 Meini Hirion, 50
 Melynlyn, 94
 Menai Straits, 58
 — Bridge stat., 58
 — Suspension Bridge, 58
 — tubular bridge, 59
 Menai Bridge to Amlwch, 67
 Merddwr, river, 99
 Minera, mining district of, 14
 Minffordd junct. stat., 129,
 142
 Moat, the, 165, 173
 Moat Lane junct., 168, 173
 Mochras, 145
 Moel Arthur, British post, of
 77
 — y-Ddolwen, 157
 — y-don, 58, 62, 100
 — Fammau, 76
 — Ferna, 23
 Moelfre, 51
 Moel-y-gaer, British fortress
 at, 39, 176
 — y-gaer, British post of, 77
 — y-Gamelin, 22
 — y-ciwl, 89
 — y-golfa, 172
 — Hebog, 124, 125
 — Siabod, 97, 115
 — y-Trifaen, 104
 — y-Wyddfa, 115
 Moelwyn, 130
 Moelydon, 100
 Mold, 75; battle near, 76;
 distances, 76
 Monacella, St., legend of, 160
 Montgomery, 166; castle,
 166; British camp, 166;
 church, 166; distances, 167
 Montgomeryshire canal, 162
 Morfa Harlech, 143, 145
 Morfa Rhuddlan, battle of, 87
 Morton, 162
 Mostyn, 42
 — Hall, 42
 — Quay, 43
 Mountain ranges of North
 Wales, xii
 Mountains, comparative
 heights of, xxxii
 Mule, river, 167
 Myddelton, Sir Hugh, 82
 Mynach, river, 179
 Mynydd Hiraethog, 99
 — Llwydiarth, 70
 — Mawr, 123
 Mytton, Gen., takes Shrews-
 bury, 3; Ruthin castle be-
 sieved by, 79; takes Den-
 bigh castle, 82; conquers
 at Llandegai, 97; invests
 Harlech, 143

OSWESTRY.

N.

Nanhoron, 110
 Nannau, 27; legend con-
 nected with, 27
 — House, 137
 Nannerch, 77
 Nant-y-Belan, 11
 Nantcol, 147
 — cribba Hall, 165
 — eos, 181
 — Ffrancon, 95
 — clwyd, 78
 — -yr-Eira, 157
 — glyn, 83
 — y-gwryd, valley of, 114
 — Gwynnant, vale of, 114
 — Gwytheryn, 107
 Nantlle, 104
 Nant Mill, 123
 Nant Ysgolion waterfall, 174
 Nevin, 108
 Newborough, 63
 Newmarket, 43
 Newtown, 168; flannel ma-
 nufacture, 168; ancient
 church, 168; conveyances
 and distances, 168
 — Hall, 168
 North Wales: Physical fea-
 tures, xi; geology, xviii;
 antiquarian view, xxv;
 communications, travel-
 ling, x; glossary of Welsh
 words, xxx; points of in-
 terest for the geologist,
 xxxii; comparative heights
 of mountains, xxxii; chief
 places of interest, xxxii;
 skeleton routes and tours,
 xxxv
 Northop, 38

O.

Objects of interest, chief, vii
 Offa's Dyke, 'xxvii, 9, 155,
 162, 165, 167
 Ogwen, river, 51, 93, 94, 95
 Ogwen Bank, 96
 Onslow Hall, 172
 Orme's Head, Great and
 Little, 54
 Oswald, St., King of Northum-
 bria, his death and canon-
 isation, 155
 Oswestry, 154; derivation of
 its name, 155; St. Oswald's
 well, 155; Old Oswestry
 British post, 155; distances
 and conveyances, 156
 — to Aberystwyth, 162
 — to Llanfyllin, 171
 — to Machynlleth, 154

OTELEY.

Oteley Park, 17
Overton, 12
Owen family, seat of, 83
—, Sir John, condemned
and pardoned, 128
—, Robert, his birthplace,
168

P.

Padarn, St., 170
Padeswood, 75
Pale, 23
Pandy Mill, 92
Pant Asa, 42
Pant-yr-Afon, 98
Parc-y-meirch, 86
Parkgate, 39
Parnell, poet, his grave, 34
Parson's Bridge, 179
Parwyd, 109
Parys mountain, copper-
mines of, 72
Pearls in the Conway, 49
Pedestrians, xi
Penbedw Hall, British re-
mains at, 77
Pen Caer Gybi, 66
Pen Dinas, 177
Pendyffryn, 49
Penegoes, 175
Pengwern, 20, 87
Peniarth, 150
Penmachno, 133
Penmaen Bach, 50
Penmaenmawr, 50
Penmaen Pool Stat., 30
Penmaen Rhos, tunnel of, 46
Penmon Priory, 69
Penmorfa, 128
Penmynydd, 62
Pennal, 151
Pennant, his residence at
Downing, 42
— Melangell, 160; singular
church and legend of St.
Monacella, 160
— yr, 139
Penrhos, 64
Penrhos Llugwy, 71
Penrhyn castle, 57
— Slate-Quarries, 96; mode
of working, 96
— promontory, 142
— Deudraeth, 129, 142
Pensarn, 45, 71, 145
Pentraeth, 70
Pentrevoelas, 99
Penybont, 154, 160
Pen-y-Castell, 157
Pen-y-Ddinas, British for-
tress, 54
Pen-y-gader, 28
Penygaer, British post of, 99
Pen-y-Groes, 104

PORTH LLONGDDU.

Pen-y-Gwryd, 114
Perthi-Duon, cromlech at, 62
Pen-Pigin, 23
Physical features of North
Wales, xi
Pimblemere (Bala Lake), 24
Piozzi, Mrs., at Gwaenynog,
83; her residence at Bryn-
bella, 84; her birthplace,
108
Pistyll, granite-quarry near,
107
Pistyll Cain, waterfall, 136
Pistyll-y-Llyn, waterfall at,
175
Pistyll Rhaiadr, waterfall, 161
Pitt's Head, 124
Plas Berw, 71
Plas Bodidris, 80
Plas Coch, 61
Plas Gwyn, 61, 70
Plas Llanfair, 61, 101
Plas Llanidan, 101
Plas Machynlleth, 139, 175
Plas Madoc, 11
Plas Mawr, 48
Plas Newydd, seat of Marquis
of Anglesey, 61
Plas Newydd, residence of the
"ladies of Llangollen," 19
Plas Penmynydd, 62
Plas Power, 15
Plas Tan-y-Bwlch, 130
Plas Teg, 75
Plas-y-Nant, 123
Plinlimmon, 169
Point Arianus, 73
Ponsonby, Miss, her retreat
at Llangollen, 19
Pont Aberglaslyn, 125
Pont-yr-alltgoch, 86
Pont-y-Cysylltau aqueduct,
18
Pontdolgoch, 174
Pont Erwyd, 170
Pont-Fallwyd waterfall, 158
Pont Glyn Diffwys, 100
Pont-y-Gromlech, 113
Pont Llyffnant, 176
Pontnewydd, 105
Pont-rhyd-y-groes, 181
Pont-rhyd-du, 124
Pont-rhyd-galed, 169
Pont Ruffyd, 84
Pontythal Stat., 110
Pontygwidel, 52
Pont-y-Pair, 91
Pont-y-Pant Stat., 97
Pool Park, antiquities at, 78
Pool Quay, 163
Port Dinorwic, 100
Port Penrhyn, 57
Porthamel, 62, 100
Porth-Dinlleyn, 108
Porth Llongddu, 70

RHUDDLAN.

Porth Lwyd, 89
Porth Nigel, 110
Portmadoc, 128, 142
— to Festiniog Quarries,
129
Post horses, xi
Powys Castle, 163
Precipice Walk, 27
Preesgwyn stat., 9
Prestatyn, 43
Prynne, Will., imprisoned at
Caernarvon, 102
Prys, Archdeacon, 147
Puffin Island, 55, 69
Pwll-fanog, 61
Pwllheli, 107; port, 107; dis-
tances and conveyance, 108
— to Bardsey Island, 108
— to Dolgelley, 141
Pwll-y-crochan, 46

Q.

Queensferry, 37
Quellyn stat., 124

R.

Railways, x: Great Western,
2; Whitechurch and Os-
westry, 16; Holyhead, 56;
Anglesey Central, 71;
Chester and Holyhead, 74;
Corwen and Rhyl, 78; vale
of Clwyd, 78; Cambrian,
141; Shrewsbury and
Welshpool, 172; Minford,
Diffwys and Ffestiniog
"Toy" Railway, 142
Raven waterfall, 132
Rea valley, 172
Rednall stat., 8
Redwharf bay, 70
Remains, Roman, 8, 62, 75,
88, 103, 105, 135, 174
Rhaiadr, river, 132, 160
— Cwm, 133
— Dn, waterfall, 131, 136
— Mawddach, waterfall,
136
— Mawr, waterfall, 53
— y-Wenol, 93
Rheidol, river, 169, 170, 177,
179
Rhewl, 80
Rhiw, village, 110
—, river, 157; waterfall of
the, 167
Rhiwarth riv., 160
Rhiw-goch, 136
Rhosgoch Stat., 72
Rhos Llanerchrugog, 12
Rhuabon junct. stat. and
village, 11, 18
— to Dolgelley, 18
Rhuddlan, stat., 86; castle of,

RHUG.

86; ruins of priory, 87; village, 87; battle near, 87
 Rhûg, 100; relics of Owain Glyndwr at, 100; Jacobean chapel, 100
 Rhydfach, river, 131
 Rhyd-y-fen, 131
 Rhydymwyn stat., 76
 Rhyd-y-pennau, 176
 Rhyd-yr-onen stat., 154
 Rhyl Junct. stat., 44
 Richard II. at Flint, 39; place of his capture, 45; at Rhuddlan castle, 87
 Roderic the Great, residence of, 62
 Rodney's Pillar, 172
 Roman Bridge Stat., 98
 Roman roads, xxvii
 Rose Hill, 12
 Rossett stat., 15; village, 16
 Rowlands, Rev. H., birth-place, 61
 Rowton Castle, 172
 Royal Charter, wreck of the, 71
 RUTHIN, 79; castle, 79; church, 79; cloisters, 79; distances, 80; excursions, 80
 Rutunium, supposed site of, 8
 Ruyton, 8

S.

Salt Island, 65
 Saltney, 16
 Sarn Badrig, legend concerning, 146
 — y-bwch, 150
 — Helen, 97, 133, 135
 — Hwlwyn, 43
 — Meyllteyrn, 108
 Segontium, 101; site of, 103
 Seiont, river, 101, 102, 105, 110, 123
 Selattyn, 9
 Sele, Howel, murdered by Owain Glyndwr, 27
 Severn river, 8, 162, 165, 167, 169, 172, 173; source of, 152, 169
 Shakerley, Col., 75
 Shelton, 172
 SHREWSBURY, 2; early history, 7; bridges, 3; castle, 3; walls, 3; churches, 3; monastic remains, 5; school, old and new, 5; ancient houses, 6; public buildings, 6; monuments, 6; railways, 7; battlefield, 7; distances, 8
 Shrewsbury to Chester, 2
 — to Abercystwyth, 172

TANNAT.

Siamber Wen, 43
 Silver mines in North Wales, 38
 Skeleton routes and tours, xxxvi
 Skerries Island, 65
 Skinner, Capt., obelisk to his memory, 65
 SLATE-QUARRIES of North Wales: at Penrhyn, 96; of Glyn, 111; of Dinorwig, 112; near Llangynnog, 159; of the Corris, 139
 SNOWDON, 115; its physical features and divisions, 115; ascent of, from Llanberis, 116; from Beddgelert, 117; from Llyn Cwellyn, 118; from Capel Curig, 118; hotels on the summit, 119; views from, 119; present and former state of the district, 120; geology of the mountain, 120; botany, 120
 — Ranger stat., 103, 122
 Soughton, 76
 Spirits' Hollow Tree, legend of, 27
 Stacks, North, 65; South, 66
 Stanley embankment, 64
 Stations, Roman, xxvii, 8, 9, 13, 77, 88, 101, 135, 151, 156, 173, 175
 Steddfa Gurig, 169
 Stone circles, 43, 50, 61, 77, 80, 146, 176
 Strata Florida Abbey, 181
 Strata Marcella, former abbey of, 163, 165
 Strongbow, Gilbert de, seizes the lands of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, 177
 Suetonius, place of his landing, 62
 Swallow waterfall, 91
 Swsan, queen, legend of, 173
 Sychnant, glen of, 49

T.

Tafolog, river, 158
 Talacre, 43
 Talar Goch lead-mine, 44
 Talerddig, 174
 Taliesin, poet, residence of, 89; his supposed burial-place, 176
 Talybont, 176
 Tal-y-Cafn, 89
 Tal-y-foel, 62
 Tal-y-Llyn, 154
 Tal-y-Sarnau, 143
 Tannat, river, 156, 160

TY-NY-RHYL.

Tan-y-Bwlch, 93, 127, 129
 — to Dolgelley, 134
 — to Machynlleth, 154
 Tan-y-grisiau, 130
 Tarannon, hill, geology of, 152
 — vale, 169; river, 173
 Tern, river, 8
 Thrale, Mrs., 83. *See* Piozzi
 Tomen-y-fardre, tumulus, 80
 Tomen-y-Rhodwydd, tumulus, 80
 Torrent Walk, 26, 138
 Tourist, chief places of interest to the, xxxii
 Tower, residence near Mold
 — tragical occurrence in, 76
 Towyn, 150; St. Cadfan's Stone, 150; conveyances and distances, 151
 — to Tal-y-Llyn, Cader Idris, and Dolgelley, 153
 Traeth Bach, 142
 — Mawr, 127, 142
 Travelling in North Wales, x
 Trawscoed stat., 181
 Trawsfynydd, 134
 Treborth, 100
 Trefeglwys, 169
 Treffnant, 84
 Trefonen, 156
 Trefriw, 88
 Tregarnedd, 72
 Tremadoc, 127; geology of the country around, 129; conveyances and distances, 129
 Tremerchion, 84
 Tre'r Ceiri, early fortified town of, 106
 — Ddol, 176
 — Driw, 62
 Tre Taliesin, 176
 Trevalyn, House, 16; Old * Hall, 16.
 Trevor family, 10
 — stat. and hall, 19
 Trifaen, 95
 Trosyr Afon, 69
 Trueman's Hill, 74
 Tryweryn, river, 131
 Tudor, Catherine, story of her marriages, 83
 —, Owen, birthplace of, 62
 Tudweiliog, 109
 Tumuli, xxvi
 Twll Ddu, 95
 Twrch, river, 141
 Twymyn, river, 152, 158; waterfalls of, 174
 Ty-Croes, 64
 Tyn-y-Bryn, 91
 — y-Coed, 99
 — y-Cornel, 151
 — y-Groes, 27, 136
 Ty-ny-Rhyl, 44

UR-ICONIUM.	WILSON.	Y TRIFAEN.
U.	W.	
Ur-iconium, remains of, 8		Winifred, St., well of, 40 ; legend of, 41 Wnion, river, 25, 138 Woolaston, 172 Wrexham junct. stat., 13 Wroxeter, 8 Wye, river, 169 Wynn, family of, 12 Wynnstay, 11 ; arms, 174
V.		Y.
Valle Crucis Abbey, 20 Valley stat., 64 Vanner Abbey, 137 Vaughans, ancient family seat of, 145 Vaynol, 100 Vaynor, 167 Viaduct, railway across the Dee valley, 11, 18 Vigra mountain, gold-mine of, 30 Vitalis, Ordericus, birthplace, 8 Voelas Hall, 99 Vortigern, last resting-place of, 107 ; his retirement on Dinas Emrys, 122 Voryd river, 44, 87 Vyrnwy, river, 156, 157, 171, 172 — lake, 171	Wardle, Col., residence of, 75 <i>Waterfalls</i> , 51, 53, 88, 92, 95, 99, 112, 132, 135, 158, 161, 168, 174, 179, 180, 181 Waterloo Bridge, 92 — Tower, 11 Watt's Dyke, xxvii, 9, 40, 155 Welshampton stat., 17 Welshpool junct., 163, 173 ; church, 163 ; conveyances, 164 ; distances, 164 Wheeler, river, 84 Whitchurch (Shrops.), 17 Whitchurch, Denbigh, 82 ; junct., 17 Whitford, 42 Whittington junct., 8 — junct., to Whitchurch junct., 16 <i>Wilson</i> the painter, birthplace of, 175 ; his grave, 75	Ynys Halen, 65 — Hettws, 113 — y-moch, 58 — Seiriol, 69 Ynys Las, 176 Yr Eifl, 106 Yr Hen Gaer, encampment at, 176 Ysceiſiog, 77 Ysgethin, river, 146 Yspyty Cynfyn, 179 — Ivan, 134 Ystwyth, river, 177, 180, 181 Y Trifaen, 95

THE END.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK

ADVERTISER,

1899-1900,

CONTAINING

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS,

RAILWAY

AND

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES,

HOTELS,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH POSTAL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FROM MARSEILLES.

		INDIA.	CHINA.	JAPAN.	
MAIN LINES.		BOMBAY ... ..	...	Direct	<i>Every 28 days</i>
	A	{ Port Saïd, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Saïgon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobé, Yokohama }			<i>Every 28 days</i>
	B	{ Port Saïd, Suez, Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saïgon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobé, Yokohama }			<i>Every 28 days</i>
BRANCH LINES.		{ Colombo to Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta }			<i>Every 28 days</i>
		{ Singapore to Batavia }			<i>Every Mail</i>
		{ Singapore to Samarang }			<i>Every 28 days</i>
		{ Saïgon to Tonquin Ports }			<i>Every Week</i>
		{ Saïgon to Singapore }			<i>Every Mail</i>
MAIN LINE.		AUSTRALIA & NEW CALEDONIA.			
Connecting at Colombo with the China Main Line A.		{ Port Saïd, Suez, Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Noumea }			<i>Every 28 days</i>
		INDIAN OCEAN LINES.			
MAIN LINES.		{ Port Saïd, Suez, Djibouti, Zanzibar, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Bé, Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Réunion, Mauritius... .. }			<i>10th of each Month</i>
		{ Port Saïd, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Diego-Suarez, Sainte-Marie, Tamatave, Réunion, Mauritius... .. }			<i>25th of each Month</i>
BRANCH LINES.		{ Nossi-Bé to Majunga, Ananalave, Mainterano, Morundava, & Tullear }			<i>10th of each Month</i>
		{ Diego-Suarez to Mozambique, Beïra, Lourenço-Marquès, and Natal }			<i>25th of each Month</i>

MEDITERRANEAN.—Weekly departures for Alexandria, Port Saïd, Beyrout, Syrian Ports, Piræus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Black Sea (Odessa, Novorossisk, Batoum, &c.). Fortnightly for Jaffa, Salonica, Syra, and Patras.

DEPARTURES FROM BORDEAUX.

BRAZIL and RIVER PLATE.	{ For Corunna, Lisbon, Dakar, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres }	<i>Every 28 days</i>
	{ For Vigo, Lisbon, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres }	<i>Every 28 days</i>

OFFICES { PARIS: 1, RUE VIGNON.
MARSEILLES: 16, RUE CANNEBIERE.
BORDEAUX: 20, ALLÉES D'ORLEANS.
LONDON: 97, CANNON STREET, E.C.

N. D. L.

(Norddeutscher Lloyd).

BREMEN.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON

To NEW YORK.—In addition to the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, the Fastest Merchant Steamer in the World, the **WEDNESDAY EXPRESS SERVICE** will include the *Kaiser Friedrich* (Twin-Screw, 12,500 Tons, 25,000 i.h.p.) *Kaiserin Maria Theresia* (Twin-Screw, 8,000 Tons, 17,000 i.h.p.), the *Lahn*, and the *Trave*.

The **SUNDAY TWIN-SCREW SERVICE** will be performed by the favourite Twin-Screw Steamers, all of 10,500 Tons, and unsurpassed for comfort and steadiness at sea, *Barbarossa*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, *Konigin Luise*, and *Bremen*. Fares from £10 First Class.

To AUSTRALIA.—Every 28 days, *via* Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez Canal and Colonibo, Fremantle (for West Australia), Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, by Imperial Mail Steamers, fitted with every modern improvement.

To CHINA and JAPAN.—Every 28 days (this service will shortly become a fortnightly one), *via* Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, by Imperial Mail Steamers specially built and equipped for this trade, and affording exceptional comfort.

To THE RIVER PLATE.—Every 28 days, by Imperial Mail Steamers, specially built for the trade, with large State Rooms and perfect ventilation.

For Rates of Passage and all Particulars apply to—

KELLER, WALLIS & Co., 32, Cockspur St., S.W. ; 2, King William St., E.C. ;

And at MANCHESTER and SOUTHAMPTON ; or

THE PARIS AGENCY OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 2 BIS, RUE SCRIBE.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY passes through the most picturesque and romantic districts in the British Isles. Passengers when travelling over it from Perth to Inverness pass Dunkeld and Pitlochry, famed for grandeur of scenery and salubrity of climate, through the far-famed Pass of Killiecrankie and past the ducal estate of Blair Atholl. North of Blair Atholl it climbs the Grampians, with the famous Cairngorm Mountains on the east ; passes the entrance to Strathspey and on to Grantown, the latter being renowned for its climate, which is peculiarly adapted for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. The railway then stretches on to Forres, which place has by England's greatest poet been immortalised as the scene of some of the occurrences connected with the tragedy of Macbeth. It then diverges at Forres to the east and to Keith on the one hand, and on the other to Nairn, Inverness and to Kyle of Lochalsh for the Isle of Skye. Nairn is a charming sea-side resort, and Inverness is the capital of the Highlands, from whence tours may be made to the West Coast of Scotland, the Isle of Skye, and the outer Hebrides. The railway skirts the North-East Coast for upwards of 160 miles north of Inverness, and terminates at Wick and Thurso, the latter being the port for the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Through Carriages

Are run between Inverness, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London.

Sleeping Cars

With Special Attendants are run on the Night Trains between Inverness and Perth all the year round ; also between London and Inverness during the summer and autumn months.

Cheap Tourist Tickets are issued to the principal places on the Highland Railway from the chief cities and towns in England.

List of Furnished Lodgings in the district served by the Highland Railway will be posted to any address on application to the Superintendent of the Line, who will also be glad to answer any enquiry.

Inverness, 1899.

T. A. WILSON, General Manager.

BADEN-BADEN.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST FASHIONABLE
RESORT IN EUROPE.

BADEN-BADEN is unrivalled for its Summer Climate, deriving its special charm from its picturesque and salubrious situation among the lower hills of the Black Forest. Lovely walks and drives. International Races and Lawn Tennis. Good Fishing, Shooting, and various other Sports. Splendid Conversation House, with Concert, Ball, Reading, Restaurant, and Society Rooms. Excellent Orchestra.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.

Hot Mineral Springs, specially efficacious for the Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, and Disorders of the Stomach and Liver.

NEW GRAND DUCAL BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS

"THE FREDERIC BATHS" & "EMPRESS AUGUSTA BATHS."

Unique for its Perfection and Elegance.

Mineral, Pine, Mud, and Medicinal Baths of every description. Perfect Sanitation. Magnificent Hotels and Villas. Excellent Educational Establishments. English Church.

All information at the Bureau of the "Cure Committee."

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL AND BADHAUS ZAHRINGER HOF.

THIS large FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is beautifully situated in the midst of a large Park, near the Promenades, Terraces, &c. Mineral Baths, Lift; Sanitary Arrangements perfect; Pension; Moderate Prices.

H. BAYER, WM. and E. GROSHOLZ.

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

HIGHLY REPUTED and well patronised First Class FAMILY HOTEL, combining every modern comfort with moderate charges. Beautiful situation in the most elegant part of Baden, at the entrance of the Lichtenthal Allee, facing Promenade, Theatre, and Conversation House. Lift. Baths. Large Garden, covered Restaurant Terrace. Electric Light. Open all the year. Arrangements (Winter Pension).

New Proprietor, **Adolph Düringer**, formerly Kurhaus, Kreuznach, and Mena House, Cairo.

Branch Houses—Hotel d'Angleterre, Geneva; Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Mentone.

BÂLE.

HÔTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

THIS beautiful FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT is the most important and the best situated, opposite the Central Station. It has been entirely refurnished and fitted with the most recent improvements. Vast covered Restaurant Terrace. Highly recommended. Terms moderate. **HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

Managed by the Proprietor, E. J. GOETZINGER.

BASLE.

THREE KINGS HOTEL.

LARGEST First-class Family Hotel in Basle, in a quiet, healthy, and magnificent situation on the River Rhine, and in the centre of the town. Hydraulic Lifts. Electric Light. Omnibus in attendance at the German and Swiss Railway Station.

Proprietor, C. FLÜCK.

BÂLE.

HOTEL NATIONAL.*Opposite the Central Station.***First-Class House with Moderate Charges. Lift.****J. WEIDMANN, Proprietor.**

BASLE.

HOTEL HOFER.*Opposite the CENTRAL and ALSACIAN STATION.***COMFORTABLE HOUSE.****Moderate Charges. Central Heating.****G. STOFFEL, Proprietor.**

BASLE.

HOTEL SCHRIEDER ZUM DEUTSCHEN HOF.**OPPOSITE the Baden Railway Station. Comfortable accommodation. Moderate Charges. M. ERNE, Proprietor.**

BASLE.

HOTEL BERNER-HOF.*Finest and most convenient position, near the Central Station. Excellent Cookery. Choice Wines. Baths. Very moderate terms.***A. GEILENKIRCHEN, Proprietor.**

BAYEUX.

HOTEL DU LUXEMBOURG.*Reputed the best. Situated in the centre of the town, close to the Cathedral and public buildings. Breakfast, 2 fr. 50 c.; Dinner, 3 fr. Rooms from 2 fr. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la Carte. Garden. Billiard-room. Recreation Ground. Carriages for Excursions.***ENGLISH SPOKEN.**

BERLIN.

GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,**UNTER DEN LINDEN, 39 (opposite the Royal Palace).****FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.****MODERATE CHARGES.****Proprietor: ADOLF MUHLING, Purveyor to the Imperial Court.**

BERNE.

BERNERHOF HOTEL.*This beautiful First-class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the Town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, etc., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and single Travellers. Reduced Prices for protracted stays and in Winter season. Lift. Electric Light. Billiard Table.***KRAFT & SONS, Proprietors.**

BIARRITZ.

HOTEL VICTORIA.*Imperial Grounds, Grande Plage.***THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL** replete with all the latest improvements. Sanitary Arrangements by Doulton. Fine situation opposite the British Club, in the Centre of the Best Promenades, and near Golf Links. **150** Rooms and Saloons facing the Sea and Full South. Lift. Electric Light. Calorifere. Lawn Tennis. Renowned Cuisine. Carriages of all kinds. Moderate Charges.**J. FOURNEAU.**

BIARRITZ.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE**FIRST CLASS.** Unique situation facing the Sea. Large Garden. Bath Rooms and Shower Baths. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Lift. Electric Light. Centre of the Town and Promenades. The comfort of the rooms and the careful attention to the cuisine and service have given the establishment a wide world reputation.**MARCEL CAMPAGNE, Proprietor.**

BIDEFORD.

*Central for the whole of North Devon, Westward Ho, Clovelly, Hartland, Bude, Ilfracombe, and Lynton.**Adjoining the Railway Station, with Private entrance.***ROYAL HOTEL.****HIGH CLASS.***Overlooking the River Torridge and Old Bridge.**Superbly furnished and lofty rooms. Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements perfect. Continental Courtyard. Finest Stabling and Coach-house in Devonshire. Delightful Winter Resort. A portion of the house built in 1688 by an old merchant prince retains its magnificent oak staircase and suite of rooms, in one of which Charles Kingsley wrote a portion of "Westward Ho."*

BIDEFORD.

NEW INN FAMILY HOTEL.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

Private Sitting Rooms, with excellent views. The House is pleasantly situated in the centre of the Town, overlooking the river Torridge, and other Hotels. Has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. It is well-known for its superior accommodation combined with moderate charges. Proprietor of and Booking Office for the Clovelly and Bude Coaches in connection with the L. & S. W. Railway. Hot and Cold Baths. Billiards, two tables. H. ASCOTT, Proprietor.

BLAIR ATHOLL.

ATHOLL ARMS HOTEL.

ADJOINING THE STATION.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

BLAIR ATHOLL is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar, the Falls of Bruar, Garry Tummel, and Fender; the Grounds of Blair Castle, etc.; and it is the most convenient resting place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

D. MACDONALD & SONS, Proprietors.

BLOIS.

**GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS
ET DES FAMILLES.**

THIBAUDIER GIGNON:

Highly recommended to Strangers.

VERY COMFORTABLE TABLE D'HÔTE AND RESTAURANT.

Apartments for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois.

Comfortable Carriages for visiting Chambord and the Environs.

Moderate Charges. Baths in the Hotel. Beautiful Dining-room in Ulysse Pottery.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN. TELEPHONE.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL

AND

HOTEL BRISTOL.

First-Class Hotel and Restaurant. Highly Recommended.

Situated near the Railway Station and Steamers.

Mme. Vve. SAGNIER, Proprietress.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

HOTEL DES BAINS.

Mr. L. WALLET, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Port, facing the Railway Station and Steamers. Near the Post Office and Casino. Bath Rooms. Advantageous arrangements made for a stay.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

HOTEL MEURICE.

FIRST CLASS. Recommended to Tourists. Select Company. Situated in the most Central part. Choice Cuisine and Wines. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. Electric Light. Telephone. Moderate Charges.

J. BOUTON-DEPORT, Proprietor.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS
(France).

GRAND HOTEL de PARIS

The best in every respect.
Lift. Electric Light. Telephone.
Madame LEQUIME, Proprietress.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS
(France).

HOTEL ET VILLA MEDICIS.

Considerably enlarged, very comfortable.
Electric Light, Telephone, Lift, Omnibus.
Several Private Villas to Let.
A. SENNEGY, Proprietor.

BRÜNIG.

HOTEL KURHAUS BRÜNIG, PENSION

3400 Feet above the Sea.
Railway Station between Lucerne and
Interlaken.

MODERN SANITATION.
SPLENDID HEALTH RESORT.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK

TO ALGERIA AND TUNIS.

By Col. Sir LAMBERT PLAYFAIR, K.C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul-Gen. for Algeria and Tunis.
NEW EDITION.

Numerous Maps and Plans. 10s. 6d.

Gördelingerstr.

BRUNSWICK.

Gördelingerstr.

SCHRADER'S HOTEL.

OLD RENOWNED, EXCELLENT HOUSE.

ENTIRELY AND ELEGANTLY RENEWED.

Very Good Beds. Fine Cooking.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Moderate Charges.

BRUNSWICK.

HOTEL DEUTSCHES HAUS.

PROMINENT Central Location, opposite the Dome and the Castle
Dankwarderode, near the Residential Palace and the Theatre.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEWLY BUILT.

Openly situated on three sides. Fireproof.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT, MODERATE TERMS.

ROBERT SCHRADER.

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HOTEL, GERNAY.

Close to the Railway Station for Ostend,
Germany, Holland, Antwerp and Spa, forming
the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique
et du Nord. Moderate charges. Baths in
the Hotel. Telephone.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS & DE SUÈDE

Centre of Brussels.

First Class. Moderate Prices. Electric Light.

SCHOEFFTER-WIERTZ, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS. PLACE ROYALE.

EUROPE HOTEL.

In a fine, open, healthy situation for families and gentlemen, entirely renovated. Near the King's Palace,
Park, Royal Museum, New Law Courts, and other places of interest.

NOTED FOR ITS CUISINE.

Good Wines, moderate Charges, and comfort. Hot and Cold Baths. Latest Sanitary Appliances. Electric
Light. Otis Lift. L. MESSIAEN, Proprietor.

BUXTON HYDROPATHIC

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Telegraphic Address, "Comfortable," Buxton. National Telephone, No. 5.

Apply, Mr. H. LOMAS.

SITUATED over One Thousand Feet above the sea level, sheltered from the north and east, overlooking the Public Gardens, and close to the celebrated Mineral Wells and Baths. Magnificent Public Rooms, American Elevator, Electric Light, Hydropathic Baths of every description, Electric Baths, Massage, Electro-Massage, the Nauheim Treatment and the Greville Hot Air Treatment.

TENNIS, GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING.

CINDERELLA DANCE EVERY SATURDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

CAEN.



HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,



Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society. 100 elegantly furnished and comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Breakfasts à la Carte. Table d'Hôte Breakfasts at 3 francs; Dinner at Table d'Hôte, 4 francs. Suites of Apartments for Families. Electric Light throughout. Baths. Telephone.

CAEN.

HOTEL D'ESPAGNE.

FIRST-CLASS. Very Comfortable. Recommended by Baedeker's Guide. Moderate Charges. Breakfast, 2s. and 2s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., wine, cyder, and soda water included; Bedroom from 2s. The Proprietor speaks English and French; he is a Member of the Cyclists' Touring Club, London.

E. RENAUX, Proprietor.

BRISTOL HOTEL, CAIRO

Strictly First-Class, situated full South, right opposite the famous Esbekieh Gardens. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Electric Light throughout. Charges exceptionally moderate. Evening dress for dinner optional.

C. AQUILINA (late of Thos. Cook & Son), Proprietor.

CANARY ISLANDS.

SANTA CATALINA HOTEL, LAS PALMAS.

Facing the Sea. Surrounded by its own beautiful gardens. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Private Sitting Rooms and complete Suites of Apartments. Resident English Physician and Nurse. Near English Church, Golf Links, Tennis, &c. Address—THE CANARY ISLANDS COMPANY, Limited, 1, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

CANNES.

HOTEL ET PENSION DE HOLLANDE ET DE RUSSIE.

High position, full south, in a magnificent Park, 1 minutes from the Sea, and close to St. Paul's Church. Tram-Omnibus to and from the Town. Electric Light. Telephone. Moderate Charges. N.B.—Sanitary arrangements are perfect and with latest improvements. E. ADAM, Proprietor.

In Summer—Gd. HOTEL GOESCHENEN,
at Goeschenen, St. Gothard Line.

CANNES.

Hotel Pension and Villa de la Tour.

Well situated. West end, Cannes. Highly recommended and considered as one of the most comfortable Family Houses. Arrangements for short or long stays. Telephone, Tennis. Electric Trams to and from the Town.

E. BENZ, Proprietor.

COBLENTZ.

GIANT HOTEL—HOTEL DU GEANT.

THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steamboats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence. Lift. Electric Light.

CH. H. EISENMANN, Proprietor.

WHYMPER'S GUIDE TO CHAMONIX AND MONT BLANC

Crown 8vo., 3s. net.

London: JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle St.

CARLSBAD.

SAVOY WEST-END HOTEL

*Honoured by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.I.H. Grand Duke of Russia,
H.R.H. Princess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, &c.*

THIS HOTEL is constructed and fitted up on the most approved principles of modern high-class Hotels. It is situated on the Schlossberg opposite the American Park, in the healthiest position of Carlsbad, and is central to all the different Springs. First-class Restaurant, Grill Room, Ladies' Saloon, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Garden, Verandah, Terrace, Electric Light, Lift. The new Cleopatra Villa in connection with the Hotel will be opened 1st May.

A. AULICH & G. NUNGOVICH,
Of the Continental Hotel and Angleterre, Cairo, Egypt.

CARLSBAD (Bohemia).

HOTEL KROH.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE,

With every comfort of modern times.

IN THE BEST PART OF THE TOWN AND NEXT
TO THE SPRINGS AND BATHS.

EXCELLENT TABLE. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Telegrams: KROH, CARLSBAD.

CARLSBAD.

HOTEL BRISTOL

With Dépendance, VILLA VICTORIA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best location, close to Springs and Baths.
Standing in its own grounds.

MUCH FREQUENTED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

Dining, Smoking and Reading Rooms.

VERANDAH. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. BATHS.

Telegrams:—"BRISTOL, CARLSBAD."

CARLSBAD.

ANGER'S HOTEL.

(Branch, RHEIN HOTEL.)

These two first-class Hotels offer special comfort to English and American Travellers, who will find them most desirable residences.

Charges moderate. Deservedly recommended.

English and American Newspapers. Baths, Carriages, Omnibus,
Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

CARLSBAD.

GRAND HOTEL PUPP.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, recently built and splendidly furnished, situated in the best part of Carlsbad, opposite the new baths and close to the Springs. Much frequented by English and American visitors. Unrivalled Dining, Reading, Smoking and Music Rooms. Electric Lighting, Baths, Otis Lift.

Telegraphic Address : PUPP, CARLSBAD.

CARLSBAD.

**HOTEL KÖNIGSVILLA
AND VILLA TERESA.**

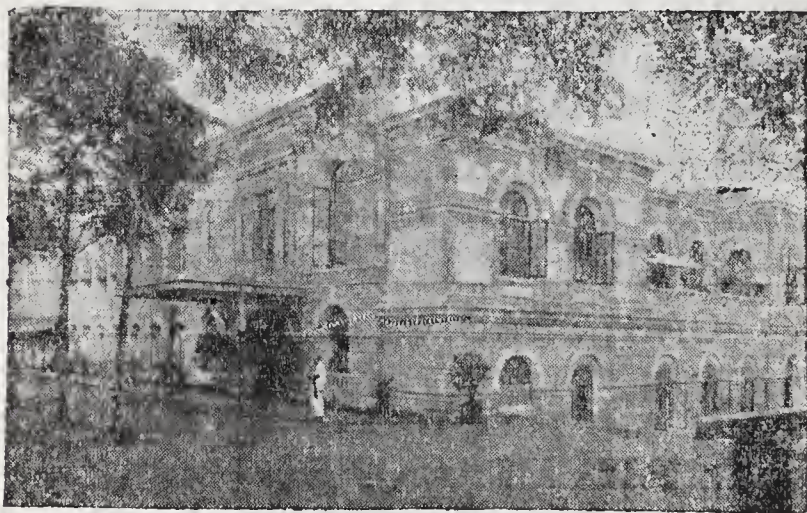
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, prominent central location, close to the Springs and Baths, standing in its own grounds.

DINING, SMOKING, AND READING ROOMS, VERANDAH. LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT, BATHS.

April and May—August and September—Reduced Prices.

Telegrams :—KÖNIGSVILLA, CARLSBAD.

COLOMBO, CEYLON.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

In proximity to the Landing Jetty, the Post and Telegraph Offices, Banks and Railway Stations. The only Hotel fitted throughout with Electric Light and Electric Bells.

Renowned for its Cuisine, which is in charge of a French Chef. The Hotel

combines the comfort of a Home with the luxury of a First-class Hotel in Europe.

Hotel Peon meets all the Steamers and takes charge of Luggage.

TERMS MODERATE.

Telegrams : "BRISTOL," CEYLON.

P. WERNER, Manager.

COMO.

GRAND HOTEL VOLTA

VERY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

ON THE BORDER OF THE LAKE.
ROOM, LIGHT, & ATTENDANCE,
From 3 francs.

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL LINNEMANN.

Peder Skramsgade, 1.

Close by the Steamers, the Royal Theatre,
and King's New Market, and to Tramways
to all parts of Copenhagen and Suburbs.
Rooms from 1.50 Kr. per day.

F. LINNEMANN, Proprietor.

CONSTANTINE (ALGERIA).

THE GRAND HOTEL.**First-Class.**

FINEST and most Central Position in the Town. Com-
pletely Renovated. Magnificent Dining and Reception
Rooms to seat 300 people. Baths and Telephone in the
Hotel. Interpreter and Omnibus to every Train. Noted
Cellars.

C. LÉGEY, Proprietor.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES.**HOTEL BRISTOL.****GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE & ROYAL**

(J. MISSIRIE).

HOTEL BYZANCE.

All these First-Class Hotels have a glorious view, and are replete with
every modern comfort. Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements on English
Principles. First-Class French and English Cuisine.

COPENHAGEN.

VESTRE BOULEVARD.

COPENHAGEN.

TURIST-HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Opened in 1898. 100 elegantly furnished Rooms and Salons
from 2 Kr., Electric Light and Attendance included. Magnificent situation, over-
looking Park and Boulevard, and only three minutes from Railway Station and Tivoli.
Finest Restaurant, Café, and Reading Rooms. **PIERRE NIELSEN, Proprietor.**
N.B.—Only Hotel in Copenhagen with English Bath and Toilet Rooms on several floors.

COUTANCES.

GRAND HOTEL des TROIS ROIS

THE most comfortable and the best frequented.
The only Hotel facing the Cathedral. First-
class Cuisine. Very moderate Terms. Dark Room
for Photographers. Cycle Room. Omnibus meets
all Trains.

Hr. GUINAUD,

Ex-Chef de Cuisine, Proprietor.

COUTANCES.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Refurnished with every comfort. Re-
commended to Families. Moderate Prices.
Omnibus meets all Trains. Storage for
Cycles.

BRIENS, Proprietor.

DINANT-SUR-MEUSE.

HOTEL DE LA TETE D'OR.**ALEXIS DISIÈRE, Proprietor.**

FIRST-CLASS, upon the GRAND PLACE.
Is to be recommended for its comfort.
Pension from 8 or 9 francs per day.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK
TO DENMARK AND ICELAND.**

NEW EDITION.

Numerous Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.

GRAND HOTEL, DELHI.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First-Class Hotel for Travellers to India,
closest to Railway Station (and all).

~~~~~  
*COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED.*

DIEPPE.

## HÔTEL ROYAL.

*Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.*

IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT AND ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.

*Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.*

*The only Hotel in Dieppe with a Lift.*

DIEPPE.

## GRAND HOTEL.

*On the Beach, fronting the Sea.*

*FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Salle à Manger on the Terrace  
overlooking the Sea.*

*Most Comfortable, with Moderate Prices.*

Arrangements made with Families: Baths in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte.  
Restaurant à la Carte. Telephone. Electric Light.

G. DUCOUDERT, Proprietor.

## DINARD.

*10 Hours from Southampton  
(via Saint-Malo).*

The Most Fashionable Summer and Winter Resort in the  
WEST OF FRANCE. Noted for its Mild Climate in Winter.

GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET, CYCLING, ETC.

JOHN LE COCQ, Banker, House and Estate Agent.

DINARD.

St. Enogat.  
St. Lunaire.  
St. Briac.

DINAN-PARAMÉ.



DINARD.

**A LA MAISON ROUGE.****F. GILBERT SMITH, Banker,**

House Agent; Tea, Wine, and Spirit Merchant.

Full particulars of Furnished Houses to Let sent free on application.

LIFT.

DRESDEN.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

**HOTEL BRISTOL.**

BISMARCKPLATZ, 7, NEAR THE CENTRAL STATION.

**S**PLENDID situation in the English Quarter. Greatly patronised by English and American families.  
 Every home comfort. Rooms from 2 marks, everything included. Pension arrangements.

G. WENTZEL, Proprietor.

*Savoy Hotel Dresden*  
*combines the height of comfort and*  
*luxury with moderate prices.*

DRESDEN.

**HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

**F**IRST-CLASS HOUSE, newly opened, opposite Central Station. Finest part. Latest improvements. Fine Garden. Electric Light and Steam Heating in every room. Lift. Rooms from Two Marks. Pension Terms. Highly recommended to American and English families.  
 Managed by the Proprietor, MAX OTTO.

DUBLIN.

*Charming situation, overlooking Stephen's*  
*Green Park. Most Central Position.*

Moderate Charges.

**SHELBOURNE HOTEL.**

Electric Light. Hydraulic Passenger Elevator.

ENGELBERG.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high), near Lucerne.

Season 15th May—30th September.

**HOTEL SONNENBERG.**

**T**HE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms. Pension from £2 6s. a week upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

## KURHAUS HÔTEL AND PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 240 Beds. Large sitting-rooms. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges. Cook tickets taken. Open from 1st May until 1st October.

### KURANSTALT.

This new first-class Hydropathic Establishment with 250 Beds, two Lifts, Electric Light in all the rooms, Central Heating, opposite to the Hotel Titlis, will be open on the 1st June. The building is fitted up to the most recent hygienic principles. The various medical appliances fulfil the utmost demands of modern science and furnish everything necessary for hydropathic, mechanical and electric treatment. For illustrated prospectus and tariff please apply to the Proprietor, Ed. CATTANI.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

## HOTEL AND PENSION NATIONAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. 150 BEDS.

Electric Light. Bath Rooms on every Floor. Pension from Seven Francs a day and upwards.

FRAU DR. MÜLLER, *Proprietor*.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

## HOTEL ENGEL.

WELL KNOWN HOTEL WITH GOOD ACCOMMODATION, CONTAINING 100 BEDS.

Conversation Saloon, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Electric Light. Baths. Pension: 6½ to 8 frs. a day, everything included. Reduced prices in June and September.

*Omnibus at Railway Station.*

Frz. WYRSCH-CATTANI, *Manager*.

EXETER, DEVONSHIRE.

## POPLE'S NEW LONDON HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ADJOINING Northernhay Park and near the Cathedral. Large covered Continental Courtyard. Cuisine and Wines a great feature. Table d'Hôte. Night Porter. Hotel Omnibuses and Cabs.

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

## HOTEL DE RUSSIE

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Lift.

Electric Light.

Caloriferes.

K. FRANK, *Proprietor*.



## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

**GERMANIA HOTEL.**

This First-Class Hotel, with a beautiful large garden, is the nearest to the Station (on arriving turn to the right), with every comfort and moderate charges. Electric Light. Central Steam Heating. Lift. Telephone No. 2924. Hot and Cold Baths.

Rooms from 2 Marks upwards, Light and Attendance included.

FRED. SCHMUTZ, PROPRIETOR.

(Formerly for many years Head Waiter at the Hotel de Paris, Strasbourg, Alsace)

## FRANZENBAD.

**KOPP'S KÖNIGSVILLA.**

106-108, SALZQUELLSTRASSE.

**N**EWEST LARGE HOTEL and PENSION, with elegant Dining and Reading Rooms. Own Park, with Lawn Tennis Ground. Patronised by Members of Imperial and Royal Families, and by the Aristocracy.

Under personal Management of the Proprietor, T. F. KOPP.

FREIBURG (in Breisgau, Baden).

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Near the Station, Post, and Telegraph Offices. Best Situation. Good Attendance. Moderate Charges. Pension.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.**

"The general quality of Murray, the scientific character of the information, the accuracy and interest of the historical particulars, to say nothing of the lowness of the price, place his guides far ahead of any competitors."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

*FREUDENSTADT. (2,600 feet above sea.)*

**BLACK FOREST HOTEL**

*RAILWAY-LINE STUTTGART, OFFENBURG, STRASBURG.*

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, in most healthy position on a charming hill, in the middle of a beautiful Park. Electric Light. Lawn Tennis. Sanitary Arrangements Perfect. Best centre for excursions.

ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**HOTEL PENSION FLEISCHMANN**

Rond Point de Plainpalais.

Near the Bastion Park. Fine situation.

*MODERATE CHARGES.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATHS.

GOSCHENEN (St. Gothard Line).

**HOTEL AND PENSION COSCHENEN.**

(Opposite the Station).

First-Class Hotel, 80 Rooms and Saloons. Billiard, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, splendid Garden. Table d'hôte at 12.30 and 7 p.m. Meals à la carte at any time. Carriages at the Hotel for excursions. Return carriages to the Rhone Glacier, Brigue, Disentis, Coire, etc. Omnibus at the Station.

Eug. ADAM, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**HOTEL PENSION VICTORIA**

(FORMERLY HOTEL FLAEGEL).

Finest situation, near the English Garden. Splendid view of the Lake and the Alps.

Moderate Charges. Electric Light. Omnibus at the Station. Lift. Baths.

CENTRAL HEATING.

W. NIESS, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.**

**F**IRST-CLASS, 200 Rooms, central and finest situation in front of the Lake and Mont Blanc.

FRED WEBER, Proprietor and Manager.

Telegraphic Address: "Hotel Paix, Geneva."

GRINDELWALD (SWITZERLAND).

*Alpine Resort.*

**THE BEAR AND BLACK EAGLE HOTELS.**

**R**EBUILT on a magnificent scale, specially arranged and furnished to afford visitors every modern comfort. Summer and Winter Season. Under the experienced management of

BOSS BROTHERS, Proprietors.



## HARROGATE.

**"THE GRANBY."**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.  
*ELECTRIC LIGHT. ELEVATOR TO ALL FLOORS. STANDING FOR CYCLES.*

W. H. MILNER, Director.

## HAVRE.

**HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

First-Class Hotel in the finest situation in Havre, facing the Jetty. Large and small apartments. Table d'hôte. Restaurant à la carte. English Spoken. Telephone 226.

Vve. BLOUET, Proprietor.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK  
TO IRELAND.**

FIFTH EDITION.

With 19 Maps and Plans. 9s.

## HAVRE.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**

RUE DE PARIS, 124-126.

**E**XCEEDINGLY well situated in the best quarter of the Town and recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. Restaurant à la Carte. Table d'hôte. Breakfast, 2 fr. 50c. Dinners, 3 frs.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN SPOKEN.

GRELLÉ, Proprietor.

## HEIDELBERG.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First-Class Hotel in every respect.

Exceedingly well situated.

Beautiful Verandah and large Garden at the back of the House.

Advantageous arrangements made with families intending a longer stay.  
 Highly recommended.

## HEIDELBERG.

**HOTEL SCHRIEDER.**

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, nearest to the Station. Large Garden with covered Verandah. All Visitors' Rooms face the Garden. Oldest Hotel in the town, entirely renovated. Rooms from 2.50 to 5 marks, including light and attendance. Arrangements made for prolonged stay.

O. SÜTTERLIN, new Proprietor.

**HEIDEN SWITZERLAND, Ct. Appenzell,**

2700 feet above sea-level.

Beautiful village, overlooking the lake of Constance. Exquisite health resort. Bracing Climate.

**FREIHOF & SCHWEIZERHOF****FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.**

Extensive own grounds, shady park, wonderful view. Affords every home comfort. First rate cuisine. Sanitary arrangements. Lawns for tennis, croquet, bowls. Dances. Casino with daily concerts. English service. Goats' Whey. Baths and Hydropathic Establishment. Electricity. Massage. Gymnastics. Milk from own farm.

Terms moderate. Pension. Advantageous arrangements. Prospectus, illustrated.  
 Season, May—October.

Propr. ALTHERR-SIMOND.



HILDESHEIM.

# HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

First-Class House, situated in the centre of the Town.

BATHS IN THE HOUSE.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS.

50 Rooms and Saloons fitted up with every comfort of modern times. English Newspapers.

C. HEERDT.

# INTERLAKEN.

FINEST SITUATION.  
ELEVATORS.



MARVELLOUS ALPINE  
SCENERY.

## GRAND HOTEL Victoria.

First-class. Unrivalled for its great comfort. 400 Beds. Electric Light throughout. Lawn Tennis Grounds. Concerts. Balls. First-class Restaurant.

ED. RUCHTI, *Administrateur.*

## GRAND HOTEL Jungfrau.

First-class. Electric Light throughout. 300 Beds. Rooms from Three Francs. First-class Restaurant. Grill-room.

ED. SEILER, *Manager.*



# INNSBRUCK.

Thirty-one hours from London, via Arlberg, to Innsbruck. Through tickets and luggage registered through. Twenty-three hours from Paris.



## HOTEL TYROL.

**FIRST - CLASS  
HOTEL.**

(Opposite the Railway Station.)

CARL LANDSEE,  
Proprietor.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

*First-Class  
Establishment.*

Affords every Modern Comfort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN  
EVERY ROOM.

STEAM AND OTHER BATHS.

Anton Hanreich, Proprietor.

## HOTEL GOLDENE SONNE

(Opposite the Station.)

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

RENOWNED FOR ITS SUPERIOR  
CUISINE AND WINE.

"RESTAURATEUR" of the SOUTH  
RAILWAY STATION.

CARL BEER, Proprietor.

## HOTEL KREID.

(Next the Station.)

**SECOND CLASS.**

The above Hotel offers Pension at the most moderate terms for the Winter Season, according to rooms, from fl.3 upwards, rooms included.

**T**HE BEAUTIFUL AND SHELTERED situation of INNSBRUCK renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In spring as well as in autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the sea-side.

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and the different elevations.

*The climate in Winter, dry, strengthening, sunny, free from cold winds and fogs, has attracted many visitors of late years, and among those who have found the greatest relief are weak, convalescent, nervous, appetiteless, and sleepless persons.*

**N.B.**—University, Grammar, Music, and other schools. Private Lessons of every kind are available, so that studies can be continued and the education of children carried on.



**RICHLY ILLUSTRATED GUIDES of INNSBRUCK** sent on application, by the Proprietors of above Hotels, free of charge.



## INTERLAKEN.

**RUGEN HOTEL, JUNGFRAUBLICK.***Not to be confounded with HOTEL JUNGFRAU.*

Highly respected and fashionable First-class Family Hotel. Situated in the highest and healthiest part of Interlaken. Beautiful views of the Glaciers and the Lakes. Very quiet position. Dustfree. Extensive walks in a large fir-tree forest. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms.

J. OESCH-MÜLLER, *Proprietor and Manager.*

Branch House, Winter Season, Continental Cannes.

## INTERLAKEN:

**GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.**

200 BEDS. Opposite the Jungfrau, on the Principal Promenade (Höheweg). First-class Family Boarding House. Moderate Terms. Personally conducted by the Proprietor—**T. MATTI.**

## INTERLAKEN.

**Grand Hotel  
Métropole.**

## ISCHL (AUSTRIA).

**Hotel Goldenes Kreuz.**

Facing the Imperial Villa. With Mountain View. Every Modern Comfort.

Fred. EDLINGER, New Proprietor.

## AN IDEAL POSITION.

**ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.**

THE PRINCIPAL AND ONLY-HOTEL ON THE SEA SHORE.

THE Finest Private Marine Esplanade in the Kingdom. *Unrivalled Sea Frontage and open Surroundings. Grounds, Five Acres. 250 Apartments. Lawn Tennis, Oroquet Lawn. Elegant Salle à Manger. Drawing, Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Sumptuous Lounge Hall on the Ground Floor. Passenger Lift. Moderate Tariff. There is attached to the Hotel one of the Largest Swimming Baths in the United Kingdom (the temperature of which is regulated). Also well-appointed Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Shower, &c.*

*The Ilfracombe Hotel Co., Ltd.*H. R. GROVER, *Manager.*

To whom all communications should be addressed.

## ILFRACOMBE.

**THE GRANVILLE.**

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.

42 BEDROOMS. BATHS. BALCONIES. BILLIARDS.

Finest Drawing Room in Town.

BIJOU Guide Gratis.

Special Sanitary Certificate.

W. R. FOSTER, Proprietor.

## KIEL.

**HOTEL GERMANIA**

Opposite the Railway Station and near Steamboat Landing. Post and Telegraph Office next to the House. Telephone No. 28. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock. Separate Dinners and Meals à la Carte at all hours. Excellent Table. Kiel and Munich Beer. Dining Halls, Breakfast and Smoking Rooms on the Ground Floor. Restaurant Café with Billiards belonging to the Hotel, and respectfully recommended.

## KISSINGEN SPA.

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE.**

COMPLETELY Reconstructed and Renewed. English and American Residence. Only Hotel in Kissingen with Electric Light in every room. Electric Lift. Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Baths. Large Garden. Fine Open Situation opposite the Springs and Cur Garden. 140 Rooms.



# KONIGSWINTER (Petersberg), Rhine. HOTEL ON THE PETERSBERG.

One of the most beautiful mountains of the Siebengebirge.

ENTIRELY new building and every comfort. Airy lodging-rooms and Saloons with a fine view, large dining and restaurant rooms. Large plateau with forest and parks, and beautiful shady promenades. Magnificent views in greater variety than from any other point of the Seven Mountains. Every Wednesday, Military Free Concert. Table d'Hôte at 1.15 o'clock; Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Acknowledged good cuisine and choice wines. Post and Telegraph in the house. Wwe. PETER JOS. NELLES.

Address for letters and telegrams: Nelles, Petersberg (Rhine). Communication with Königswinter directly by a Cog-wheel Railway. Corresponds with all trains of the State Railway and Steamers.

KOPENHAGEN.

KOPENHAGEN.

## HOTEL KÖNIG VON DÄNEMARK.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

With 100 elegantly-furnished Rooms and Saloons from 2 kr. upwards. Preferred by the travelling public because of its central and open location, overlooking the King's Square.

In the Hotel large newly-furnished only VIENNA CAFÉ, with Restaurant and Confectioner's Shop; in summer with tables and chairs in the open air. Large selection of German, French and English Newspapers. German Waiters. Moderate Prices. Electric Light. Lift. Table d'hôte at 4 o'clock. Sample Rooms for travelling salesmen. Newly fitted water-closets. Hotel Omnibus at the Railroad Depot.

Latest Sanitary Arrangements.

R. KLÜM, Proprietor.

KREUZNACH.

## HOTEL ORANIENHOF (First Class).

FINEST Situation in its own extensive grounds; a well known and extensively patronised Establishment. Visited by Royalty. Every English comfort. Electric Light, Lift, Lawn Tennis. Conversation, Reading and Billiard Rooms. Mineral Baths.

MODERATE CHARGES.

H. D. ALTEN (formerly at Meurice's, Paris).

LISBON.

## HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)

LARGO DO QUINTELLA.

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Situated in the most central part of the Town. Highly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Reading Room. Several languages spoken.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Its Principal Islands, Cities, Seaports, Harbours, and Border Lands.

With nearly 50 Maps and Plans.

Two Parts. Post 8vo. 21s.

## LOCARNO. TERMINUS of the GOTHARD RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

BEST STOPPING PLACE on the  
ITALIAN LAKES.

27 hrs. from London. 17 hrs. from Paris. 4 hrs. from Milan. 7 hrs. from Genoa. 5 hrs. from Lucerne.

OPEN the whole year. Most luxurious and comfortable home for all the seasons in Italy or Switzerland. Patronised by all the Royal Families. Unrivalled situation in the finest climate of Europe; without snow, wind or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Pronounced by the body Physician of H.M. The King of Bavaria and University—Prof. ALOYS MARTIN—to be the healthiest and best All Seasons Resort. Beautiful walks and mountain excursions. English Church, Doctor, Society. Lift. Private Steamer and Carriages for visitors. Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate charges. Electric Light in every room. Golf.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

# THE GRAND HOTEL



# LUCERNE. HOTEL DU LAC.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Magnificent Establishment, recently enlarged by a New Wing of 100 Rooms. 300 Beds. Splendid situation on the Lake, where the River Reuss issues from it. Next to the General Post Office. Close to the Railway Station and Steamboat Pier. This Establishment has every modern comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Central Steam Heating. Baths de Luxe, open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Beautiful Marble Vestibule and Staircase in the Italian Renaissance.

PENSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LONG STAY.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

*Proprietors: SPILLMANN & SICKERT.*

LUCERNE.

## Hotels Schweizerhof and Luzernerhof



**First-Class Hotels.**

IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

**600 BEDS.**

LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOTH HOTELS.

ARRANGEMENT *EN PENSION* WITH PROTRACTED STAY (EXCLUSIVE OF JULY AND AUGUST).

**SCHWEIZERHOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR.**

WITH GOOD WARMING SYSTEM.

Proprietors, HAUSER BROTHERS.



LUGANO—CT. TESSIN.  
(SWITZERLAND.)  
**HOTEL METROPOLE**  
**VILLA ENDERLIN.** Lift.  
**HOTEL LUGANO.**  
A. BROCCA, Proprietor.

LUGANO (SWITZERLAND).  
**HOTEL ST. GOTTHARD.**  
Splendid View of the Town and  
Lake. Near the Station.  
MODERATE TERMS.  
MIRALDI BROTHERS, Proprietors.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.  
**ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.**

*Patronised by the English and Continental Royal Families.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, especially favourite and attractive. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Drawing Rooms. New Smoking and Billiard Pavilions, all Facing the Sea. Magnificent Views, and Ornamental Grounds of Twelve Acres. **ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

**LYONS.**

*BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.*

**THE GRAND HOTEL.**

THE MOST POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE.

*The Only Hotel at Lyons conducted on English Principles.*

MACOLIN (Lake of Bienne), Switzerland.

**EVERYBODY** travelling through BIENNE (Jura-Simplon Ry.) is entitled to break his journey and should not fail to take the Funiculaire (1873 yds., up and down, 1 fr. 50 c.) to Macolin, 3,000 feet. Just the place to stay in Spring and Autumn. See Baedeker and Bradshaw. Grandest View. Sheltered position. Over 1,000 Acres of Woods. Numerous Excursions. Cheap Carriages. Taubenloch Gorges surpassing in loveliness those of Meiringen. Island of St. Pierre. Passion Play Selzach.

**THE GRAND or KURHAUS.**

Entirely Fireproof. 90 Bedrooms, 40 with Balconies. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Superior Cooking. Late Dinner. Every Comfort. Post, Telegraph, Telephone, in the Hotel. English Chaplain and Resident Physician. Coupons taken. Tennis Court. Letters and Telegrams—"KURHAUS MACOLIN (Switz)." Reduced Terms till July 15th and from September 1st.

Proprietor and Manager, A. WAELLY.

MACON.

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE AND D'ANGLETERRE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. For Families and Tourists. Large and Comfortable. Sunny and Eastern aspect. This Magnificent Establishment is situated in the Valley of the River Saône with a splendid Panoramic View, including that of Mont Blanc. Wines for sale. Omnibus meets all trains. *Special Terms for Motor Cars.*

ROUSSET-FOREST, Proprietor.

MALMO.

**HOTEL HORN.**

PROPRIETOR: I. F. H. HORN, FROM HAMBURG.

Renowned First class House in the most beautiful central location of the town, opposite the Railway Station and the port. Every comfort of modern times at moderate terms. Large Vienna Café with daily Orchestra Concerts. Hotel Restaurant. Baths. Carriages. Dinners kept ready for through-travellers to Stockholm and the interior of Sweden.



**MADEIRA** (Funchal).

3½ DAYS' VOYAGE.

**REID'S HOTELS.**

(Established 1850.)

Telegraphic Address: "REID, FUNCHAL."

By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

**REID'S NEW HOTEL AND ANNEXES.**—Situated on the Cliffs to the west of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea. Grand view of the Mountains. Sea bathing and boating.**SANTA CLARA HOTEL AND ANNEXES.**—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal; fine view of the mountains and sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.***CARMO HOTEL.**—In sheltered central position.These **FIRST CLASS HOTELS** afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and choice wines. Electric Light throughout. Tennis Courts, large gardens, baths, reading and smoking rooms. English and German newspapers. Billiards. The **SANITARY** arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.Pamphlet Free. Apply to F. PASSMORE, 124, Cheapside, London; Messrs. J. & H. LINDSAY, 7, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; **HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU**, 96, Regent Street, London, W.; and at the **STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S OFFICES**, or **WILLIAM REID**, Madeira.*Finest Situation in the Island.***MADEIRA.***One Hundred & Fifty Feet above Sea-level.***JONES' BELLA VISTA HOTEL.**Splendid View of Sea, Mountains, and Valley. The only Hotel with three acres of level garden ground attached. Tennis Court; Drawing and Billiard Rooms; Fifty Bed Rooms. Electric Light throughout Hotel and Grounds. Special Terms for Families. Telegraphic Address: "Sanspareil, Madeira." Illustrated Pamphlet free from **HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU**, 96, Regent Street, London; E. G. WOOD, 74, Cheapside, London; **ROGERS & Co.**, 6, Oldhall Street, Liverpool; H. F. DILLEY, 3a, Newington Road, Edinburgh; and F. C. HAYWARD, 52, Union Passage, Birmingham.

Terms on application.

**EUGENE E. JONES**, *Proprietor.***MARIENBAD.****HOTEL WEIMAR.****FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.** Patronised by English. Elevated position next the Principal Springs and Bath-Establishments. Numerous single and double bedrooms. Suites of large and any Private Apartments. Moderate charges. Arrangements for longer stay. Electric Light, Baths, Telephone, Lawn-Tennis. Comt-Omnibus meets all trains.**T. HAMMERSCHMID**, *Proprietor.***MARIENBAD.****HOTEL KLINGER.****FIRST and Largest Hotel**, with private houses, **HALBMAYR'S HOUSE**, **MAXHOF** No. 100, and the newly-rebuilt **HOTEL KLINGER**. Most beautifully situated in this Health Resort. Corner house of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Conversation and Smoking Rooms. Electric Lighting. Three new Accumulator Lifts of the newest system. Table d'Hôte and à la Carte. Meals sent out into private houses as per arrangement and à la carte.*Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.***J. A. HALBMAYR**, *Proprietor.***MENTONE.****GRAND HOTEL DE VENISE.****ASCENSEUR.****LIFT.****FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH HOUSE**, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South aspect.

Luncheon and Dinner served at separate tables.

**J. SOMAZZI**, *Proprietor.*



MERAN.

**GRAND HOTEL.**

**M**OST FASHIONABLE FAMILY HOTEL, opposite the Curhaus and the Promenades. Magnificent Park and Garden. Large Terraces. Grounds for Croquet and Lawn Tennis. English Church in the Garden. All modern sanitary arrangements. Large Hall with Steam Heating. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Drawing, Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Excellent Cooking. Pension, including Room and Light, from fl. 4.50. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Open the whole year.

L. ARNSCHINK, Proprietor.

MILAN.

**HOTEL DE ROME.**

Admirably situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo. Furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Branch House—PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10.

LIFT.

BORELLA BROTHERS, Proprietors.

MILAN.

**HOTEL EUROPE.**

CORSO VITTORIO EM.

Central, with View of the Cathedral, with quiet rooms facing the Garden. Select Family Hotel. Every Modern Comfort.

L. BERTOLINI

(formerly at San Remo).

Valais. MARTIGNY. Switzerland.

**HOTEL du GRAND ST. BERNARD**

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

V. GAY CROSIER, Proprietor.

Meals served at any hour. Moderate charges. Carriages for Chamonix and the Grand St. Bernard at a reduced tariff. Cook's Coupons taken.

ST. BERNARD DOGS FOR SALE.

MILAN.

**GRAND HOTEL DE MILAN.**

Modern Comfort. Hydraulic Lifts. Central Steam Heating. Railway Office. Price List in every room.

J. SPATZ, Proprietor.

MILAN.

**BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS**

Real English Hotel, near the Station. Heated throughout. Moderate Charges. Hotel Coupons accepted. Porter meets trains. Garden. Electric Light.

F. BELLINI, Proprietor.

MILAN.

**HOTEL MANIN.**

Perfectly quiet. Every Modern Comfort. Established 35 years. Patronised by English and American Visitors.

F. BAZZARO.

MUNICH.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

IN the Centre of the City. Opposite the Theatres and Royal Palace. Electric Light, Central Heating, Lift, Telephone in Every Room. Pension. Omnibus at Station. Moderate Charges.

G. DANNHOFER, Manager.

H. BRUNNER, Proprietor.

MAXIMILIAN PLATZ.

MUNICH.

MAXIMILIAN PLATZ.

**GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the most quiet and fashionable quarter, and near all objects of interest.

All modern comforts and improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Electric Light.

Moderate Charges.

M. DIENER, Proprietor.



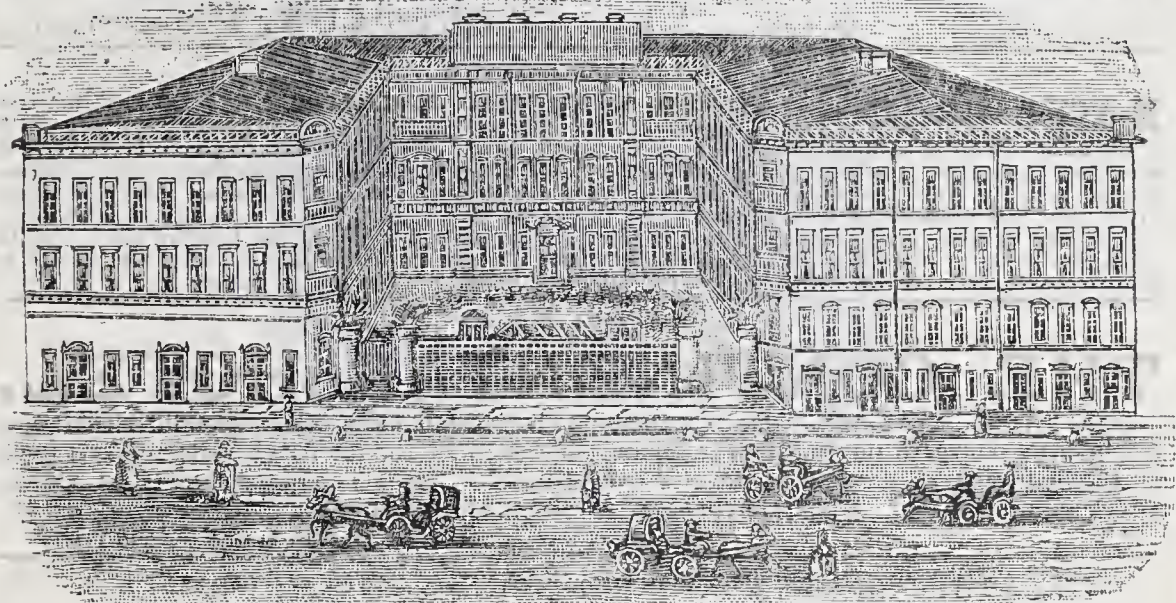
RUSSIA—MOSCOW.

**HOTEL BERLIN.**

SUMMER GARDEN.

150 BEDS.

WINTER GARDEN.



Highly recommended to Tourists. Guides speaking English at the Hotel.

**T**HIS LARGE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated in the best and healthiest part of the City, near the Kremlin and all other places of interest, established over half a century, lately entirely renewed and enlarged, affords First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Excellent Kitchen, Table d'Hôte, splendid Grill Room and Restaurant. Good Cellar. Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms, with English, American, German, and French Newspapers. Good Bath Rooms. Hotel Carriages meet all Trains.

CLAUSEN BROTHERS, Proprietors (Swiss).

Telegraphic Address: "Hotel Berlin, Moscow."

MOSCOW.

**HOTEL SLAVIANSKY BAZAR.**

*The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.*

SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING,  
AND BATH-ROOMS.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Omnibus. Interpreters to all Railway Stations.

Telephone, Post and Telegraph Offices in the house.



## NANTES.

**HOTEL DES VOYAGEURS.**

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, near the Theatre. Highly recommended for its general Comfort and Moderate Charges. Excellent Cuisine. Telephone. English spoken.

**G. CRETAUX, Proprietor.**

## NAPLES.

**HOTEL BRISTOL, CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE.** One of the best Hotels in Italy. The only first-class Hotel, in the healthiest part of the town, and in an elevated situation, enjoying a full view of the unrivalled panorama. It is built of a compact Lava stone which does not absorb moisture, and fitted up with the best Sanitary Arrangements. Electric Light in every Room. Great Comfort. Excellent Cooking. Good Attendance. Lift. Moderate Prices, and Arrangements for Prolonged Stay.

**A. LANDRY, Proprietor.**

This Hotel is open all the year round, and Visitors are respectfully requested not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by interested parties and importunate Guides or Porters, as all necessary information is given at the Hotel Bristol for the excursions from Naples, and as to the best shops in the City.

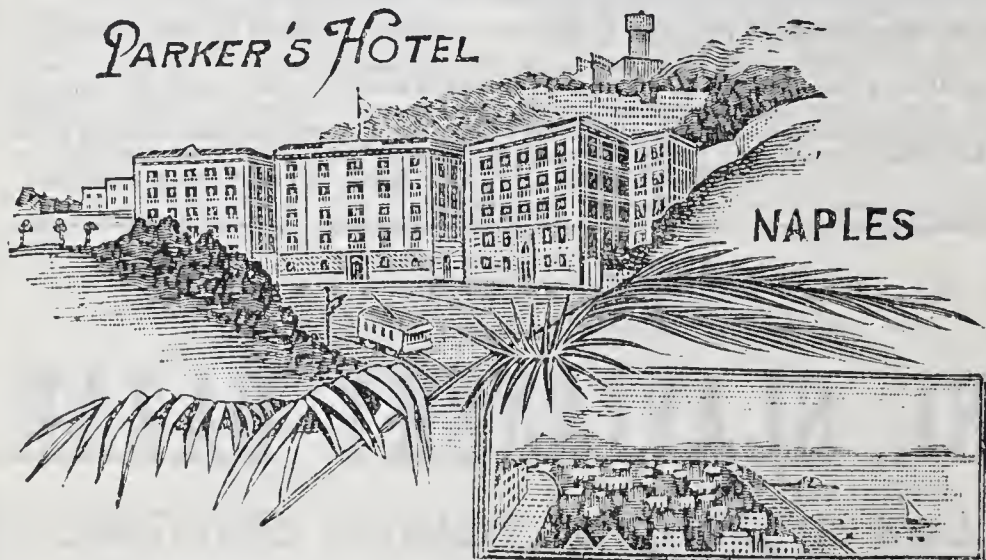
## NAPLES.

**THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation—full South. Close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of baths. Moderate charges. Pension 8 to 12 Francs.

**R. WAEHLER, Proprietor.**

## NAPLES.

*PARKER'S HOTEL*

200  
Feet  
above  
Sea-  
Level.

Healthiest and most beautiful situation; close to railway stations for San Martino (funicular), and for Pozzuoli and Baïæ; especially convenient for sightseeing. An English House. Recommended to English and American Visitors. Tariff and Electric Light in every room. Lift. Fixed charges, always including Baths in the Rooms, Light and attendance.

## NERVI.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Near the Sea and Railway Station. 15 Minutes from Genoa. Stopping place for all express trains. Patronised by H.H. the Queen of Portugal, and H.Exc. the Marschell von Moltke.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

**MODERN HEATING APPARATUS.**

## NICE.

**GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE AND PARADIS.**

*First-Class. Centre of the Town.*

**T. CREPAUX, Proprietor.**

## NEUCHÂTEL.

**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

*Mr. ALBERT ELSKES, Proprietor. First-Class Hotel.*

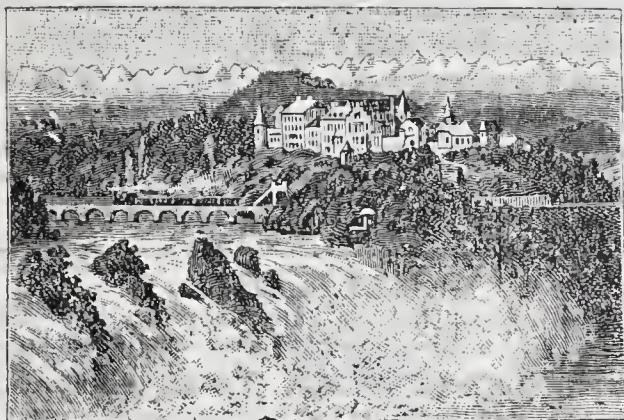
Magnificently situated on the Border of the Lake. Commanding splendid Views of the Panorama of the Alps. Lift. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Garden.

**PENSION PRICES ALL THE YEAR ROUND.** N.B.—Besides the Evening Train (direct) a Day Train is running between Neuchâtel and Paris, and vice versa.

**CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.**



# NEUHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND. FALLS OF THE RHINE.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

*FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience.*

200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift.

**FINE PARK and GARDENS.**

Lawn Tennis—Carriages—Storage for Bicycles—Dark Room.

*A Charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.*

BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY AND BENGAL LIGHTS THE FALLS OF THE RHINE ARE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON.

English Divine Service in the Church located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

NICE.

## HOTEL WESTMINSTER.

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.** Delightfully situated on Promenade des Anglais. The finest position in Nice. Full south. Great comfort. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light in every room. Tariff moderate. Special rates *en pension* for a long stay.

F. REBETEZ, Manager.

NUREMBERG.

## GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.** Newly rebuilt. 200 Beds. Most central and best position. Specially patronised by English and Americans. Arrangements made. Baths. Electric Light and central Heating in Corridors and every Room. Lift. Omnibus meets all trains. Under the personal management of the Proprietor,

WILLY SCHLENK.

NURNBERG (NUREMBERG).

## HOTEL BAYERISCHER-HOF.

THIS First-rate and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and American Travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. Has been greatly enlarged, and contains now 100 well-furnished rooms and saloons. Ladies' and Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, &c., and a beautiful large Dining Room. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday. Electric Light.

J. AUINGER, Proprietor.



OSTEND.

**GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.***(Enlarged and Improved.)***FIRST-CLASS & MOST FASHIONABLE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.****UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR SITUATION. BATH ROOM.***Facing Sea and Baths. Highly Recommended. Lift. Electric Light.*

OSTEND.

**GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL****Most fashionable part of the Digue, facing Sea.****LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.****LIFT, Etc.****BOARD from 10s. per day.****PARAMÉ.****Near St. Malo (France).—The best Sand Shore on the Coasts of Brittany, surrounded by charming panorama, picturesque sites, and splendid views; sweet and very salubrious climate.****GRAND HOTEL DE PARAMÉ.****SITUATED on the very Shore, near the Casino and Bathing Establishment. First-class Hotel, much frequented by the best English Families. Beautiful Dining Room. Restaurant. Saloon. Lawn Tennis. Hot Baths and Telegraph in the House. Very large Garden. Great Comfort and Moderate Charges. Very advantageous conditions in July and September. Omnibus of the Hotel to all trains and steamers.****RIGUELLE and GRAJON, Proprietors.**

PARIS.

**HOTEL BELLEVUE****39, Avenue de l'Opera, 39.****FINEST SITUATION IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.****First-rate Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. The Entrance Hall, Staircases, and Corridors are heated. Arrangements for the Winter Season. Telephone. Electric Light throughout.***In the Paris "Baedeker" the name of the Proprietor, Mr. L. HAUSER, is particularly mentioned.*

PAU.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.****THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrénées, and is adjoining to the English Club. Improved Lift. Bath and Smoking Rooms.****GARDÈRES FRÈRES, Proprietors.**

POITIERS.

**GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.****First-Class and recommended to Families and Tourists for its comfort and good management. The most central of the Town, near the Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Telegraph, Post Office, Museum, Historical Monuments, and Promenades. Speciality of Fowls and truffled Pâtés of all sorts. Carriages for Drives. Railway Omnibus calls at Hotel.****ROBLIN-BOUCHARDEAU, Proprietor.**

PRAGUE.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.****FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL in the centre of the town. Patronised by English and Americans. First-rate attendance. Moderate Charges. English Church Service in the Hotel.****OTTO WELZER, Proprietor.**



PRAGUE.

**HOTEL ERZHERZOG STEPHAN.***First-Class Hotel.*

On the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office.

**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS.**

Garden. Restaurant. Viennese Coffee-house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Carriages. Station of the Tram Cars.

**W. HAUNER, Proprietor.**

PRAGUE.

**HOTEL DE SAXE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, a Few Steps from the Central Station.

**IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.****AT THE CORNER OF THE GRABEN.**

*Every Modern Comfort. Telephone. Baths. Carriages.*

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. HYDRAULIC LIFT. MODERATE CHARGES.****W. BENES, Proprietor.**

RAGATZ.

**Baths and Cure Resort of Ragatz-Pfäfers****CANTON ST. CALLEN, 521 METRES ABOVE THE SEA, SWITZERLAND.****HOT SPRINGS, 28° R. = 35° C.***World-Renowned Resort, with the Wonderful GORGE OF PFÄFFERS.*

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Grand Hotel,</b> | <b>Grand Hotel,</b> |
| <b>RAGATZ.</b>      | <b>QUELLENHOF.</b>  |

Electric Lift, Electric Light, Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel. Large Park and Gardens, Lawn Tennis and other athletic games. Splendid situation. Beautiful View of the Mountains. Comfortable Bathing Establishment in the Hotels. Best stopping place for visitors to and from the Engadine. Newly organised Institute for Swedish Gymnastics (Dr. Zander's Method).

New Hydropathic Establishment, with hot and cold Shower and other Baths. Scientific Massage (System Metzger).

Large Kursaal brilliantly illuminated by Electricity. Concert, Reading, and Billiard Rooms, Café-Restaurant. Terrace with View of the Alps. Concerts three times a day. Dancing during Season.

**HOTEL PFÄFFERS.**

At the Entrance of the celebrated Tamina Gorge, 3 kilometres from Ragatz. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

**BATHS AND CUR COMMITTEE.**



## RHEINFELDEN BRINE SPA AND CLIMATIC STATION.

**GRAND HOTEL DES SALINES**

**F**IRST-CLASS. Splendid Situation on the Rhine. Every Modern Comfort. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Electric Light and Lift. Large Park. Lawn Tennis. Good Shooting. Trout Fishing. Special attention paid to English and American taste. Excursions from Rheinfelden to the Black Forest and to the Rhine Falls in half a day. Railway tickets and luggage booked direct between Rheinfelden and Paris. Season from May to October.

J. V. DIETSCHY, *Proprietor.*

RHEIMS.

**GRAND HOTEL DU LION D'OR.**

First-class. Only Hotel facing Cathedral. Comfortable Bed and Sitting Rooms. Smoking Room. Electric Light and all modern Sanitary arrangements. Private Apartments for Families. Large Court Yards and beautiful Gardens. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte. Choice Wines. Cuisine recherchée. Hot and Cold Baths. English and German spoken. Telegraphic Address RADLÉ, Rheims.

J. RADLÉ, *Proprietor.***MURRAY'S HANDBOOK TO  
ROME AND THE CAMPAGNA.**

NEW EDITION.

Ninety-four Maps and Plans.

Crown 8vo., 10s.

ROME.

**EDEN HOTEL.***Highest Position in Rome.*

SITUATED ON THE PINCIAN HILL. COMMANDING FINE  
VIEW OVER ROME AND CAMPAGNA.

*Electric Light In Every Room. Tariff and Plan on Application.***ENGLISH HOTEL.****SAME MANAGEMENT, EDEN HOUSE, LUCERNE.****FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, IN THE BEST SITUATION.****ON THE ELECTRIC TRAM LINE. MODERN COMFORT.**FRANZ NISTELWICK, *Proprietor.*

ROME.

**HOTEL MOLARO.****56, VIA GREGORIANA** (*Near to the Pincio*).**FULL SOUTH.**

Healthiest Situation in Town, and very Central. Old Reputation for  
its Comfort and Moderate Charges.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.****Winter Garden. Electric Light and Calorifère in all the Rooms.**

ROME.

**HOTEL BELLEVUE****(BELVEDERE),***Via Nazionale, corner of Via Quirinale.*

Best Position, near King's Palace. South  
Rooms only. Pension. Moderate Charges.

ROME.

**HOTEL VICTORIA (ENGLISH HOUSE),***Via Due Marcelli (Piazza di Spagna).*

New Large Dining and Sitting Rooms.  
London "Times" and "Standard" taken  
in. Garden. Lift. Omnibus. Pension 6, 7,  
and 8 shillings per day.

EWALD THIELE, *New Proprietor.*



R O M E .

**GRAND HOTEL MARINI.**

First-Class. Unrivalled for its healthy, quiet, and central situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light in Every Room.

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR.)

E. MARINI &amp; Co.

R O M E .

**CONTINENTAL**  
**300 Rooms. HOTEL.**

*All Modern Comforts. Open all Year Round.*

P. LUGANI, Proprietor.

ROME.**HOTEL GIANELLI**ROME.

*15, Via Ludovisi.*

This well-known First-Class Family House, greatly improved by the new Proprietor, is situated in the healthiest and highest part of Rome near the Gardens.

FULL SOUTH.

Moderate Charges. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CALORIFÈRE.**

*Bath Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Smoking Room.*

Special Arrangements for Families.

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL THE TRAINS.

T. LENGYEL

(New Proprietor and Manager).

ROME.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.***Via BOCCA di LEONE.*

**T**HIS Hotel is conveniently, healthily, and quietly situated in the centre of the City, between the Corso and the Piazza di Spagna, in the most aristocratic quarter of Rome. It offers every possible advantage, and Visitors may rely upon every English comfort. *Charges Moderate. Special Arrangements for a Long Term.* Open the whole year. Most frequented by English. Particular attention is paid to the Cooking and Service. Lift. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Latest English Sanitary Arrangements. Entirely refurnished.

H. SILENZI, Proprietor.

ROTTERDAM.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First-Class Hotel. Finest Situation on the River Maas. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Fire Escapes. Omnibus at every train and steamer.

G. A. JONKERS, Director.

ROUEN.

**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE**

On the Quay. Commanding the most beautiful view of the Seine. The Hotel has been entirely reconstructed and refurnished. Electric Lift, Telephone. Only Hotel in Rouen with a Lift. Moderate Terms. Table d'hôte and Restaurant à la Carte.

ROUEN.

**HOTEL DE LA POSTE.**

Rooms lighted by Electricity and heated by Calorifère. Situated opposite the Post Office in the finest Central part of the Town. Magnificent Garden in front of the Hotel, Reading, Music, and Writing Saloons. English Newspapers. English and German spoken. Rooms from 3 frs.; Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Lunch, 2 frs. 50 c.; Dinner, 3 frs. 50 c. LIFT.

ROUEN.

**GRAND HOTEL de PARIS**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL situated on the Quay. The most beautiful situation in the Town. Close to the Post and Telegraph Offices, and the Landing Stages of the Havre Steamers. This Hotel has been newly furnished, and now offers equally as comfortable accommodation as the Largest Hotels, but with more moderate terms. Telephone 556. Electric Light. English and German Spoken. Member of the Touring Club. Dark Room for Photographers

ROUEN.

**GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

Situated in the centre of the Town, and midst the principal monuments. 114 Rooms, all lighted by electricity, from 2 Francs. 2 Bath Rooms. Garden. Good Table d'Hôte. Dejeuner 1,50 fr., Dejeuner à la fourchette 2.50 fr., Dinner 3 fr. Restaurant à la carte. Telephone. English spoken. A guide to Rouen and Environs presented to every visitor.

ROYAT LES BAINS.

**GRAND HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LARGE GARDEN WITH TERRACE WALKS.

OPEN FROM 15TH MAY TO 15TH OCTOBER.

L. SERVANT, Proprietor.



After-Cure Resort: **SALZBURG.**

*Summer and Winter Station.*

## GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

In the midst of a Splendid Park. Grand view of the Alps. Lift, Electric Light, Lawn Tennis, Evening Concerts in the Foyer, Anglo-American Bar.

### AFTER-CURE APPLICATIONS:

Chalybeate and Electric Light Baths, Steam-boxes, Rooms for Medicinal Inhalations and Brine Spray, Water Applications and Massage, etc.

Treatments are performed by a certified staff of attendants in the presence of an experienced physician.

*Prospectus sent on application.*

GEORGE JUNG, Proprietor.

SAN REMO.

## GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Finest and Best Situation, Lift, Electric Light. Large Garden.

M. BERTOLINI, Proprietor.

(Also Proprietor of the Hôtel Royal Courmayeur and Aosta.)

## SCH EVENINGEN.

NORTH SEA, HOLLAND.

### KURHAUS.

**OPEN FROM JUNE 1st TILL OCTOBER.**

Magnificent newly-built Kursaal, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. Terrace facing the sea to accommodate 5,000 persons. Refreshment, Drawing and Reading Rooms, all most elegantly furnished. First-class Club. Two Concerts Daily by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (the best in Germany), consisting of 80 performers, under the conductorship of Court Band Master JOSEF REBICEK. A Grand Ball every week. Dances daily. Children's Dances, Fetes, Fireworks, Operettes, Variety Entertainments. Splendid Sea Bathing for Ladies and Gentlemen, separately or together.

## HOTEL KURHAUS.

The Leading First-Class Hotel in Scheveningen.

(PROPERTY OF THE KURHAUS-COMPANY).

**200 ROOMS AND SALONS. 300 BEDS. BATHS.**

Lift. Information and Railway Ticket Office. Dark chamber for Amateur Photographers. Store-house for Cycles—ALL IN THE HOTEL. Large and commodious Restaurant. Excellent French cooking. Choice Wines. PENSION. Terms moderate. Tariff and Plan of the Rooms, together with the Season's Programme, sent on application. During June, and from September 10th to end of season, 30 per cent. reduction on the charge for rooms for a prolonged stay. All further particulars supplied on request by the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

*English Divine Service in the Chapel opposite the Kurhaus.*

SEELISBERG (SWITZERLAND).

LAKE OF LUCERNE.

## HOTEL AND PENSION SONNENBERG.

First-Class Hotel, 300 Apartments. Splendid View over the Lake and of the Surrounding Mountains. Physician specially attached to the Hotel. Divine Service of the Catholic, Protestant, and Anglican Communions. Reduced Charges in Spring and Autumn.

M. TRUTTMAN, PROPRIETOR.



# SPA. GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE

Patronised by

**THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM.**  
IN THE BEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SITUATION OF SPA.

**LARGE GARDEN & TENNIS GROUNDS.**

Adjoining the Boulevard des Anglais and the English Church.

*F. LEYH, Resident Proprietor.*

SPA.

**SPA—Oldest, finest, and most efficacious Mineral ferruginous Waters—SPA**

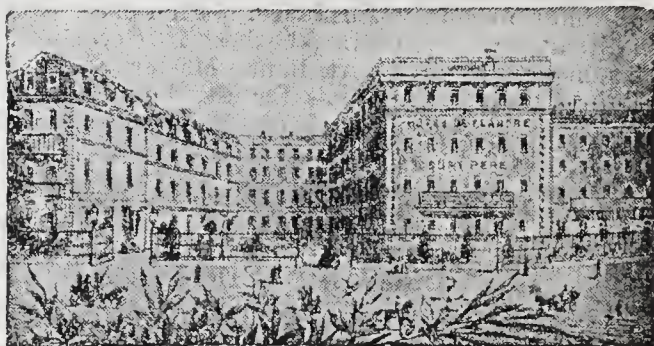
**Hotel de Flandre**

*SURY, Senior, Proprietor.*

The Largest First-Class Hotel  
IN THE CENTRE AND MOST  
SALUBRIOUS PART OF  
THE TOWN.

Beautiful Park, with furnished  
Villas and Cottages in the  
Private Grounds of the Hotel.

BATHS. Drawing, Writing and Billiard Rooms. Electric Light throughout.



SPA.

**HOTEL BELLE VUE.**

Magnificent Situation on the Promenade, near the Royal Palace and Bath Establishment. Large Garden, communicating with a First-class Park. Electric Light.

*ROUMA, Proprietor.*

SPA.

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

First-class, close to the Mineral Springs, Casino, and Anglican Church. Omnibus to meet all Trains.

**FAMILY HOTEL.**

**EVERY MODERN COMFORT.**

**HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**HENRARD-RICHARD, Proprietor.**



ST. PETERSBURG.

---

# GRAND HÔTEL D'EUROPE.

*RUE MICHEL*

à ST. PÉTERSBOURG.



CORNER OF THE NEVSKI PROSPECT AND  
MICHEL STREET.

---

VERY CENTRAL POSITION.

---

## FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

300 Rooms, including 100 Apartments,

*WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT AND COMFORT.*

Telegraphic Address: "EUROPE, ST. PETERSBURG."

---

OMNIBUSES MEET ALL TRAINS AND BOATS.

---

TWO LIFTS. ONLY HOTEL WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.




ST. PETERSBURG.

## HOTEL DE FRANCE.

Kept by E. RENAULT.

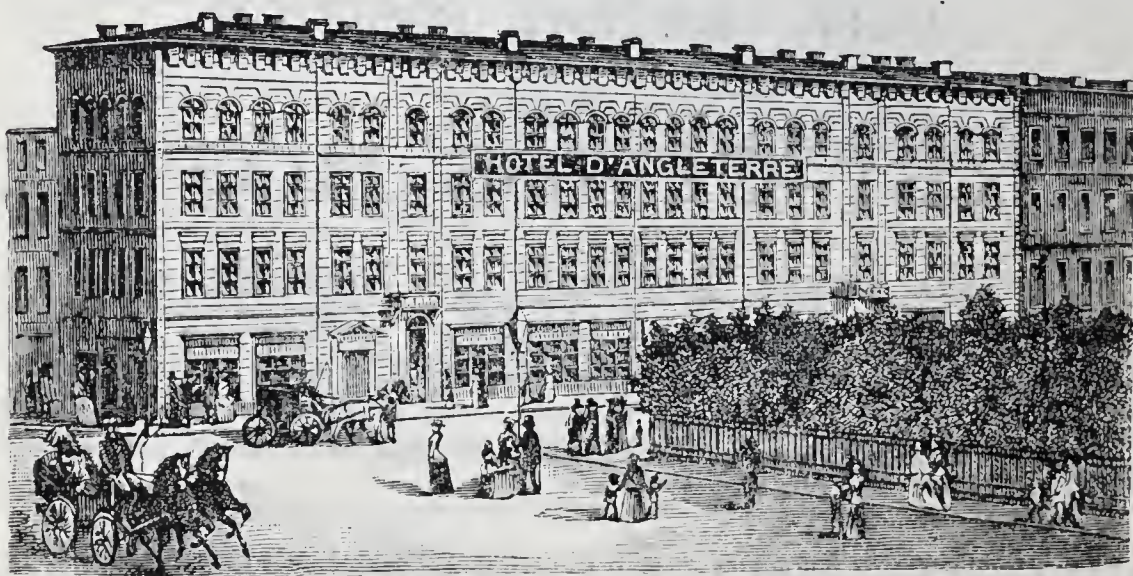
**B**EST situation in the Town, Great Morskaïa, right opposite the Winter Palace, Hermitage, Foreign Office and Nevski Prospect. Oldest Hotel. Tramways in all directions. Fashionably frequented, especially by English and Americans. Elegant Reading Room, with French, English, American, German, and Swedish Papers. Greatly to be recommended for its cleanliness, comfort, and superior *cuisine*. Dinners 1 r. 50 k. and 3 r. The charge for Apartments is from 1 to 20 roubles. All languages spoken. Warm and Cold Baths. Post and Telephone on the Premises. The English Guide, Bernard Franke, highly commended.

 The Hotel is recommended in *Murray's Handbook of Russia*.

The HOTEL BELLE VUE, opposite to HOTEL DE FRANCE, belongs to the same Proprietor.

ST. PETERSBURG.

## HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE



**T**HIS well-known HOTEL has the best situation in St. Petersburg. It has lately been entirely renovated and affords First-class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Excellent Kitchen and Cellar. Reading Room with English and American Newspapers. French, German and English spoken. Omnibus meets all Trains and Steamers. Under English Management.

Telegraphic Address: "ANGLETERRE, PETERSBURG."

TH. SCHOTTE, Manager.



ST. BEATENBERG  
Near INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.  
First-class Climatic Station.

## Hotel et Pension de la Poste.

First-class House. New stone building. Every comfort. Situated in centre of beautiful Promenade, with splendid View of the Alps. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office in the Hotel.

Moderate Tariff.  
EGLI-BRUNNER, *Proprietor.*

STRASBOURG.

## Hotel National.

The only First-Class Hotel newly built. Opposite the Railway Station. Bath and Lift System improved. Large and Small Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. Moderate Charges. Electric Light throughout. Electric Trams from the Hotel to all parts of the town.

G. HEIM, *Proprietor.*

STRASBOURG.

## HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

UNIVERSALLY REPUTED.

HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The largest and most comfortable Hotel in Strasbourg, with all modern comfort. Situated in the finest part of the town, near the Palace, Cathedral, and Promenade. Patronised by Royalty and highly recommended to English and American Families and Gentlemen.

C. MATHIS, *Director Proprietor.*

STUTTGART.

## HOTEL MARQUARDT

*Direct Entrance from the Railway Station.*

FINEST POSITION IN TOWN. SPLENDID NEW BUILDING. FIRST CLASS. 300 ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. ELEVATORS.

Rooms from 2.50 Marks upwards.

H. & O. MARQUARDT.

STUTTGART.

## HOTEL ROYAL.

Opposite the station. 100 elegantly furnished rooms from M. 2 upwards. Elevator.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

A. BANZHAF, *Proprietor.*

## MURRAY'S HANDBOOK TO SCOTLAND.

NEW EDITION (7th).

With 31 Maps and Plans. 9s.

Switzerland.

THUN.

On Lake of Thun.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

QUIET. FINEST POSITION.

BATHS, LIFT, 200 ROOMS.

TENNIS COURTS.

**THE GRAND HOTEL**  
(THUNERHOF).

*Entirely*

*Renovated. Open-Air*

*Restaurant in sheltered Ter-*

*race, with marvellous view. Next*

*to New Kursaal.*

## HOTEL ET PENSION BELLEVUE.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

Opposite the Steamboat Pier. "HOFSTETTEN-THUN." Electric Light throughout. Well-known First-Class Family Hotel, specially adapted for prolonged stay. Extensive Gardens. Pinewood Park. Advantageous arrangements for families made during the whole season. Next to New Kursaal.

P. SCHLENKER, *Manager.*

TAORMINA (SICILY), ITALY.

**GRAND HOTEL SAN DOMENICO.**

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL. Situated Southward, with Garden. Terraces, Lawn Tennis, Winter Garden. Ancient Historical convent, enjoying a full unrivalled view of the Panorama. Situated in the finest and most select part of Taormina, Views of Etna and the Ionian Sea. French Cooking. Most comfortable. Arrangement for prolonged stay. Quite near the Post-Office and Telegraph.

TENERIFFE (PORT OROTAVA).

**HOTEL MARTIANEZ (late Grand).**

FACING the Sea, near the Martiane Springs. Beautiful Gardens, large Dining, Drawing, Reading and Billiard Rooms, Tennis Court. Open November till May. Revised Moderate Tariff.

*In connection with the Columba Hotel, Tarbert, Loch Fyne, N.B.*

TOULOUSE.

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE AND DU MIDI REUNIS.**

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

*First Class Establishment.*

OFFERING the same comforts as the largest hotels in France. Fashionably frequented, especially by English and American travellers. Elegant Reading Room and Conversation Room. Restaurant and Table d'hôte. English spoken. Electric Light in every Room and Saloon.

DUPOUTS, Proprietor.

**TOURS.**

# GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

ON THE BOULEVARD, NEAR THE  
STATION.

EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

Highly recommended in all the French  
and Foreign Guide Books.

EUGENE GUILLAUME, Proprietor.

TOURS.

**HOTEL DE BORDEAUX.**

Proprietor, CLOVIS DELIGNOU.

*Patronised by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the European Courts.*

IN FRONT OF THE STATION AND UPON THE BOULEVARD.

**SPLENDID APARTMENTS.**



TRENTO, SOUTH TYROL.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL TRENTO.**

First-class House, Great Comfort and Reasonable Prices, Central Steam Heating, Electric Light, Lawn Tennis Ground. Splendid position, Fronting the Town Park. Centre for Dolomites and Glaciers Excursions. Patronised by the Empress Frederick and all the Royal Families. Spring and Autumn Season.

**F. T. ÖESTERREICHER, Proprietor.**

Branch House—Grand Hotel des Alpes, Madonna di Campiglio, the Tyrolese St. Moritz, 1553 Metres above the Sea. Season, June–October. Prospectus on Application.

• **BLACK FOREST. TRIBERG.** 715 Metres above the Sea. •

**HOTEL WEHRLE.**

**P. WEHRLE, Proprietor.**

Best situation, near the Waterfalls, for a long time well known as

**HOTEL Z. "OCHSEN."**

Every English comfort. Baths. Park Garden. Electric Light. Milk Cure. Omnibus at the Station. Carriages. Moderate charges. Pension. Telephone. Concerts in front of the Hotel. The proprietor gives best information for excursions in the Black Forest. The Hotel Wehrle, not very large, but very comfortable, is highly recommended by German and foreign Guide Books.

• **GOOD TROUT FISHING.** •

**TRIBERG.****BIERINGER'S BLACK FOREST HOTEL.****FIRST CLASS.**

**S**ITUATED on a charming Hill, at the most magnificent point of the Town, overlooking from all parts the highly celebrated Cascade; it is the finest and most elegant Hotel at Triberg, fitted up with all the comforts of the present time.

Surrounded with a large terrace, a very handsome park and pleasant promenades, and containing 80 very comfortable bedrooms and Saloons, 26 Balconies, splendid breakfast and dining rooms, smoking, reading, and conversation room; it offers a very agreeable residence, at 10 minutes' distance from the Railway Station. Two Elegant Stage Coaches and a Landau meet all Trains. Every Sunday, English Divine Service. Reduced prices during the Spring and Autumn. Electric Light throughout.

**L. BIERINGER, Proprietor.**

TURIN.

**Baglioni's Hotel Trombetta et d'Angleterre**

Facing Central Railway Station, and in the Principal Street. Moderate Charges. First-Class Hotel in every respect. Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel.

**L. BAGLIONI ET FILS.**

*Branch Houses:* { **GRAND HÔTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.**  
                               { **GRAND HÔTEL, CERESOLE REALE (Piedmont).**

Altitude 4,800 feet. Renowned Ferruginous Springs.  
 Splendid Alpine Excursions.

TURIN.

# Grand Hotel de l'Europe.

This splendid Hotel is situated on the Piazza Castello, five minutes' walk from the Station and Post and Telegraph Offices, and is furnished to afford Residents every possible convenience and comfort.

**LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.**

**HEATED BY HOT-AIR STOVES. BATHS. HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

***SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT.***

Single and Double Bedrooms and splendid Suites of Apartments at moderate charges. Rooms from 3 francs, Electric Light and Attendance included.

**PENSION FROM 9 FRANCS PER DAY.**

**A. BORGO, Proprietor.**

VENICE.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.**

Situated in the best position on the Grand Canal. Magnificent view on the Lido, S. Giorgio, S. Maria della Salute.

**GREATLY IMPROVED. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.  
LIFT. PERFECT SANITATION.**

Patronised by the most distinguished Families.

**MARSEILLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

VICHY.

## GRAND HOTEL DU PARC

**and GRAND HOTEL.**

**THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE IN VICHY.**

**A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the Park, facing the Baths, Springs, and Casino.**

**PRIVATE PAVILION FOR FAMILIES.**

**Hydropathic Installation. Electric Light. Lift.**

**GERMOT, Proprietor.**



# VENICE.

## Hotel d'Italie Bauer.

*Near St. Mark's Square. On the Grand Canal.  
Facing the Church of St. Maria Salute.*

**250 ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

Post Office in the Hotel.

**GRAND RESTAURANT BAUER GRÜNWALD.**

Rendezvous of the Best Society.

J. GRÜNWALD, Sen., Proprietor.

# VICHY.

ON THE  
PARK  
FACING  
THE  
CASINO.

LIFT.  
ELECTRIC  
LIGHT  
THROUGHOUT.

OPEN  
THE  
WHOLE  
YEAR.



ON THE  
PARK  
OPPOSITE  
KIOSQUE  
OF MUSIC

LAWN-  
TENNIS.

POST,  
TELE-  
GRAPH  
AD-  
JOINING.  
TELEPHONE

## GRAND HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS & CONTINENTAL.

ROUBEAU & COLLET, Proprietors.

Entirely Re-arranged and considerably Enlarged. Is the most elegant, comfortable and best situated in Vichy, and the only one frequented by the Royal Family of England. A part of the Hotel is arranged and warmed specially for the winter season. It is the only Hotel at Vichy having a general hygienic installation.

Lift.

Pension from 12fr. per day.



VIENNA.

**GRAND HOTEL,**

I. KARNTHNERRING, 9.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

Situated in the finest and most fashionable part of the City, on the Ringstrasse, Corso side, near the Imperial Opera, the new Museums, highly recommended for moderate charges combined with all modern comfort; specially patronized by English and American families.

300 elegantly furnished Bed and Sitting Rooms, Magnificent lofty and richly decorated Dining and Reading Rooms, Smoking and Ladies' Drawing Rooms.

The prices of the rooms are including electric light and attendance. Tariff in every Room. Excellent Cooking; Luncheons and Dinners at fixed prices or à la Carte.

Lift until 12 p.m. Baths, Telephone, Railway Ticket-Office and Hairdressing Saloon in the Hotel.

Arrangements made with Families Wintering in Vienna.

**VIENNA—HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE.**

First-Class and best situated Hotel. Especially frequented by English and Americans. Price for Bedroom, electric light and attendance included, from 2 florins. Hydraulic Lift. L. SPEISER, Manager.

VIENNA.

**HOTEL KRONPRINZ.****FAMILY HOTEL.**

Good Position, Centre of the Town.

Large Rooms with Good View.

TERMS MODERATE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

L. SEILER, Proprietor.

VIENNA.

**HOTEL HAMMERAND.****RENDEZVOUS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DOCTORS.***Near the Hospitals. Electric Light.*

VIENNA.

**HOTEL BELLEVUE.**

(Facing Franz Josefs Railway Station).

Family Hotel. Special Tariff for Commercial Travellers. 100 Elegant Rooms from one florin. Light and Service will not be charged.

LEOPOLD GARAI, Proprietor.



**VAL D'HÉRENS, VALAIS.**  
**SION.** Grand Hotel de Sion. Open all the year. Built especially for Winter Residence.  
**EVOLÈNE.** Grand Hotel d'Evolène. 1275 Metres High. Open from 1st June to 30th September.  
**AROLLA.** Hotel du Mont Collon. Recently Enlarged with Large Glass Verandah. 2000 Metres High. Open from 1st June to 30th September. Omnibus at Sion Station.  
 T. ANZEVUI, Proprietor.

**Celebrated and Richest Saline Thermal Springs, 126° F.**

**HESSEN  
NASSAU**

**WIESBADEN**

**NEAR THE  
RHINE.**

The most fashionable, oldest and best known Resort in Europe.

**For Health or Pleasure.**



**FAVOURED BY ENGLISH FAMILIES.**



SUMMER AND WINTER CURE.

**UNRIVALLED IN CASES OF:**

Gout, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Neuralgia, Ischias, Affections of the Breathing Organs, Indigestion, Nervous Derangements, etc.

**LARGE VARIETY of ENTERTAINMENTS & AMUSEMENTS  
AT THE CURHAUS DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.**

**Agreeable Social Life. English Church.**

EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

MODERATE TERMS.

*Prospectus on application to the—*

**Stadt. Kurverwaltung.**

**WIESBADEN.**

**HOTEL ROSE and BATHS.**

**THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, with every modern comfort, is newly enlarged by a splendid building, and situated in the finest and healthiest part of Wiesbaden, opposite the Promenade, close to the Kurhouse and Royal Theatre. Private Suites of Apartments consisting of Saloon, Bedroom, Toilet and Bath Room. In the Hotel is a beautiful new Bath House, with Baths supplied from the principal Spring—the Rockbrunnen. Most elegant Public Rooms, Lift, Electric Light, Steam Heating. Arrangements made for a prolonged stay.

H. HAEFFNER, Proprietor.

**WIESBADEN.**

**HOTEL QUISISANA.**

Unrivalled position—**PARK STRASSE**—a hundred steps from the Kurhouse.

**A BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

*The Only One in WIESBADEN on Elevated Ground.*

**OFFERS HOME COMFORT TO ENGLISH & AMERICAN FAMILIES.**

**LIFT.**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**GARDENS.**

**SPLENDID MINERAL WATER BATHS.**

**PENSION AT REASONABLE TERMS.**

Apply for Prospectus to the Proprietor, F. ROSER.



WILDBAD (BLACK FOREST).

# HOTEL KLUMPP

*HYDRAULIC LIFTS TO EVERY FLOOR.*

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, with separate Breakfast, Reading, Lady's and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Room. Large handsome Dining Saloon. An artificial garden over the river. Beautifully situated in connection with the Old and New Bath Buildings and Conversation House. Five minutes' walk from the English Church, and in the immediate vicinity of the Park and Pump Room. Well known for its elegant and comfortable apartments. Good Cuisine and Wines, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as one of the best hotels on the Continent. Table d'hôte. Restaurant. Correspondents of principal Banking Houses of London, New York, &c., for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit.

OMNIBUS OF THE HOTEL MEETS EVERY TRAIN. FINE PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

*Capital Trout Fishing in the River Enz.*

LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET.

Reduced Terms for Rooms in May and September.

**EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.**

WIESBADEN.

## WHITE SWAN HOTEL.

*Bath and Pension.*

Mineral Water direct from the principal spring, the Kochbrunnen.

W. NEUENDORFF, Proprietor.

ZURICH.

## Grand Hotel Bellevue au Lac.

Open all the year. 5 minutes from the Station. Lift. Electric Light. Central Heating Apparatus.

F. A. POHL, Manager.

# ZURICH—DOLDER GRAND HOTEL.

Finest situated Hotel in Zurich.

NEWLY OPENED WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS OF COMFORT.

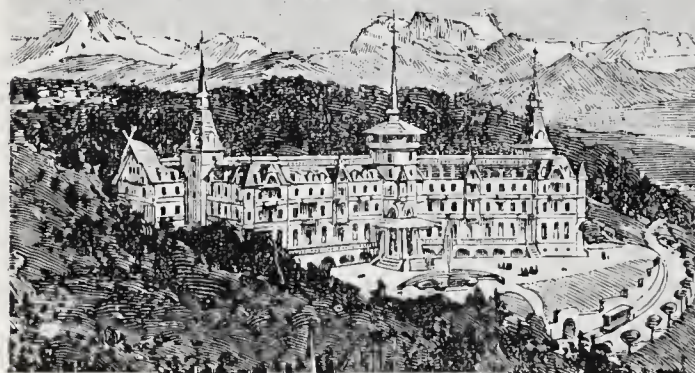
Surrounded by Magnificent Woods and Parks.

Pension on very Moderate Charges.

*Mail Coach. Tennis. Golf.*

ASK FOR TARIFF—

E. DIELMANN, Manager.



ZERMATT.

## GRAND HOTEL TERMINUS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL with every modern comfort. Baths. Electric Light. Restaurant. Table d'hôte. Billiards. Café. Reading and Drawing Rooms. Covered Verandah. Guides. Carriages and Mules at the Hotel. Coupons accepted. Open from 15th May to 30th October.

DOL-LAUBER, Proprietor.



## ZERMATT.

## Viege-Zermatt Railway.

## SWITZERLAND.

NARROW GAUGE,

COG WHEEL

RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM

15th May

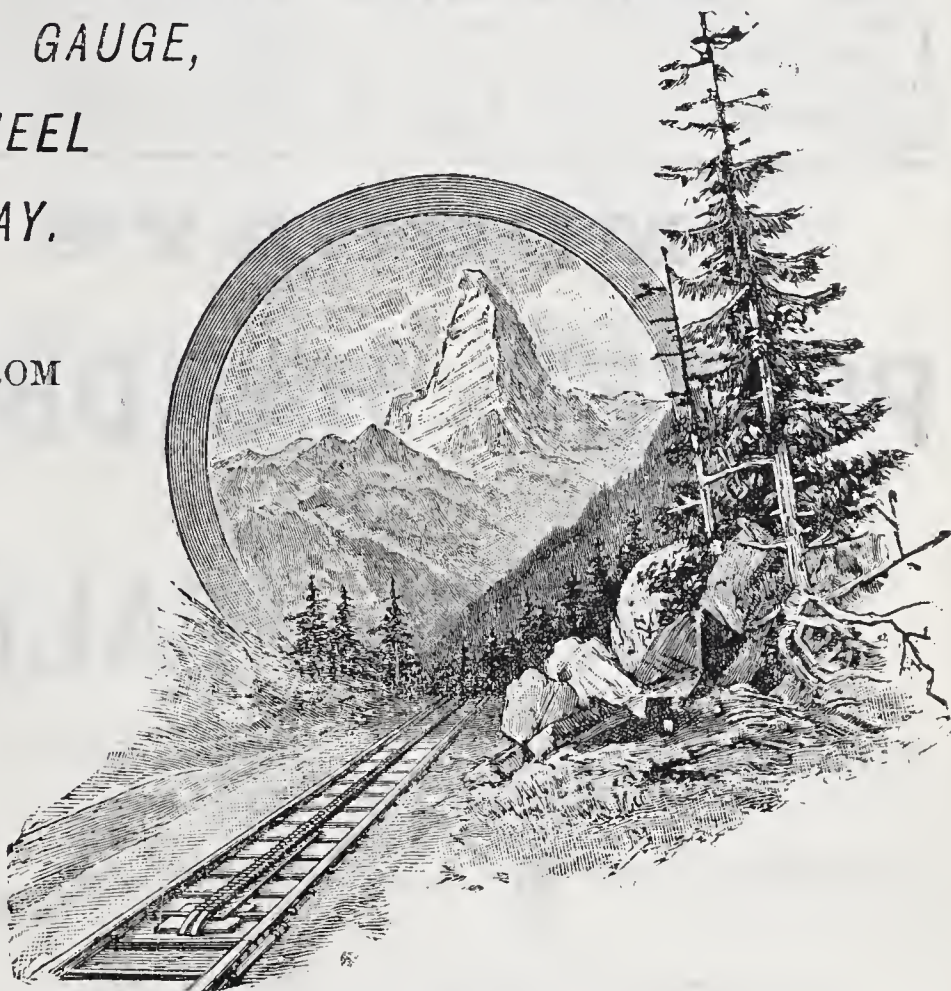
TO

31st October.

Matterhorn.

Mont Rosa.

Goerner Grat.



This line is one of the most interesting and picturesque in the world. The journey from Viege to Zermatt now only takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, formerly it was a nine hours' walk. Very comfortable Carriages. Special Saloon Carriages to enable one to see the Grand Scenery along the line.

For departure of the Trains see the Time Table.

## ZERMATT.

## Seiler's Grand Hotels.

HOTEL MONT ROSA. HOTEL MONT CERVIN. HOTEL ZERMATT.

HOTEL RIFFELALP. HOTEL RIFFEL. HOTEL SCHWARZ SEE.

*Buffet at the Station. Doctor. Chemist. Baths. Moderate Prices.*

OPEN FROM 1ST MAY TO 30TH OCTOBER.

# DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion; the Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Opened  
January,  
1899.

CARLSBAD (BOHEMIA).

Opened  
January,  
1899.

## RESIDENZ HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the centre of the town, opposite the "Sprudel" and near the other Springs, in place of the old Hotel, "3 Fasanen." Newly built, with all comfort. Electric Light, Steam Heating, Lift, Telephone, and Baths. Splendid Dining and Café Saloons, excellent Table, choice Wines. Open Summer and Winter. Omnibus at the Station.

Managed by the Proprietor, ANTON WIESINGER.

# MURRAY'S POCKET HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL TALK.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and ITALIAN.

(In Parallel Columns).

EIGHTEENTH EDITION. With Special Section for Cyclists. 32mo., 3s. 6d.

The Conversations supply every Modern Phrase likely to be  
used by Travellers at the Present Day.

"One of the most useful pocket companions."—*Vanity Fair*.

"Shows the wanderer how to carry on conversation in all the essential  
arts of life in four tongues."—*Daily News*.

"A cyclist who can ascertain whether the road is 'bumpy,' or point  
out that his 'nut' is loose or his 'tyre punctured,' may surely regard  
himself as equipped for every linguistic emergency."—*Guardian*.

"The best of its kind, judiciously modernized."—*Athenæum*.

"One of the most useful phrase books in existence."—*Queen*.

*A Neat Convenient Book suitable for carrying in One's Pocket.*

LONDON: JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W



**RARE BOOK  
COLLECTION**



**THE LIBRARY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF  
NORTH CAROLINA  
AT  
CHAPEL HILL**

Murray  
1565

# MURRAY'S ENGLISH HANDBOOKS.

- HANDBOOK—ENVIRONS OF LONDON**—Including 20 miles round the METROPOLIS. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. 21s.
- HANDBOOK—ENGLAND AND WALES.** Arranged alphabetically. Map. One Volume. Post 8vo. 12s.
- HANDBOOK—EASTERN COUNTIES—CHELMSFORD, HARWICH, COLCHESTER, MALDON, CAMBRIDGE, ELY, NEWMARKET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, IPSWICH, WOODBRIDGE, FELIXSTOWE, LOWESTOFT, NORWICH, YARMOUTH, CROMER, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.
- HANDBOOK—KENT—CANTERBURY, DOVER, RAMSGATE, ROCHESTER, CHATHAM.** Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—SUSSEX—BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, WORTHING, HASTINGS, LEWES, ARUNDEL.** Map and Plan. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SURREY (INCLUDING ALDERSHOT)—KINGSTON, CROYDON, REIGATE, GUILDFORD, DORKING, BOXHILL.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—HANTS—WINCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, NEW FOREST, PORTSMOUTH.** Maps. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—ISLE OF WIGHT—RYDE, COWES, VENTNOR, &c.** Map. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—HERTS, BEDS, AND HUNTINGDON.** Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—OXFORDSHIRE—OXFORD, BLENHEIM, HENLEY, AND THE THAMES.** Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—WILTS AND DORSET.** With Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SOMERSET.** With Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—DEVON—EXETER, ILFRACOMBE, LINTON, SIDMOUTH, DAWLISH, TEIGNMOUTH, PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, TORQUAY.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—CORNWALL—LAUNCESTON, PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, THE LIZARD, LAND'S END, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—HEREFORD AND WORCESTER—ROSS, THE WYE, MALVERN, KIDDERMINSTER, DUDLEY, BROMSGROVE, EVESHAM.** Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 5s.
- HANDBOOK—GLOUCESTERSHIRE—GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM, CIRENCESTER, BRISTOL, TEWKESBURY, EVESHAM, &c.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—NORTH WALES—LLANGOLLEN, BANGOR, CARNARVON, BEAUMARIS, SNOWDON, LLANBERIS, DOLGELLY, CADER IDRIS, BETTWS-Y-COED, CONWAY, &c.** Map. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SOUTH WALES—MONMOUTH, LLANDAFF, MERTHYR, VALE OF NEATH, PEMBROKE, CARMARTHEN, TENBY, SWANSEA, AND THE WYE, &c.** Map. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—DERBY, NOTTS, LEICESTER, & STAFFORD—MATLOCK, BAKEWELL, CHATSWORTH, THE PEAK, BUXTON, DOVEDALE, SOUTHWELL, BURTON, BELVOIR, MELTON MOWBRAY, WOLVERHAMPTON, LICHFIELD, WALSALL, TAMWORTH.** Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.
- HANDBOOK—SHROPSHIRE AND CHESHIRE—SHREWSBURY, LUDLOW, BRIDGNORTH, OSWESTRY, CHESTER, CREWE, ALDERLEY, STOCKPORT, BIRKENHEAD.** Map. Post 8vo. 6s.



**HANDBOOK—LANCASHIRE—**WARRINGTON, BURY, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, BURNLEY, CLITHEROE, BOLTON, BLACKBURN, WIGAN, PRESTON, ROCHDALE, LANCASTER, SOUTHPORT, BLACKPOOL, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 6s.

**HANDBOOK—YORKSHIRE—**DONCASTER, HULL, SELBY, BEVERLEY, SCARBOROUGH, WHITBY, HARROGATE, RIPON, LEEDS, WAKEFIELD, BRADFORD, HALIFAX, HUDDERSFIELD, SHEFFIELD, CRAVEN AND THE CAVES, WENSLEYDALE. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

**HANDBOOK — LINCOLNSHIRE —**GRANTHAM, LINCOLN, STAMFORD, SLEAFORD, SPALDING, GAINSBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, BOSTON. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**HANDBOOK—DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—**NEWCASTLE, DARLINGTON, BISHOP AUCKLAND, STOCKTON, HARTLEPOOL, SUNDERLAND, SHIELDS, BERWICK, TYNEMOUTH, ALNWICK. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

**HANDBOOK—WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND—**LANCASTER, FURNESS ABBEY, AMBLESIDE, KENDAL, WINDERMERE, CONISTON, KESWICK, GRASMERE, ULSWATER, CARLISLE, COCKERMOUTH, PENRITH, APPLEBY. Maps. Post 8vo. 6s.

**HANDBOOK—WARWICKSHIRE.** Map. Post 8vo. *In Preparation.*

### SCOTLAND.

**HANDBOOK—SCOTLAND—**EDINBURGH, MELROSE, ABBOTSFORD, GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, GALLOWAY, AYR, STIRLING, ARRAN, THE CLYDE, OBAN, INVERARY, LOCH LOMOND, LOCH KATRINE AND TROSACHS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, INVERNESS, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, BRAEMAR, SKYE, CAITHNESS, ROSS, AND SUTHERLAND. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.

### IRELAND.

**HANDBOOK—IRELAND—**DUBLIN, BELFAST, DONEGAL, GALWAY, WEXFORD, CORK, LIMERICK, WATERFORD, KILLARNEY, GLENGARIFF, BANTRY. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.

---

**MURRAY'S CYCLIST'S ROAD-BOOK,** FROM LONDON THROUGH CHICHESTER, PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, TO THE NEW FOREST, AND BACK BY ROMSEY, WINCHESTER, DORKING, LEATHERHEAD, AND EPSOM. Illustrated by a Road Atlas at the end of the Book. Fcap. 8vo, 2s.

---

### ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

**HANDBOOK — SOUTHERN CATHEDRALS —**WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, EXETER, WELLS, ROCHESTER, CANTERBURY, CHICHESTER, AND ST. ALBANS. With 130 Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 36s.

\* \* St. ALBANS may be had separately. 6s.

**HANDBOOK—EASTERN CATHEDRALS—**OXFORD, PETERBOROUGH, ELY, NORWICH, AND LINCOLN. With 90 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 21s.

**HANDBOOK—WESTERN CATHEDRALS—**BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, WORCESTER, AND LICHFIELD. With 50 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 16s.

**HANDBOOK—WELSH CATHEDRALS—**LLANDAFF, ST. DAVID'S, BANGOR, AND ST. ASAPH'S. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 15s.

**HANDBOOK—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.** Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

---

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

April, 1899.



# HANDBOOK MAP OF NORTH WALES.

